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THE

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

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Money.—In a letter to the President, published in the National Intelligencer of Dec. 23, Mr. William Thornton recommends an issue of government paper to the amount of one hundred millions, which is to displace bank notes, and enlarge the stock of our money.

Before we take measures to increase the circulating medium, a deficiency of which has been said to be the cause of our present embarrassments, it would perhaps be worth while to take a little pains to ascertain whether such deficiency do really exist.

The plenty or scarcity of money is ascertained by the consideration that is paid for the use of it. In the United States six per cent. per annum, has been the interest usually given on mortgages and other undoubted security. Mr. Thornton allows, that when money can be had at that rate, it is sufficiently plenty. Now, though it is unfortunately true, that from overtrading and too great expenditure, many men in business have so injured their credit, that they cannot borrow money at that rate, we have yet seen no proof that interest has risen beyond it. In a conversation a few days ago with the treasurer of the Saving Fund Society, he informed us that there was some difficulty in disposing of their deposits in such a manner as to derive an income of six per cent. per annum from them—the national debt being above par, and unexceptionable private security being seldom offered.

Mr. T. observes, that "our articles of the first necessity will be enhanced in price, if we have plenty of the circulating medium; but it may be observed, this will also raise the price of what we import. True, at home, but not abroad." Can it be possible that he supposes that the price of our exports would be increased in *foreign markets* by this means?

The circulating medium is a subject of such extreme delicacy that the utmost caution and skill are necessary to every one who attempts to regulate it, and we fear that Mr. Thornton is ill qualified for the office he has undertaken.

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To collect popular essays upon the various branches of *Political Economy*, is a favourite part of our plan. A knowledge of this science is indispensable to every man who aspires to public life, and necessary to every one who wishes to judge for himself of public measures. Where the influence of popular opinion is strong, to enlighten that opinion is one of the best safeguards against quackery in legislation. The essay (copied from a New York pamphlet) beginning at p. 8, is the best *short* treatise that we have seen on the subject of a circulating medium. It is however so long, that we have not been able to get all of it in this present number; but no one who reads it, will be displeased that it has occupied the place of more miscellaneous information.

Communications.

For the National Recorder.

LECTURES ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Almost every day we see in the newspapers some new empirical scheme for the cure of the distresses of the land. Even our legislatures are not without these ignorant pretenders, who would venture the health of the body politic upon the soundness of their foolish specifics. The miseries that are caused in proportion to the success that their propositions meet with, are very great, and urge upon those who have the power the necessity of some exertions to make the public capable of judging for themselves.

To this end, I take the liberty to suggest to the Trustees of the Pennsylvania University, the propriety of establishing an additional professorship. If the price of the tickets were low, and the hours for lectures in the evening, are there not a great number of young men in Philadelphia, who would gladly avail themselves of such an opportunity of improvement?

The great celebrity of our medical school is a subject of pride to every Philadelphian. Equal success in other branches of knowledge would be almost too much to be hoped for; but every thing may be done by public spirit and perseverance, and much of the reputation of the city depends upon those who direct the affairs of the university. Should the proposed *Professorship of Political Economy* become a lucrative office, it would soon be sought by talent, and the subject would then attract attention in all parts of the United States.

While speaking of the university, I will take the liberty to express a hope, that the instructive lectures on *Law*, delivered the winter before last, will not be the only fruits of the creation of that professorship.

FRANKLIN.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

Considerations on the subject of the National industry, Landed, Commercial, and Manufacturing, of the United States of America.

From the first settlement of those countries, which are now comprised within the dominions of the United States, to the present time, we have never found ourselves possessed of the power conveniently and deliberately to regulate our whole diversified national industry, in a season of American and European peace, till the meeting of the Sixteenth Congress, which occurred on the sixth day of December, in the current year. About two hundred years ago, the first stable settlements were effected in Virginia, from which period the provinces, which were ceded by purchase, settlement, and arms, to the late Anglo-American empire, were regulated in their foreign, and even in their coasting trade, by the statutes of a trans-atlantic legislature, whose principle was *the welfare of* "*England*," and not that of these co-states, of her sister kingdoms in Europe, nor of those other acquisitions, which are called dependencies of the crown. In the regulations of her part of the national industry, America had a very small share.

Although the declaration of independence terminated this power, it did not provide any cisatlantic *national* legislation. The principles of a common cause, identified with the general welfare of "United America," and the concurrent acts of the state legislatures, supplied the places of a national compact and legislation, till the final ratification of the first "*confederation*," in the spring of the year 1781. During the five years of independence, which preceded that event, there was no existing power to regulate the national industry. When that auspicious, but imperfect institution was adopted, it greatly ameliorated the condition of the United States, but neither in the remainder of the revolutionary war, which closed in 1783, nor during the first six years of independent peace, ending in 1789, was there any federal legislative power, adequate to the regulation of the national industry, in its three several important grand divisions: its agriculture, its commerce, and its manufactures.

The preparatory measure of the commercial convention* of 1786, arose out of this imperfection in our institutions, and produced the constitution of 1787, which we now enjoy. Its organization occurring in 1789, the President and Congress of that time engaged themselves in enacting those fundamental statutes, which form the basis of our present system: but before they could revive and recover public credit, effectuate the circulation of a sound medium, and take order upon the landed, the commercial, and the manufacturing industry and interests, the movements of the "*notables*" and commotions of France, the agitations of her colonies, and the concerts and combinations of the powers of Europe, placed the affairs of the United States under various influences, interternal and external, which rendered the *crisis* more fit for relaxations of ordinary and pacific laws, than for the happy adjustment of a new and permanent system of regulations, in a country of immense agriculture, enterprising and extended commerce, and manufactures arising from the nature of things in the planting, farming and western counties, as well as in the villages, boroughs and seaports. During the long and eventful struggles of all Europe, which followed the first great alterative measures of the French people, till the recent return of the allied armies into their own respective national dominions, (during all which time either our neutral advantages or our belligerent exigencies rendered a permanent system of laws of industry difficult to form, and almost impossible to execute,) we could not effectuate those numerous provisions of municipal, federal and international regulations, which pertain to the condition of independent states, in modern times.

Since Europe, lately alarmed to its centre, and shaken to its extremities, has given the evidence of high minds of its confidence in the tranquillity of the civilized world, the season at length indeed arrived, amidst the innumerable labours of the Fifteenth Congress, when the national legislative wisdom, for the first time, in the peace of the United States and of the foreign world, could be exercised in the formation of a body of laws of industry, which may best consist with the general welfare.

But, though it is believed, that this general view fully justifies the discretion of the legislature, yet it is true, that agriculture, commerce and manufactures have received protections, numerous and great, at the hands of Congress,

* See U. S. Laws—Introduction; Colvin's Edit.

by the modifications of the revenue laws, superior to those of the several states, and of the former legislatures under the present constitution, in time of peace. War duties are professedly occasional, and temporary. The duties on coarse and strong cotton goods, on the manufactures of tobacco and distilled and fermented spirits of the cane, of grain and of fruit, refined sugar, nails and other iron goods, the class of articles dutied at thirty per cent. and those at twenty, and the general non-enumerated class of fifteen per cent. however laid on for revenue, have operated materially in the encouragement of manufactures, as well as agriculture, while the large appropriations to the establishment of the navy have been a potent and effectual protection to the safety of commerce and navigation.

Let us now pursue the investigation of the principles for a right legislation on the subject of the national industry, landed, manufacturing and commercial.

In the two hundred years, which have elapsed since the first of our permanent settlements, we have cleared and drained a body of soil approaching one hundred and twenty millions of acres, which is greater than that so improved in France, Austria, or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. But great as this active landed capital, in unincumbered soil, manifestly is, there are yet uncleared, and susceptible of like improvement and production, ten or twelve times that quantity of more valuable land, in a more productive climate, than a great part of the lands we have heretofore occupied. New productions have occurred: sugar, cotton, the grape-vine, the olive, fine woolled sheep. This present active landed interest, a twelfth of the whole, is the source of all our necessaries, comforts, employments, profits and wealth. Manufactures and commerce are the *twin children* of agriculture, and *die without its nourishment.* Manufactures and commerce may not legitimately or wisely sacrifice agriculture, and above all things its steady extension by new clearings and drainings, to their respective interests. In no civilized country has this landed consideration so great weight, magnitude and value. Russia, though in surplus land, like to us, has a worse climate, and wants outlets.*

Let us proceed in our investigation, with minds intent upon the general welfare.

It is most important to the landed, as the major interest, to be effectually defended. It is also most vulnerable from the nature of a certain body of its labourers. Let agriculture then agree, that the manufactures necessary to defend herself and the merchants, shall be encouraged, and may, from their importance and limited value, even be forced. This has been done by Congress and by the states, and was done, in such good time, as to make the war of 1812 of one-third of the duration of the war of the revolution. But in encouraging the manufactures of the various munitions of war by land and sea, it may be done with due consideration of *temporary, productive revenue*, rather than by antisocial prohibitions. In times of peace, it is safe to keep open the check of importations, to prevent too high prices even of necessaries for war. Revenue, as the main sinew of the body combatant, on either element, is a matter of the highest defensive consideration.

When we shall have disposed of all the articles requisite for defence, in a rough draught of a right tariff, let us next consider, with due reference to the public interests and convenience, the various details of duties to be imposed for the purpose of obtaining revenue. In making out this table of proposed duties for revenue, let us consider the list of articles, which ought to be imported free of duty, for the purpose of encouraging manufactures without danger of smuggling, or draughts on the treasury, neither of which do exemptions occasion.

When measures to encourage manufactures for war, and measures to produce revenue by means of a right tariff, and measures to secure the free importation of raw materials, ingredients, dyes, preparations, instruments, implements, animals, &c. &c. shall have been well considered, arranged and settled, then, defence and revenue having been considered to their necessary extent, some new grounds of consideration and action may be sought in our progress. The interests of commerce may well be specially considered. The exemption of articles from duty is favourable to foreign trade, as in the case of hides and skins, and various articles in the free lists, under the old state laws, and under the various acts of Congress, to which a reference is respectfully recommended. To these, some additions might be suggested. This article of free goods is highly important to manufactures, trade and improvement. The committtees of commerce and of the merchants, might suggest matter of most interesting consideration in favour of manufactures, which are necessary to them. Every thing, that enters into the composition of their ships, a primary manufacture, and instrument of trade, is of serious importance to them.

Agricultural and landed considerations, on the subject of encouragement to manufactures, next present themselves. It may be useful to consider our landed productions, by the operation of *nature*—and those by the operation of *cultivation*—those productions of which we have *next to none*—those of which we have considerable quantities, *but not enough*—those of which we have a *redundance* for exportation—those of which we have a redundance for exportation *difficult to sell abroad*—those, which are likely to be incapable of sale abroad from their quantity—and those which cannot be exported, from their fugitive and perishable nature.

Ores, marble and other stone, fossil coal, and wood as a raw material and as a fuel, are examples of natural productions.

Hides, and skins, cotton, wool, flax, hemp, silk, seeds for oil, tallow and silk, are productions of cultivation, or of care and industry, as silk and wool are fed by the cultivation of grass and mulberry trees.

Of all these things, arising from the landed interest, the first, in point of importance to the landed citizens, is any article which is now, or

* The Russians receive many manufactures from Germany, Indostan, China, &c. *by land*, and vacillate much in their *port* duties.

is so likely to be redundant, as to be in danger of an inconvenient or fatal reduction of the prices abroad, and of course at home also. There is no mean to support the price of any such article, beyond its raw consumption, and raw exportation, but manufacturing it at home, for our own consumption, or for sale abroad, or both. Of our capital productions, by culture, we consume at present all we raise, except of

1st. Tobacco.

2dly. Grain, as a material for the distillery, brewery, &c. and fruit and canes.

3dly. Cotton.

On tobacco manufactures there are very considerable duties. The consumption, beyond the present use, could not be very great, and can be ascertained. The revenue, when ascertained to 1820, will be a prudent object of consideration. The view of these facts, in accurate detail, will indicate the expediency of the case, it is believed.

On grain spirits, there is a great duty: on other spirits, including wines, beer, &c. great duties. The reduction of the quantity of grain, that can be shipped, by the diversion made by sugar, cotton, tobacco, rice, indigo, fruit, cattle, vegetables, improvers, builders, miners, woodcutters, colliers and manufacturers, with this year's drought, has kept up the price of fine flour in Philadelphia to $6, though from 1783 to the French demand of 1789, it was here at $4 to $4.25. The distillery and brewery, and the consumption of the manufacturers are very great. For the present, it seems that considerations, in regard to the revenue from foreign spirits and other liquors and materials to make spirits, are a great—perhaps the main consideration.

On other goods, the duties are handsome at 27½, on all except those actually costing under 25 cents, dutied as at that rate or cost, 25 per cent. If revenue does not restrain, the landed interest would be, manifestly, benefited, by the further interference, with the low priced, useful, heavy cotton goods, for which we have good spinning, carding, weaving and printing machinery. The effect of higher duties on foreign cotton goods, would not be felt out of Great Britain. The effect there might be against overdoing monopoly, which will be duly considered by the legislature. If neither such considerations nor revenue restrain, the duties, in the general opinion, ought to be increased, upon solid agricultural ground, on coarse and middling cotton goods, and, for revenue, on all the fine descriptions.

The increase of other duties might be made to increase revenue, and favour the cotton manufacturer. Silks, to the amount of 1200 cases in an invoice, have been imported. They might be raised and give revenue. So far as the actual measure or quantity of silk becomes less, the cotton manufacture would be promoted, as it is the obvious substitute, imported or homemade. The silk duty would be acceptable to those, who send us very little.

So linens, if raised, would favour the cotton manufacture: might give revenue: would principally affect Germany; and would probably be agreeable to *England proper*, which sends us no shirtings, and few sheetings and linens, in general.

The 7½ per cent. class of goods, so far as they are manufactures, might be safely increased, for revenue, if desired: also so far as they are luxuries, which is the character of most of them.

It is true, that we have a great capacity to make sheep walks and sheep farms. But the *wool* of this country is to be reviewed with the most intelligent and decided consideration, and with the utmost care and caution, as it now exists.

Wool has been exemplarily improved and diversified in England. It has been regulated with a view to agriculture, as aided, in a very diversified manner, by manufactures; and the export trade of wool and sheep has been sacrificed to the landed and manufacturing interests. The British wool is divided into three qualities.

1st. Heavy fleeced, or Lincolnshire sheep's wool, adapted to the manufacture of the common excellent soldier's, sailor's, labourer's and servant's blanket, callled "*Point*," to kerseys, to serges, to fearnoughts, to Bocking and drapery baizes, to the common or Scotch or Axminster carpeting, to Forest or Hunter's cloths, and other narrow and single fold cloths, to negro cloths, or Kendal *cottons*, (so called, though of wool,) to friezes or coatings, to low priced double fold cloths and other woollens necessary for the army, navy, hospitals, labourers, apprentices, servants, journeymen, &c. &c.—also for *combing* to make "worsted stuffs," called shalloons, durants, everlastings, camblets, moreens, bombazetts, &c, and "worsted," (not *carded* woollen) hosiery, &c. &c. Of this kind of wool, the annual production of the kingdom of England proper is computed at 137,228 packs of 240 pounds each, weighing, in the clean state, 33,000,000 of pounds. The price is 8½ to 9*d.* sterling, which cost is one-sixth of a dollar: at most seventeen cents. Of this useful and necessary and cheap description of wool we have next to none. Respectable agricultural men doubt our having the breed at this time. The duty on woollens of this description could only be laid by Congress, at the present juncture, so as to draw revenue from the public force, from the labouring and working classes, from the economical, from even the distressed and the poor. Our whole wool of all descriptions* has been estimated at 20,000,000 pounds. With reference to the three qualities it stands thus—

Of the Lincolnshire wool for coarse woollens, not	1-400th
Of the fine merino or Spanish wool, probably not	10-400th
Of mixed breeds of merino and common, not	10-400th
Of various common American old stock wool, fit for family blankets, for good livers, woollen hose, good farmers' clothes, &c.	379-400th

* See Coxe's Digest of the Manufactures of 1810, p. 11 to 14, of Introduction: also 29, 30, 31. Also p. 55. Marshal's Returns in said Digest.

(The proportion of 20,000,000 pounds of wool of U. States is, as above) 400-400th

2dly. Fine Merino wool, of the pure and of the mixed breeds, of which we have but little of our own flocks, though we have multiplied and can extend the breed. England has little of this wool, and depends chiefly on importation from Spain and Saxony, which are open to us.* On this little Merino and mixed stock, and on selections from our own diversified, but often very good common wool, do we depend for our fine cloth and cassimere manufactures at this time. We can import some quantities, if we will pay the price. The article should be free of duty, till we establish the manufacture; and the more so, because British necessity has lately forced her to lay five per cent. upon foreign wool. If we give this freedom to importation, and put the coarse goods, first described, at a moderate duty, and take a round revenue of 30 per cent. for the first year, and 35 for the second and following years, we should quicken sheep breeding and sheep farming, obtain present revenue, and make safe progress in the woollen branch, for which we have unlimited landed capital. Great Britain and France, (who have each, probably, shearings of 100,000,000 pounds of these wools, every year, except that the French have more of the second or finest, and very little of the coarsest,) have not, on a medium, one-twelfth part of our soil, in Europe, and have the whole they dare to clear in cultivation. They, consequently, send out emigrants, in considerable numbers, every year. Yet they both carry sheep farming to the utmost extent. So that our interest, in an immense landed property of a thousand millions of uncleared acres, appears more strongly to point to the same cultivation of sheep farms. It is not an irrelative remark to observe, that the duties on woollens promote the manufacture of stout, heavy, warm, cotton goods, as substitutes for woollens; such as cotton blankets and swanskins, thicksets, corduroys, velverets, &c. &c. which, lined with flannels, make a garment comfortable in our northern and eastern states, in the winter season.

Hides and skins do not appear to stand in need of aid to their manufactures; so that the single question—can the fabrics of leather bear any more of the revenue we may want, than is laid upon them? remains for consideration. In adjusting this part of a tariff, the valuable shoes, of velvet, silk, cotton, and worsted stuffs, should be accurately estimated, and dutied, for revenue, and as interfering with our manufacture of leather, and twilled cotton upper parts.

The charges of importation, from the cost of package in an European manufactory to the cost of storage in our merchants' warehouses, are very considerable circumstances in favour of the American manufacturers.

The excitement of the landed interest to the cultivation of new productions, as in the case of cotton, in 1786-7, for manufacture, is a very beneficial tendency of the branch of industry now under consideration. In 1786, not a bale of cotton wool was exported, of our growth; yet the crop of 1817 doubtless sold for 42,000,000 dollars. The vine yields to France, in various fabrications of its grape, (as truly manufactures as those other fermented liquors, beer and wiskey,) 100,000,000 dollars, from less than two millions of acres of inferior soil, about 1-750th part of our land. So of olive oil, worth for the table, the lamp, and the manufacturers, 75,000,000 of livres. But, in soap and other manufacturing shapes and uses, much more.

The objects, at which it has been respectfully intended to arrive, in this note, have been:—

1st. To demonstrate the felicity of this juncture, to consider and take order, on sound principles, upon the national industry:—the agricultural from its vast importance:—the manufacturing and commercial from their present inconvenient situation, and from their eminent utility and necessity to the general welfare.

2dly. To secure a certain and ample revenue, and other matters necessary to the defence of the country and the efficiency of the administration of the government.

3dly. To adjust the important list of *free* articles, consistently with revenue and defence, and beneficially to commerce, as well as manufactures.

4thly. To search for those articles of landed production, which by depression, foreign rivalship or other causes, are likely to be redundant, of little value, and unsaleable at home and abroad: and since the land must produce them, and in increasing quantities; and commerce cannot find them a vent, to consider, in time, the means of employing them to exercise the industry of, or to feed and subsist, the manufacturers, with all their modern mechanical and scientific means, and migrating aids.

In respect to forcing manufactures, beyond the influence of revenue, and beyond these necessities of agriculture and of defence, it is not intended, in this paper, to consider the subject. It is not as a denial of the utility of a further investigation, that it is, at present, postponed. But in order to make and lay on the table, for consideration, the preceding developments, facts and reflections, as a progressive step upon a complicated subject, which has been too often pursued with undue sensibility. The question of the expediency of forcing manufactures, beyond the necessities of revenue, defence, and agriculture, may be subsequently and should be separately considered. It will not be so well done, before the preceding division of the subject is well considered and reduced (so and as far as approved) to provisions of laws, as it can be with those provisions, happily framed, on the table before us. Having first ascertained how far manufactures will be aided, encouraged and protected by this direct and proper maintenance of our other interests, and of the general welfare, a more accurate estimate can be made of propositions for greater and peculiar encouragements. The session of Congress has recently commenced, and it may continue beyond the 3d of March, as deliberation may require. New and inconvenient rules to foreign and domestic navigation and trade should be well examined before adoption in this time of mercantile diffi-

* See table of British imported wool for a series of years, vol. ii. p. 401.

culties and sufferings, and particularly considering the prevalent spirit among foreign maritime states to adopt monopolizing regulations in favour of their own merchants and unfavourable to foreigners. These well known circumstances are constantly narrowing our trade, and rendering it more passive. In such a state of things the mercantile body must look naturally and with increased solicitude to the parental care of the national legislature.

A FRIEND OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

Record.

We have neglected to state that the proceedings of Congress are abridged for this paper from the reports of the National Intelligencer—and the proceedings of the Pennsylvania legislature from the Franklin Gazette.

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Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Dec. 21. A resolution to direct the committee on public lands to inquire into the expediency of continuing the act to suspend the sale of lands forfeited for failure in payment, was submitted for consideration.—The same committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of altering the laws concerning the sale of public lands.

Dec. 22.—The following resolution was submitted for consideration—That the committee on commerce and manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing importations free of duty of the raw stone from which oilstones are manufactured in the United States. A bill was reported, declaring the consent of Congress to the admission of the state of Maine into the union.

Dec. 23.—The following resolution was submitted—That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prescribing by law the mode of quartering soldiers during war in the houses of citizens, when the public exigencies may make it necessary, and the mode by which private property may be taken for public use; designating particularly by whose orders property may be taken, the manner of ascertaining its value, and the mode by which the owner shall receive, with the least possible delay, the just compensation to which he is entitled by the constitution of the United States.

Adjourned to Monday.

Dec. 27.—The above resolution was taken up and agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 21.—A bill was reported for the admission of the district of Maine into the union. It was moved that the bill should be referred to the same committee of the whole, as the bill for the admission of Missouri; but this was not agreed to. The President was requested to lay before the House an account of the expenditure of the several sums appropriated for building fortifications, from the year 1816 to the year 1819, both inclusive—indicating the places at which works of defence have been begun, the magnitude of the works contemplated at *each place*—their present condition—the amount already expended, and the estimated sum requisite for the completion of each.

The committee on public expenditures was instructed to report whether in their opinion the expenses charged to the contingent fund may not be diminished consistently with the public interest and the accommodation of Congress. The several committees on so much of the public accounts and expenditure as relates to the departments of state, treasury, war, navy, post office, and public buildings, were instructed to inquire and report to the House, whether in their opinion the expenditures in those departments may not be diminished without prejudice to the public interest.

The committee on military affairs was instructed to inquire into and report to the House the objects intended to be accomplished by the expedition ordered to the mouth of the Yellow Stone, on the Missouri river; and also the expenditures which have been and are likely to be incurred on the expedition.

Dec. 22.—The following resolution was submitted, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the secretary of war be instructed to cause to be prepared and laid before this House, at the next session of Congress, a system of martial law, and a system of field service, and police, for the government of the army of the United States.

Dec. 23.—The following resolution was submitted and rejected:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national university within the District of Columbia; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Also the following, which was agreed to.

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law of forfeiture, that the actual settler and cultivator of the soil shall have a preference of re-entry after his lands shall have been forfeited to the United States, and before they shall have been exposed to public sale.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill reported by the committee of ways and means, making additional appropriations to the navy—little progress was made in the business, when the committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

Dec. 27.—A bill, reported by a select committee, providing for taking the fourth census of the United States, was twice read and committed.

A resolution was passed, that the secretary at war be directed to lay before this House a statement, showing the whole amount of money that has been expended by the general government on the military academy at West Point in the state of New York; also the number of cadets that have been educated there from each state, district or territory, and their

names; also an estimate of the sums necessary to be appropriated for said institution for each of the next succeeding three years.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from sundry citizens, late cadets at the military academy at West Point, alleging certain improper conduct in the officer commanding at the academy, and requesting an inquiry into the same; accompanied by sundry papers in support of the charges made.

The memorial and papers were referred to the military committee, and ordered to be printed.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

Dec. 18.—The resolution to direct the clerk to pay the postage of letters to the members, was reconsidered and adopted.

Dec. 20.—A remonstrance against the projected bridge from Windmill island to the Jersey shore, was received from the wardens of the port of Philadelphia. The joint resolutions against the extension of slavery were unanimously adopted.

Dec. 21.—The resolution to adjourn during the holidays, was reconsidered and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 18.—A bill was reported, That no person shall be excluded from being a witness in any suit under any penal act, by reason of his being subject to a tax which would be diminished by recovery of fine or forfeiture under such prosecution. [Decisions in our state courts have heretofore excluded such witnesses.]—A bill was reported, providing that a man marrying a woman seized of real estate, though she may die without issue born alive by him, shall enjoy that estate as a tenant by courtesy.—The bill authorizing the governor to borrow 40,000 dollars was passed.—A committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of laying an additional duty on sales at auction, and of appropriating the proceeds to the completion of the Union Canal.—The committee on the judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of appointing two additional judges in the supreme court.—The House, upon reconsideration, determined to adjourn from the 23d Dec. to the 3d January.

Dec. 20.—A remonstrance against the bridge from Windmill island to the Jersey shore, was received from the wardens of the port of Philadelphia.—A resolution to provide for payment of costs in criminal cases, where the accused are acquitted, and to provide for taking testimony in criminal cases where the witnesses are out of the power of the court, was laid on the table. Mr. Duane laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law for the appointment of commissioners, and the employment of skilful and practical engineers, for the purpose of taking surveys and levels upon the various routes heretofore recommended for the contemplated canal between the rivers Schuylkill and Susquehanna; the said commissioners and engineers to make report at the next session of the legislature, exhibiting profiles of the levels of the several routes, and estimates of the probable cost of forming a canal navigation on each.

Mr. Gilmore reported a bill for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures. [The bill provides for the incorporation of societies as soon as twenty persons shall have organized themselves, and each subscribed one dollar, for that purpose. Premiums are to be granted for the best specimens of domestic manufactures, grain, mineral manures, cattle and other articles; and a tax of fifty dollars for each member of the House of Representatives, is to be levied in every county, and the money to be put into the fund of the society, with authority to purchase a patent farm.]

After long discussion, the committee on banks were instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying a rateable duty on the dividends of the Bank of the United States.

ENGLAND.

The disturbances in England do not appear to diminish. The people are arming themselves with pistols, pikes, &c. which they carry to their public meetings. Some of the arms that were sent to some loyal volunteers, have been resumed and placed in the castle at Chester; the alarm was so general, that it was thought prudent not to distribute them. Upwards of 20 pieces of cannon from the seats of gentlemen in the neighbourhood, have been lodged in the same castle—to which, as a measure of precaution, strong gates are making.

Parliament met on the 23d November. The Prince Regent's speech urges the necessity of immediate "consideration of such measures as may be requisite for the counteraction and suppression of a system which, if not effectually checked, must bring confusion and ruin on the nation."—Upon the loyalty of the great body of the people, the utmost reliance is expressed; "but it will require your utmost vigilance and exertion, collectively and individually, to check the dissemination of the doctrines of treason and impiety."

At a meeting of noblemen and gentlemen in the county of Edinburgh, to prepare a loyal address, Mr. Jeffrey proposed an amendment, expressive of the wish of the meeting, that the most gentle remedies for present evils should be adopted; and of their sense of the distresses of the people. The amendment was rejected. It is said to be dangerous to yield any thing to the people while they demand it in such a threatening attitude. This may excuse the high-handed measures that are proposed:—Some excuse is necessary.

December 18th, a meeting was held at Providence, (R. I.) and a petition transmitted to Congress, against the farther extension of slavery.

Deaths in this city, from the 18th to the 25th ult.—44.

Episcopal Magazine.—Messrs. S. Potter & Co. of this city, have to-day commenced the publication of the Episcopal Magazine, edited by the Rev. Jackson Kemper and the Rev. George Boyd, with the assistance of the Right Rev. Bishop White, the Rev. Dr. Beasley, and others.

The substance of each paper embraces—1. Religious communications. 2. Reviews of religious or moral publications. 3. Miscellanies. 4. Religious intelligence. 5. A list of new publications. 6. An obituary.

It will be published monthly, in 32 pages royal octavo, at $2.50 per annum.

We wish the publishers much success—being confident that the work will deserve it. The low price at which it is offered, renders it accessible to every one who feels an interest in the great object to which it is devoted.

Miscellany.

To the Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Sir—No measures claim a higher consideration, than those which effect the interests of commerce. On that so essentially depend the revenues, strength, justice, and honour of government; the comfort, wealth, and morals of the people; the rank, respectability, and power of a nation, in its relations to other countries; that it seems to involve, directly or indirectly, every public and individual interest.

These remarks are applicable to all countries, but especially to the United States; possessing the choicest territory on the globe—a territory yielding the products of all climates, from the sugar cane to the fur, and embracing a population not surpassed by any other, in activity, courage, enterprise or intelligence, by whom our resources may be developed and expanded to an indefinite extent.

After the adoption of the constitution of the United States, our commerce rose from a very humble state to a rank which enriched the nation, and elevated its character. It again declined, and is now suffering under embarrassments, which are universally felt and deplored. Such changes, from high prosperity to extreme depression, have generally been the result of some radical error in the economy of trade, or of great revolutions in political society. For the latter, no age has been more remarkable than our own. Civil commotions and war, for nearly thirty years, agitated the nations of Europe; and finally involved our own in the general conflict. They have now been followed by more than three years of universal peace; and the effects on commerce have been precisely such, as any skilful merchant, had he foreknown the course of political events, and understood the *nature* of our commercial system, would have anticipated.

The free trade enjoyed by the merchants of the United States, until December, 1807, though often suffering under the lawless policy of belligerent powers, advanced our wealth at a rate unprecedented in the history of this or any other country. Compare the conditions, of almost any town or village at the two periods of 1790 and 1807—the lands, houses, ships, wares, money, and, in a word, the capital—and the astonishing contrast will prove the truth of my remark. The suppression of their own trade, by the nations at war, made our merchants the merchants of all Christendom. It is not strange that such success, in that branch of industry which diffuses plenty and creates activity in every other, should have tempted to general enterprise in so broad and rich a field of employment. The able and upright negotiations of Messrs. Monroe and Pinckney, at the court of St. James', which resulted in the treaty of December, 1806—a treaty calculated to obviate the embarrassments which our trade had recently sustained—to enhance and prolong its advantages and preserve our peace—fostered the mercantile spirit, and raised it to its highest pitch. I cannot here forbear to express the gratitude I feel, in common, I trust, with every other citizen, to our present chief magistrate, for his enlightened, patriotic, and able exertions, during that important negotiation. The history of our foreign relations, after that period, is familiar to every mind. It was the right of the government to decide what course of measures the honour and interest of the nation required. I express no opinion as to the wisdom or expediency of those measures. When the honour of the nation needs to be vindicated, its pecuniary interests are of secondary consideration, except so far as they are necessary to the principal object. But I speak only of the effect of those measures on the *commerce* of the country, and the influence they have had in producing the present crisis. In December, 1807, while the spirit of enterprise was at its highest elevation, the government commenced a system of commercial restrictions, which was continued, in various forms, down to the conclusion of the war, in 1815—a period of about seven years. During this time we had very little trade, even under the guises by which impatient adventurers endeavoured to evade the laws of the country. Foreign goods were hardly to be found in our markets, and their prices became enormous. The treaty of Ghent suddenly restored peace, and removed every restraint. The wild enthusiasm universally exhibited in celebrating that event, characterised every enterprise. Trade was recommenced with unprecedented ardour; merchants embarked all their capital, and extended their credit to the utmost limit, in confident expectation of realizing the advances, which a

comparative view of foreign and domestic markets seemed to promise. The first importations were often sold at great profit before they reached the custom-house, and orders were immediately sent for fresh supplies. Our warehouses were filled, and our markets glutted. The supply greatly exceeded the demand. Prices were depressed, and goods were sold at a heavy loss by merchants of every grade.

Other events, during the war, co-operated with the causes I have described, to render the evil extensive and disastrous. The national treasury was exhausted, and, at the same time deprived of its resources. The pecuniary credit of the government was shaken. Treasury notes were either rejected by the public creditor, or taken at such a rate of increasing depreciation, as to menace enormous sacrifices, whenever the day of redemption should arrive. No means remained to provide for the great expenditures which the crisis demanded, but to borrow of the banks; or, in other words, to exchange credit for credit. Several millions of notes were loaned to the government, from time to time, by the banks, in the middle and southern states, in exchange for public paper, to an amount greatly surpassing their specie funds; and were circulated wherever troops were employed, or warlike stores and provisions purchased. From the location of the armies at that period, a very great proportion of this currency, which was issued in New York, found its way in the natural course of trade, to the eastern banks. Great balances thus accrued in their favour against the banks in the city of New York, which, in their turn, became creditors of more southern institutions. The liquidation of these balances was necessary to all who held them, and, of course demanded. This occasioned a general movement of specie to the north, which continued till every bank, south of New England, was exhausted, and obliged to refuse payment of its notes. One would have supposed, that this event, which took place in the latter part of August, 1814, must have been immediately followed by a cessation of all banking operations. But such were the necessities of the government and of individuals, that, without the protection of any law, and solely by the patronage of public opinion, the banks, which had stopped payment, were able to discount more extensively than ever, by being exempt from the only embarrassment they were previously under, viz:—The obligation to fulfil their promises.

From this state of things, the natural consequence ensued. The currency suffered an immediate and increasing depreciation. Within its influence it regulated the nominal prices of all merchandise, and raised them just as much above the real standard of value as the currency was below. Specie was expelled from circulation; for two currencies of different value cannot exist in the same place. That they *can* is a solecism, and refuted by all experience. To circulate together, they must be interchangeable; and this implies equality of value. In all contracts, the *currency* is the only money intended by the contracting parties, and to every practical purpose, is the only medium in which contracts are fulfilled. By the law of the land, indeed, payment may be compelled in what that law has made a tender, unless especially guarded against by the terms of the agreement; but such a guard will always be imposed where a resort to the law is apprehended. No one will *pay* in specie, where the contract is made in reference to depreciated paper; not *take* the latter, where the former was implied or intended. The fact, therefore, was not strange, that all specie was either hoarded or exported, or became itself merchandise, and ceased to be money. Contracts with banks might be fulfilled in a currency at least as bad as their own paper. Their ordinary operations, therefore, brought no specie to their own vaults, and, consequently, would never enable them to redeem their credit.

In this situation the southern banks were found on the revival of commerce, in 1815. Protected, on the one hand, by public opinion, and tempted, on the other, by their own cupidity and the solicitations of their customers, they extended discounts to an unexampled amount, and generated a mass of credit to which their means of redemption were utterly inadequate. This irregularity was, in its nature, transitory. The laws of trade are as unalterable as the laws of nature. Indeed, they are, in a great degree, of the same character, being grounded in the natural principles of the human mind. Any considerable disturbance of their course must bring disorder upon the system, and, if continued, end in dissolution. In this instance, the government, and all others, except those who either profited by receiving interest on paper which cost nothing, or who, enfeebled and desperate in their fortunes, had become unable to endure the process of reformation, deplored the impotency, injustice, and demoralization, of the new economy, and were appalled at the desolation which it threatened. As the depreciation of bank paper varied in different sections of the country, vessels in foreign trade would enter at those ports where they could employ the cheapest currency to pay duties to the United States, and thus the revenue was defrauded. The operations of the treasury were embarrassed, by money which was *local*, and could not be applied in its disbursements. The public faith had pledged the customs as security for a great part of the national debt, payable in gold and silver, and was jeopardised by the conversion of that pledge into a currency of less than standard value. The public credit, always depending as essentially on the resources of government as on the integrity of the administration, was materially impaired, and in a state of rapid declension. Had the depreciation of bank paper been uniform over the whole country, less embarrassment would have been felt in the operations of the treasury; injustice would have been more *equally* suffered by the government, and by *all* its creditors, and public opinion less shocked by a comparison of the standards adopted in different parts of the nation. Still, the actual injustice in every place would have been proportioned to the depreciation, except so far as it was counterbalanced, in new contracts, by the increased price of commodities; but the evils of the non-paying system were not confined to the intercourse between the government and the citizens. The manufacturers of paper money fostered the extravagance of speculation, and favoured that excessive overtrading to which the merchants, from causes already specified,

were predisposed. Those eastern banks, which had never stopped payment, and all substantial creditors who had parted with specie, or other property at specie value, were sensible to the injustice of receiving, in return, depreciated paper which had not yet found the level of its decline, and must sink indefinitely, if the pernicious course then in operation were pursued. From this quarter a powerful check was justly apprehended and ultimately felt. The government too, felt the need of a medium of uniform and standard value, as indispensable to its strength and honour, if not to its existence. In short, the eyes of the nation began to be opened to the plain and unchangeable truth, that there was a real difference between gold and paper; between *mere* promises, and promises performed. Public opinion, on which the paper system had reposed, began to sustain the interests of its enemies. A train of events was soon in operation to correct this great and ruinous error in our commercial system. The national bank was incorporated in April, 1816, and bound by its charter to redeem its bills in specie, or pay an interest of twelve per cent.; and was soon followed by a resolution of Congress, requiring the secretary of the treasury to adopt the necessary measures to cause all payments to the United States to be made in treasury notes, specie, or convertible paper, and declaring, that no other currency ought to be received after the 20th day of February, 1817. As New York was the principal seat of commerce, and the more southern banks chiefly regulated by theirs, numerous suits, and to a very large amount, were instituted against the banks in that city, and by a firm perseverance, not less conducive to the common good than to individual justice, were terminated by a compromise which restored their paper to its proper standard. By the influence of these events, the banks throughout the United States resumed specie payments, by the period mentioned in the resolution of Congress; and although all the unhappy consequences of their pernicious policy were not entirely obviated, yet the ruin with which it threatened the government and people, was averted.

Before the close of 1818, the Bank of the United States commenced its operations. From the influence of this institution, political economists anticipated the happiest results. It was capable of ministering all necessary aid in the management of the national finances—of checking and controlling all country banks, and placing them, virtually, under one general direction—of extensively suppressing mere adventurers, trading on fictitious capitals—of affording a standard value to all the property in the United States, by supporting the currency, and setting internal exchange on its proper basis—and of yielding the necessary facilities to mercantile intercourse among our own citizens, and with nations abroad. It came into existence at a period peculiarly auspicious for these great and desirable ends. Nearly fifty millions of dollars had been bonded to the United States within one year after the return of peace; which, with other means, would have enabled this bank to exercise a sort of sovereign power over almost every other. No other body of men, in whatever place or capacity, possessed a power capable of so extensive and so salutary an influence, as the proprietors of this institution; and at no period did the exigencies of this or any other nation, so happily admit, and so strenuously importune, the exertion of such a power. Nothing was needed, but a wise direction, embracing in its views the interests of the bank and of the commonwealth. Instead of securing the great objects which it seemed so happily destined to accomplish, it was converted into a mere instrument of private speculation. Instead of exacting the actual payment of the instalments according to the charter, they authorized loans to stockholders of no personal responsibility, secured merely by a pledge of the stock itself, by which loan they might pay the instalment, and leave the stock and their own notes as security for the money. By this transaction, the money already in the bank was neither increased nor diminished, unless the loan exceeded the instalment. Ten thousand such payments would not have added a cent to the real capital of the bank. The instalment being paid by this magical operation, without making any payment at all, the person thus accomodated might sell out, to any insolvent adventurer, who, on assuming the debt to the bank, would take an assignment of the stock, subject to the incumbrance. The stock pledged would thus pass from hand to hand, so long as the trade might be sustained by a rising market; and, when no longer a subject of profitable speculation, would be abandoned, and become the property of the bank. At the end of this process the corporation would own the stock, and, in lieu of specie and government paper, would hold the note of the last unfortunate proprietor. Neither of these would be of any value beyond the payments actually made before the operation began. Thus the bank was crippled, and the solvent and bona fide stockholders who had actually fulfilled their obligations in consideration that others would do the same, were defrauded. As a part of this system, it was necessary, in order to keep up the price of the stock, to enhance the dividends; and for this purpose the most improvident loans were made in all parts of the country, and especially in the western states. Their bills were exchanged for insolvent paper. Instead of compelling other banks to contract their issues, and thus opening a field for the extension of their own, they added to the superabundant mass of floating paper, a quantity which must inevitably return upon their hands. Instead of prudently replenishing their vaults with the specie of other banks, by availing themselves of the great quantities of country paper which the national revenue and other causes had brought into their possession, as those institutions from time to time might sustain a gradual pressure; they enabled all, who might become possessed of their own paper, to draw out the millions of gold and silver which they had imported at vast expense. Instead of reducing the quantity of circulating medium, and thereby the price of commodities and rate of foreign exchange, that produce might find a higher market abroad than at home, and gold and silver acquire a value sufficient to retain them here, which might have been done without diminishing the amount of their own paper—they pursued a course calculated to multiply the currency, to produce an unfavourable ex-

change, a delusive appreciation of their own produce, and an expulsion of specie from the country. Instead of checking the extravagance of speculation, by controlling other banks, and engrossing, as they might, in a great degree, the banking business of the country, and by confining accommodations to substantial capitalists, they patronized adventurers by vesting millions of their paper in notes which seem destined to perpetual renewal, if they may be worth the ceremony. In all these particulars, the true interests of the country and of the institution were perfectly coincident. But there was, unhappily, an object to be attained by a controlling body of stockholders, at variance both with the interests of the bank and the prosperity of the commonwealth. This object was no other, than to sell the shares on speculation without first paying the instalments. Those who effected this had no further connexion with the bank, and were of course indifferent to its interests. Any expedients which would raise the price of shares, and exempt the holders from raising money to pay for them, were within the principle of their policy.

This misapplication of the means by which the errors of the commercial system might have been principally, if not entirely corrected, has left those errors to their own "sad cure." The fairy edifice of credit, erected and sustained by prostituted banks and insolvent adventurers, is gradually tottering to its fall. Many solid capitalists must be involved in the general catastrophe. The only consolation the crisis affords, is to be sought in the sound and legitimate system it may hereafter insure.

In the present unhappy situation of the country, the causes of which I have briefly sketched, there is great danger that the general distress may prompt to hasty measures for relief, which, instead of affording a remedy, may protract and aggravate our sufferings. What means we ought to adopt, and what to reject, cannot be clearly shown, without taking into view some familiar elementary principles.

The wealth of a nation consists in its property, *when valued in the currency of the world.* An inventory of all that has value, when estimated according to that standard, would give the precise amount of a nation's wealth.

A person in the city of New York, possessing no property but 100,000 bushels of wheat, there worth *one dollar and fifty cents* per bushel, would be five times as rich as a person in Ohio, whose whole estate was the same quantity of that article possessed by him there, and worth but *thirty cents* in the same currency. Were the latter able to sell his produce at the same *nominal* price, viz. $1 50 cts. per bushel, but obliged to receive payment in a depreciated currency, which was of only one-fifth the value of the true standard; although each would state the amount of his property to be $150,000, yet the *real* difference in their wealth would be the same as before. Wealth, therefore, is not proportioned to the *quantity* of property, but to what one possesses of the universal currency, or of that which will command it.

But this currency itself, although, by the laws of trade it is continually seeking a level, and tending to equal value in all parts of the world, is, at the same time, generally worth more in some places than in others. Its relative value, like that of all things else, is proportioned to the difference between the demand and supply, in the respective places where its value is compared. If, for example, there be a greater demand in proportion to the supply in the United States than in England, during its continuance the general currency will be worth more in the United States, and by the laws of trade, will flow to this country till an equilibrium is produced. By a greater demand, however, is not meant the mere want of the article in question which exists in any given place, but the more profitable and advantageous use which may be made of it in the way of trade. On this, and on this only, depends the real difference of exchange between two places. A nominal difference may exist where there is no real difference at all, or where the latter is either greater or less than the former, and must result from a local currency of either greater or less value than that which is universal. When the same currency prevails in two countries, drafts in one which are to be paid in the other will be above par, if the currency be of more value in the place of payment than in the market where they are bought; and, in such a case, the exchange is against the market where they are bought; and in favour of that where they are drawn. If, for example, a merchant in New York, where the currency is gold and silver, is creditor to a house in Hamburgh, to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and draws his bill on that house, payable in the same currency: a merchant in Philadelphia, who is indebted in an equal amount to the same or another house in Hamburgh, will either make remittance in gold and silver, or buy the bill, and remit that, as shall be most for his interest: the debt due from the foreign house, is gold and silver already in Hamburgh, and the sum to be paid for the bill is gold and silver in the United States. If the value of the currency be the same in Hamburgh as in the United States, neither the buyer nor seller will have any temptation to transport specie from one country to the other, but a mutual and equal convenience will be derived from the negotiation, and the bill will be sold at par. But if there are not debts enough due from merchants in Hamburgh, or its vicinity, to merchants in the United States, to cancel the several demands in favour of the former, the balance must be paid in specie, which will of course make the currency of greater value there than here, and bills on that country will be above par. In such a case, the real exchange cannot rise higher than the expense, including assurance, &c. of transporting specie to the foreign market; for those who remit abroad will make the best use of their money, and adopt that course by which they can compass their object with the least possible sum. But if the bill, in the case supposed, were sold in Philadelphia, at a time when the currency of that city was depreciated five per cent. although the real exchange on Hamburgh were at par, the nominal would be five per cent. against Philadelphia. Whoever will compare the rates of exchange between the principal trading towns in the United States, from August, 1814, to February, 1817, with the various rates between those towns respectively, and the great markets of Europe, will perceive that by adding to the price of foreign

bills at any one of our specie markets, the depreciation of the local currency at any other place, the market price of foreign exchange, and the rate between the two places thus compared, will be found with nearly the same certainty, as by examining the prices current. If, in addition to this, allowance be made for the real rate of exchange, on paper of specie value between our remote towns—which, during part of that period, was artificially affected by the war and other causes—the result will be exact.

Whatever is paid, above par, for a bill of exchange, by the American merchant, in order to cancel his debt, or purchase goods in a foreign country, in specie or any thing else of equal value, is a loss of that amount to him, and an equal gain to the creditor of a foreign house if he sell at the same price. But when the balance of trade, or that sum in which the imports exceed the exports, is paid by exportation of specie, as it must be, ultimately, unless corrected by the future course of business, the charge of that exportation will be a clear loss to the country. An unfavourable balance, however, which is so considerable as to diminish the mass of currency, by exportation, in any great degree, has the inevitable effect of increasing the demand for specie at home, and thereby depressing the price of all commodities. This depression, operating equally on the exchange and every other article of trade, will induce the holders of exportable goods to seek a higher price in foreign markets, and thus the equilibrium will be restored. There is not a law even in the physical world more fully known, or the subject of more certain demonstration, than this proposition, that where there is a free trade and uniform currency between any country and foreign nations, a balance of trade, unfavourable to that country, cannot long continue. The relative value of a currency is always inversely as its quantity. Whenever this is diminished to such a degree, that less of it can be commanded by any articles of merchandize in our own, than in a foreign market, those articles will be exported, and the deficiency of medium supplied. This is one of the most obvious and elementary laws of commerce, and its influence is as certain in a free trade, as that of gravitation in the natural world. The observation, however, applies only to the general balance between one nation and all others. In regard to a few, a balance for, or against one, may be of indefinite continuance. Thus, for a course of years, the imports from India to England, have exceeded the exports made in return, and the account been adjusted by a continual exportation of specie; but this was counterbalanced by a favourable exchange with the continent of Europe. Through this channel, gold from the Spanish mines was conveyed to the Chinese empire.

I have already remarked, that the rate of exchange between nations is not always *real;* but, by means of a local medium, not possessing the same value as gold and silver, is sometimes *nominal* only. The language of trade, in regard to price, always has relation to the prevailing currency. Bills on Hamburgh may be above *par* in the market of Philadelphia, if the currency consist of inconvertible paper, when in reality the depreciation of the paper, and not the difference of exchange, determines the rate; for gold and silver, at the same time, may command bills at *par*.

The general effect of a medium, which is not current in any foreign country, is easily ascertained. It is a self-evident proposition, advanced by Mr. Hume, and several other eminent writers, that the relative value of money depends on its quantity. If the quantity of money in each man's possession throughout the world, were, by a miracle doubled in one night, and to be used in coin only, real wealth would not be at all increased. The effect of such an event would be, that, in future, two dollars would be necessary to perform the office which one might perform before. The same would be the result, as to one nation, if a medium current at home only were multiplied in a similar manner. The entire value of the whole would be unaltered. If the amount of such a currency should surpass what would be the due proportion of gold and silver belonging to that nation at the time, according to the state of trade, it would immediately be depreciated in proportion to the excess. If, for example, our state of trade were such at any given period, that the mass of the universal currency in the country, whether consisting of gold and silver, or convertible paper, which is the same thing, would be fifty millions of dollars; and this were suddenly converted into a local currency of sixty millions, in all respects as good as the former, except its incapacity of exportation, the country would be worth no more than if fifty millions only of the latter had been substituted. The depreciation of the whole would be twenty per cent. The sixty millions would perform the office of fifty, and nothing more. On the other hand, should all the gold and silver be suddenly transferred to the European markets, and twenty-five millions only of the local currency be substituted in its place; this, for the same reason, would be appreciated to the value of fifty. But, in the latter case, as one dollar in the American market would buy as much as two in Europe; specie, by the laws of trade, would flow back to the United States, until the equilibrium was restored. By a local currency nothing can possibly be gained. So soon as we succeed in accumulating its amount above the proper level, we create a proportional depreciation. The trader who is now unable to command ten thousand dollars in money, to embark in a given enterprise, would be equally unable to command twenty thousand, when the abundance of the currency had reduced it to half its value. Any great demand for specie in a foreign market, would depreciate a medium which could not be exported in the same proportion that it would diminish the quantity of one which could. No power of the government could give it a value above its worth. The proportion of the demand to the supply must for ever regulate its price. If the exigencies of commerce command a premium on specie for exportation, this local currency must pay that premium, and its amount will be the measure of depreciation. It is true, as has already been remarked, that as the money of a country is diminished by exportation, or in any other way, its relative value will increase. This observation, however, is strictly correct, only when applied to a medium which is all of one kind, and must necessarily partake of one common market value. But when the mass of cur-

tency consists of two or more independent parts, not convertible into each other, it must be understood with certain very important qualifications. It has been already shown, that the universal currency of the world is the only standard of value. When the money of a country is composed in part of that currency, and in part of another, which cannot be converted into it, the general appreciation of the whole mass, resulting from a diminution of its amount, may belong to one part or the other, as they are respectively affected by the demand and supply. If, for example, the whole be fifty millions, of which twenty-five are specie and twenty-five are local currency; if, then, ten millions of the specie were exported to a foreign market, leaving but fifteen millions at home, and the demand for further exportation were to continue in its full strength, the forty millions still remaining, would possess a relative value equal to that of the whole fifty, previous to the exportation; but, as the increase of demand and deficiency of supply would arise from the withdrawment of the specie only, the increase of relative value in what remains of that article, would advance it greatly beyond the other, and, for the reasons already mentioned, *expel it wholly from circulation*. A local currency, *sufficiently abundant to prevent an excessive reduction of medium, by exportation*, must, consequently in order to attain that end, be the only currency. Hence, the impossibility of preventing a scarcity of money, by means of a domestic currency, is obvious. Where gold and silver only, or convertible paper are in use, a scarcity, if it occurs, is occasioned *gradually* by exportation to foreign markets. At a certain crisis, the current, as has been already shown, will cease; and, if it have been excessive, or, if the value of money at home become enhanced by the state of trade, will *gradually* flow back again to the country. But if we have a *local medium*, exactly proportioned, at the time of its first adoption, to the exigencies of commerce, any of those occurrences, so common in the mercantile world, which give a higher value to gold and silver, will *at once* expel all specie from circulation, and cause a *sudden* and *real* scarcity of the circulating medium. The stagnation and failures which follow such an event, may all be read in the recent records of our history. South of New England, where specie payments were suspended, and followed by a depreciation of bank paper, gold and silver immediately disappeared from circulation, and became mere merchandise. Enough could not be retained even for small change, but the whole was supplied by paper alone. Mercantile wisdom can adapt its measures to gradual changes, but against sudden convulsions it can never guard. Not only so, but it is impossible to measure and regulate a currency which does not regulate itself. No political economist can ascertain the quantity to be added, in order to meet the requirements of a great and complicated system of trade, on the one hand, and, on the other, avoid excessive depreciation by multiplying the amount. But even if this were possible, and the requisite sum were all counted out at the *paper mint*, in what manner, and at whose expense is it to find its way into general circulation on the *sudden* disappearance of specie, and meet the unforeseen exigencies of individual merchants whose necessities admit of no delay? I may be told that the transferable credits at the bank of Amsterdam, though not convertible into specie, performed to a certain extent the office of a *local currency*, that they always retained their value, and never occasioned any of the evils here suggested. All this is true, but it must be remembered, that by these credits it was never intended to *increase the natural quantity of money*, and that they never in *any degree* produced that effect—the flux and reflux of the precious metals through that country were perfectly unrestrained, and in mere subservience to the wants of commerce. Their *ebb* was never such but that those credits were well sustained in the common currency; they were simply a substitute for specie deposited in the bank, and not liable to be withdrawn. My proposition is, not that a local currency, whatever be its object and amount, must always produce the results above described, but that such a currency is wholly *incapable of preserving more money in the country* than would be there without it, and that whenever the crisis arrives in which the demand for exportation is to be counteracted by its influence, it serves but to increase the general *distress* by the *sudden* banishment of a more valuable medium. To afford any light on this point, from the example of the Dutch, a period must be shown in their history, when the precious metals were in such demand for exportation, that they rose in value above transferable credits in the bank, and still continue in use as an interchangeable currency.

If a country were cut off from all intercourse abroad, the quantity and kind of its circulating medium would be of comparatively little consequence. So much as would afford a convenient subdivision, would be a sufficient instrument of trade, and would of course possess a value equal to the object. But the merchants of the whole world now constitute one community, and their cardinal rules of intercourse are recognised by all mercantile nations, but not grounded on the positive institutions of any.

(*To be continued.*)

CAMDEN BRIDGE.

We publish by request, the following proceedings, on the subject of the bridge from Camden to the island opposite the city. This project has produced considerable excitement among its advocates and opponents, but we have not yet been able to understand fully the merits of the case.

We hope the legislature will appoint a committee of able and impartial men to examine the plan in all its bearings, who shall advise with men of science and experience, and report the result of their inquiries to the next legislature.

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At a meeting of the citizens of the Northern Liberties, convened at the Commissioners' Hall, on the 22d of December, pursuant to public notice, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the proposition to erect a bridge across the

eastern channel of the Delaware, in the present state of our ferries, (under the complete accommodation which they now afford by the use of steam boats, and other improved conveyances for horses and carriages,) is altogether useless to the citizens of Philadelphia, and its liberties.

That whatever might be the benefit of such a bridge to the town of Camden in New Jersey, its effects upon the city of Philadelphia, and its increasing population, would be inevitably injurious. The existence of a covered passage two thousand feet in length, and little frequented at night, affording an obvious resort for vagrants and pilferers, perhaps in the end for thieves and foot pads; who might commit depredations upon passengers, without fear of opposition or discovery, by making their escape into either of the adjacent states, where they could with difficulty be brought to justice, if pursued, between the conflicting jurisdictions of Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Whilst the intended occupation of the adjacent island by taverns, tippling houses, and places of diversion, would be necessarily ruinous to the health and morals of many of our fellow citizens, of the younger class, particularly on the Sabbath day; they being so easily frequented, without observation, from the wharves and suburbs of the city.

That the proposed bridge, as far as it goes, would prevent the future usefulness of the sloop channel, which has been heretofore advantageously frequented by the river craft, during the prevalence of certain winds, which occasionally render the ship channel difficult or impracticable.

That the obstructions which are *now* offered to the free current of the river, and to the daily intercourse of society from its opposite shores, by the long range of bars and shoals, which are at present constantly changing their shape and situation, (from causes perpetually operating upon their sides and surfaces) and rendering them from time to time, sometimes *more* sometimes *less* incommodious to the said mutual intercourse: Nay, which occasionally produce athwart their own course, new and practicable channels, (one of these having actually formed itself directly opposite to Market street wharf, since the present question has been in agitation,) will be rendered permanent and immovable, by the dams or buttments of the proposed bridge, which are to be two hundred feet in length, one of them stretching across the island, (at a place that was navigable for ferry boats, within the memory of almost all present,) and the other projecting into the river from the Jersey shore. Since it will naturally become the interest of the proprietors, not only to *bank out* the river to low water mark, but to *promote* the future accumulation and permanence of the said shoals and bars, from north to south; to the eventual *exclusion* of a direct "communication" with "New Jersey," as now actually enjoyed, by means of the present ferries—the owners of which are thought to be entitled to public protection, from unnecessary encroachments.

That it is a critical and dangerous thing, to tamper with currents, especially those of navigable rivers; upon which the internal prosperity of every country so essentially depends, that they have been aptly compared to the arteries, by which the vital fluid is conveyed to the extremities of the human body; and the effects of unnatural obstructions, which are alike imprudent *in either case*, may be attended with consequences equally deleterious in *both*. It is a fact, well known in Philadelphia, to those who frequent the harbour, that the running out of the long wharves in the southern part of the town, co-operating with the more recent projection of the opposite causeway, from Kaighn's Point to the landing place, is even now wearing away the lower extremity of the Wind Mill island, properly so called. The long wharves above mentioned in the vicinity of Pine and South street, after filling up the intermediate docks with mud and sand, impel the current with such force *outward* as to wear off the point of the island, in forcing its way down, to a wider part of the river; whilst the construction abovementioned, on the Jersey shore, produces a similar effect on the opposite side, by narrowing the original passage *upward*. A space of some hundred feet of solid ground has been worn off in this way, within a few years; and what is infinitely more important to our harbour, the main channel of the river is gradually withdrawing from the shores of Southwark, which it formerly coasted; and should progressive encroachments upon the bed of the Delaware continue to be permitted opposite the city, the channel will probably in the end take its course toward Gloucester Point, much nearer the Jersey shore than it formerly did; leaving the shipyards at Wicaco to the constant accumulation of mud and sand, which will of course take place between the diverging channel, and the projecting embankments immediately below the city.

Lastly, *Resolved*, That it is the deliberate and unanimous opinion and belief of this meeting, grounded upon personal acquaintance and observation of the premises, that *no bridge*, of whatever description, can ever be allowed upon the tide waters of this river, below the intersection of Petty's island, without manifest injury to the ship-yards at Kensington, the harbour of Philadelphia, and the navigation of the Delaware.

The annexed abstract of the above Resolutions appeared in Poulson's Daily Advertiser, from which the above document is taken, the day following, under the signature of—"HE THAT RUNS MAY READ."

I. That the proposed bridge is, at best, unnecessary to the citizens of Philadelphia.

II. That such a bridge as is intended would be injurious to the state of Pennsylvania, as well as to its metropolitan city.

III. That the natural obstructions in the way of crossing the Delaware, at Philadelphia, which are now shifting and variable, would be, by such an obstacle to their free course, rendered permanent and unalterable.

IV. That it is always critical to tamper with currents; and that it is rarely, if ever, to be done with impunity.

V. That *no bridge*, of any sort, can be erected in the Delaware, below Petty's island, without encroaching upon *private rights* and *public franchises*.

Law Intelligence.—In the court of Common Pleas of York county (Pa.), a case was decided a few days ago, which, from the bearing it will have on many similar cases that probably exist in this country, requires that it should be generally known. Daniel Treichler, when speculation was at its acme, bought 72 acres of land, for which he was to pay $20,600.—For the payment of this sum, or the greater part, he gave his bonds to Jacob Bower, of whom the land was bought. After being in possession of the land, Treichler gave judgments on the property. Hence arose the suit in which the holder of the bonds on the original purchase and the judgment creditors of Treichler were joined in issue. The property was sold by the sheriff for $4,800, a sum not much more than one-fifth the original consideration money. After a minute and laborious discussion, the jury retired and came back with a verdict in favour of the original vender. By this decision the vender of real estate, by taking bonds from the vendee, unless he takes collateral security, by which the intention will be either express or implied, that he releases the real estates sold, has a lien on the property to the exclusion of all subsequent judgment creditors.

The proceedings of the court of Common Pleas have, by a writ of error, been taken up to the Supreme Court, where, from the diversity of opinion on the subject, it is uncertain whether the decision will be affirmed or reversed. [*York (Penn.) Gazette.*

An affecting anecdote is related in the French papers:—A young man took a dog into a boat, rowed to the centre of the Seine, and threw the animal over with intent to drown him: the poor dog often tried to climb up the side of the boat, but his master as often pushed him back, till overbalancing himself, he fell overboard. As soon as the faithful dog saw his master in the stream, he left the boat, and held him above water till help arrived from the shore, and his life was saved.

Copy of the Report to the Secretary of State for the Home Department from the National Vaccine Establishment, dated 8th April, 1819.

[From the London Medical Repository, for July, 1819.]

To the Right Honourable Lord Viscount Sidmouth, Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department &c.

National Vaccine Establishment,
Percy Street, 8th April, 1819.

My Lord—The Board have the honour of reporting to your lordship, that during the year 1818, the number of persons vaccinated at the stations in London and the vicinity, have amounted to 6,289; and their correspondents throughout the kingdom have reported that they have vaccinated 57,897. These numbers, however, are not to be considered as the whole, for many surgeons who are supplied with vaccine lymph from this establishment, do not report the entire numbers of those whom they vaccinate.

From the first establishment of the Board in 1808, an annual increase has taken place in the demand for vaccine lymph, of which 50,116 charges have been distributed to the public during the preceding year.

The Board have much satisfaction in laying before your lordship unequivocal evidence of the increasing advantages of the Jennerian discovery: for it appears from the bills of mortality of London, that instead of two thousand deaths by small-pox, which were the annual average previous to the practice of vaccination, there died last year only four hundred and twenty-one.

It will be gratifying to your lordship to know, that independently of the continued distribution of vaccine lymph from this Board to all parts of the British dominions, the reputation of its purity is such, that applications for a supply are often made from foreign countries.

Five cases have been reported to the Board, of vaccinated persons who have subsequently died of small-pox. In one of these cases it was clearly ascertained, that the only vaccine vesicle which had been excited, was disturbed and broken in its progress, which there is great reason for believing has been a frequent cause of the insecurity of vaccination; in the other cases no detail respecting the vaccination could be obtained; and they were, moreover, all vaccinated at a period of time when the mode of vaccination, and the management of the vesicle, were not well understood.

In several parts of the United Kingdom, particularly near Edinburgh, an anomalous disease, bearing some resemblance to small-pox, has appeared in many persons. It has been described by several professional gentlemen of great eminence and experience. From their statement, it appears, that this eruption attacked indiscriminately persons who had been previously vaccinated, who had had the small-pox, or who had not gone through either disease.

Of whatever defined nature this eruption may be considered, it is highly gratifying to remark, that no death occurred in any person who had been previously vaccinated, neither was it in them so violent; whereas in many others it was malignant, and proved mortal to several. It has therefore been justly concluded, from the

investigation which has been instituted in Edinburgh, that the circumstances which have occurred in the history of this eruption, more strongly confirm the utility of vaccination,

As a diversity of opinion, however, has prevailed of the precise nature of this eruption, among those who witnessed it, considerable alarm has been excited in the public mind. The Board are unable to form any very decided opinion upon this subject; because, in the cases where this varioloid disease is stated to have occurred subsequently to small-pox, the symptoms of the small-pox have not been detailed; and in the cases where it followed the vaccine, the particulars of the vaccine process, except in a few instances, are omitted, But in these few it appears, that the vaccine process had not been conducted on the plan recommended by this Board, and which experience has proved to be most efficacious.

In London, some eruptive cases have occurred in persons who had been previously vaccinated: these the Board have had opportunities of examining; and it has been discovered by the directors, that the eruption in most instances was the chicken-pox; in a few, the mitigated small-pox; and it should not be passed unnoticed, that in all these latter cases vaccination had been performed and conducted in the manner which was originally frequently practised, before the adoption of the superior method which has been recommended by the Board, and which they have taken much pains to inculcate in their printed directions.

For it is a fact which cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public, that there is a considerable difference of success in the different modes of inserting and conducting the vaccine. Hence the Board are informed by some surgeons, that a portion of their vaccinated patients have been subsequently affected with small-pox, though in a mild form; while other surgeons state, that they have vaccinated many thousands without a single failure. As, however, the cases vaccinated at the stations of the Board are all registered, they possess the sure means of ascertaining the real effects of correct vaccination.

From the foundation of this establishment in the year 1808, to the present year, there have been vaccinated at these stations in London 52,253 persons. Only four of these are yet known to have had the small-pox afterwards, and these were never very seriously ill. This triumphant success of the National Vaccine Establishment in London, where the small-pox infection is always unfortunately prevalent, proves decidedly, both the superior virtues of the vaccine, and the excellence of the method of practice adopted and recommended by the Board. They therefore feel it an imperious duty strongly to urge the medical profession at large to sacrifice their peculiar notions of practice, however ingenious, and to adopt literally that plan which by much experience has been found so effectual.

The Board feel it a duty to submit to his Majesty's government, the propriety of encouraging the enforcement of the existing laws against the exposure of persons labouring under the small-pox, as a mean not only of preserving the community from variolous contagion, but of more generally diffusing the inestimable advantages of the Jennerian discovery.

J. LATHAM,
President of the Royal College of Physicians.

Henry Ainslie, E. D. Nevinson, Richard Harrison, G. D. Yeates—*Censors of the Royal College of Physicians.*

T. Keate, *Master of the Royal College of Surgeons.*

David Dundas, Thompson Forster—*Governors of the Royal College of Surgeons.*

By order of the Board,
JAMES HERVEY, M. D. *Registrar.*

HUMOROUS.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

NATIONAL POLICY.

QUESTION.—What *right* have Congress to interfere in the game of *Cross-Purposes*, that is now playing between Harrisburgh and Philadelphia?

ANSWER.—None at all, *or next to none:* for if the covered bridge should, for a while, lessen the revenue, by accommodating smugglers, and concealing depredators upon the harbour; whenever the bars that may be formed in the channel shall prevent large vessels from getting so far up the river, the duties may be secured at Mud Island, or Marcus Hook—and the *Navy Yard* can be removed to Washington.

WHO CARES!!!

Postscript.—William Penn was a simpleton for not fixing his capital at Newcastle—where there would have been wind and water *plenty;* and *we* might have been as open to the sea as they are at New York—in spite of all the shoals and *sand bars* that have been, or may be, created between the Falls and Reedy Island.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 SOUTH SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, January 8, 1820. No. 2.

Communications.

For the National Recorder.

CIVIC DECORATION.

It is a frequent remark of strangers, that Philadelphia is so destitute of ornamental architecture, that there is little to interest their curiosity; and so uniformly regular in its appearance, that it is scarcely possible for them to distinguish one unvaried street of comfortable habitations from another. Both these remarks are entitled to attention from their obvious verity: yet the writer of the following hints for internal improvement, in this respect, would be sorry, *for one*, to exchange our straight streets and ample footways, for all the picturesque variety that ever was produced by curved lines or angular projections.

The truth is, that the ground plot of Philadelphia was laid down upon so broad a scale, by its liberal and sagacious founder, and the streets were accordingly so wide, and the avenues so long, that it required many years to fill up the outlines so as to reach the site of the nearest public squares; of which four are allotted in the original plan, although no more than two of these are likely to be encompassed by buildings in the days even of the *present* generation. Two of them, however, have at length been reached by the incessant progress of a rapidly increasing population.

These have latterly assumed the actual appearance of what they were intended for, by the regular improvement of the circumscribing streets, aided by the laudable attention of the city councils to rail them in, and plant them with shrubbery, which as it advances to perfection will render them places of agreeable resort and healthful recreation.

But one thing is wanting to complete the object in view, which would give a degree of historical interest, as well as central direction to the vast circumference of these vacant squares. They have already, by the unanimous voice of public opinion, been appropriately denominated WASHINGTON SQUARE and FRANKLIN SQUARE. These two squares are connected together by the course of Seventh street, an agreeable avenue, the improvement of which has been already influenced by the circumstance, and a few straggling trees only remain to be cut away, which now obstruct the view of both squares from Market street; the whole street from Walnut street to Race street might be new paved, and reduced to a perfect level, perhaps with an additional breadth of footway, as it is a street little used by carriages of burden; and nothing would then be wanting to form a delightful promenade, in the very heart of the city, but to render these spots attractive by embellishments, which might at once delight the eye and gratify the imagination—perhaps improve the heart—at least might the sight of such objects be expected to instil sentiments of patriotism into the susceptible breasts of youth.

A statue of WASHINGTON for the one, and of FRANKLIN for the other, will suggest itself to the mind of every American by a spontaneous sensation of the grateful remembrance which is due to the founders of our republic.

The object hinted at has been long in view among our patriotic citizens, but it has been hitherto considered unattainable, with the limited means which could be relied upon for so costly a purpose. It has been taken for granted that Washington must appear on horseback, in his character of a military hero; though this could only be accomplished at an expense utterly inconsistent with his well known ideas of

public appropriation: but the remembrance of Washington would be more endearing to his fellow citizens on foot, in the simple attitude of the *Father*, or if you will, the *Servant of his Country*, holding in his hand the constitution of '87, which, after having administered himself, at the request of the people, he voluntarily deposited upon the altar of the republic.

Such a monument as this, even in brass or marble, would hardly cost, with all its accompaniments, say fifty thousand dollars: a tenth part of the expense of an equestrian statue, the vain boast of European capitals, which free America can afford to relinquish to the potentates of Europe. Yet even this profuse expenditure need not be grudged by those who hold the purse strings of the nation, to the memory of the man who so long served his country for nothing—there is little danger of the claim being ever renewed.

The national memento proposed, would be the more characteristic of its object, if it, and all its appendages, were executed by our native workmen, in the materials of our own country. This would reduce the cost to a practicable contribution of individual generosity, especially if a model in *terra-cotta* were allowed to occupy the pedestal, until a counterpart in marble or bronze could be afforded, or procured.

Estimates might be readily obtained from the necessary artificers. Such are now resident at Baltimore, where, as well as at New York, for some reason or other, there is infinitely more taste and even liberality displayed in objects of public ornament, than has hitherto been the case at Philadelphia.

What have we to boast of in architecture but our marble banks, perhaps our City Hospital, (though that complicated edifice can never be mentioned as a model of design) and the elegant but solitary steeple of the Cathedral Church?

A statue of Franklin might be kept in view, (it should be a sitting figure—the proper attitude of a philosopher,) as a correspondent part of the same design; it might probably be added in a few years, for an expenditure of similar amount, when Philadelphia would be enriched with two ostensible indications of republican gratitude (a virtue which is triumphantly considered problematical by monarchists), in addition to the statue of William Penn, the legislator of Pennsylvania, which already characterizes, with appropriate benevolence, the south front of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

HISTORICUS.

For the National Recorder.

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS,

Or a Comparative Estimate of the Advantages of Pennsylvania, and of the Western Territory, &c. By John Lorain, of Philipsburgh, Centre county, Pennsylvania.—18mo. pp. 144. Price 50 cents. Littell & Henry, 74 South Second street, Philadelphia.

Having carefully and attentively perused the interesting little volume, of which the title is here prefixed, I cannot resist the inclination I feel to recommend it, in the strongest terms, to the notice of the public, as containing information of a highly important character to the community in general, and more particularly to those worthy and industrious foreigners, who land upon our shores with the determination of participating in the blessings of our happy republic, but who are undecided, on their arrival, respecting their ulterior destination: to persons of this description, who may be at a loss where to pitch their tents, correct information is of *vital* importance. Several publications have recently issued from the press, containing detailed, and *by no means unfavourable*, accounts of particular sections of the United States; the authors of which have evidently been desirous of attracting settlers, for the purpose of securing sources of emolument from the increasing demand and enhanced value of their lands. Such an object, however, cannot be justly attributed to Mr. Lorain, who, being totally unconnected with any *landed concern*, and possessing no land except the farm in the immediate vicinity of the town where he resides, which has afforded him an opportunity of making the experiments of which he has published the results, appears before the public from purely *disinterested motives*.

Mr. Lorain is advantageously known as a skilful agriculturist, and it appears to be one of his objects to prove, which he does most clearly and satisfactorily, that, with the enjoyment of uninterrupted health, the advantages of a convenient market, a salubrious climate, and an abundant supply of delightfully pure water, as much, if not more produce can be raised upon a given number of acres in Pennsylvania, as upon the same number in the *sickly territories* of the southwestern states—where, as Mr. Birbeck unequivocally asserts, all "new comers" are subject to a "*seasoning*," the inevitable consequence of which, even

should it eventuate favourably, is to debilitate and enfeeble the constitution of the "new comer," thus predisposing his system to periodical and reiterated attacks, and rendering him less capable of sustaining the increased violence of each successive indisposition.

It will be a matter of astonishment, therefore, if, with a knowledge of all these circumstances, any worthy emigrant or experienced farmer, should still retain the least desire to visit Mr. Birbeck's "*Elysium*," with a view to a permanent establishment, in a country where a "*well stored medicine chest*" is an indispensable accompaniment.

The facts from which Mr. Lorain deduces his arguments are founded upon incontrovertible evidence; and he proves most conclusively, that Pennsylvania holds out infinitely greater advantages to the respectable and substantial farmer, the skilful mechanic, and the industrious labourer, than the Western Territory, with all its *boasted* exuberance of soil.

Upon the whole, this little book contains so clear and so successful a refutation of Mr. Birbeck's erroneous statements and injudicious calculations, in the agricultural department of his extensive concern, that it may, with great confidence, be recommended to the attentive perusal and deliberate consideration of all those who feel the slightest degree of interest in the important subject of which it treats.

COLUMBUS.

Jan. 5th, 1820.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

Considerations on the subject of the National industry, Landed, Commercial, and Manufacturing, of the United States of America.

NO. II.

While the legislative councils of the United States are concocting their judgment upon the landed, commercial and manufacturing policy, which ought to govern them *in peace*, the subject of these papers may be not inconveniently pursued. If it should appear to Congress, that it is expedient to ordain the freedom of certain articles of raw material, ingredient, preparation or finish; if they should adhere to the promotion of the manufacture of the necessaries for defence by sea and land; if they should determine to go new lengths in duties for the purpose of revenue, and if they should perceive or apprehend difficulties in the sales of certain of our landed productions, at home and abroad, and should give peculiar encouragement to the manufacture of such endangered productions of the earth, it must appear, that, in any of those four cases, the benefits resulting to manufactures rest upon grounds different from direct encouragements, by duties and prohibitions, intended to promote those manufactures on their own account.

It would be very important to this disquisition, if we had before us a bill or an act of Congress, from which we could collect their judgment of the policy of legislating upon any or all of the four considerations above specified, and the lengths, on all of them, to which they will go. But, since no such decision yet exists, and we are unable to ascertain the form or amount of the further encouragements to manufactures, which those immediately concerned may desire, or which the public or general interests may require or admit, it is proposed to inquire what further considerations, may be found to arise out of a continued examination of the subject.

It appears, that Great Britain, France, Germany and Switzerland and other countries, *deficient in land, and redundant in people*, resort to manufactures, to employ that redundant population, and to prevent its loss by emigration. This it is true, is not at all the situation of the United States. But it is submitted to consideration, whether our vast redundance of land may not require manufactures to employ its productions. There is no reason to doubt that the present uncultivated lands of a quarter part of South Carolina (for example,) would produce cotton enough to overstock all the present markets of Europe, even if none went thither from any country, which is foreign in respect to us. It is manifest then, that the redundance of lands in the United States renders manufactures, (by machinery, scientific and technical means, labour-saving processes, and by foreign imported artists, our own children and our own females,) as necessary to us, as they are to Europe, to employ her redundant population.

It is confessed, that this illustration and this argument does not apply to all our productions. Sound discrimination is necessary to assist us. The case, for example, is very different in respect to hides and skins, considered as the raw material of our precious leathern manufactures. Of those raw materials we have no redundance. Nor can we expect, or fear or hope for a redundance. We produce and even import all we can obtain, and manufacture the whole. The leather branch in the United States is as amply competent to our occasions, as the leather branch of Great Britain and Ireland is to their occasions. It amounts to 2½ or 3 dollars per head in this country; and does not exceed that sum in the United Kingdom. The quantity here is the greatest in proportion, the goods being on a medium cheaper than in Britain.

As manufactures may thus be made a powerful spring to our landed interest, so it is true, that they may be made to assist our commerce. The manufactures of Great Britain enable her to trade with profit, and to a great extent with many countries, with which we cannot trade with equal profit, and to the same extent. England can trade in the immense weight of 33,000,000 of pounds of goods of the Lincolnshire kinds of worsteds and warrior's and labourer's woollens, of which neither we nor France, nor Germany, nor Spain, nor Portugal;

nor Russia, nor any other country, can offer rival articles. The United States, in 1776 and 1812: Bonaparte in the time of his meditated invasion of Great Britain: and Russia, when struggling for her selfgovernment, were obliged, in a manner, to take these goods. But it is notorious, that Great Britain now carries her trade round the world, by means of the variety, convenience, and necessity for her manufactures, not only made of her own raw materials, but of those imported from every foreign clime, employing her merchant ships in profitable exchanges of her manufactures for the raw materials of other nations. To regret the actual, *natural* and *unforced* growth of our manufactures, either on the part of the planter, the farmer or the merchant, is humbly and respectfully conceived, therefore, to be a feeling, which experience will ultimately reject. It is not contended, that prohibitions, or duties equal to prohibitions, or destroying revenue are prudent in any other country or in the United States. Those points are purposely avoided here at present; and the discussion of points of the like nature and character in respect to agriculture and commerce are also avoided here. The collection of facts in relation to our national industry, and of considerations material to it, so far as manufactures, agriculture and commerce influence one another, are the principal objects of this paper.

The manufactures of the United States are more important to the landed interest in proportion as they arise or may be established in places distant from the seaports, and may be employed on raw materials produced in the vicinity. The cost of transportation from Europe to Buffaloe, Pittsburgh, Lexington, K. St. Louis, Indiana and Illinois, is an immense tax upon the consumer. So is damage by water, fracture, fermentation, friction, &c. The cost of transportation of the raw productions cultivated in those and other such interior places to the seaports, and the charges of commission, storage, packages, &c. are also a great tax upon the producer, which he avoids by selling on the spot, to a manufacturer in his own town or county. Many articles, which the manufacturer works up, could not bear the expense of transportation in the crude state, such as ores before they are made into metals, and wares. Many articles are perishable, such as fruits for making distilled spirits, wines, &c. Much meat, bread, vegetables, building materials, wood and coal fuel, and many running streams and water falls are employed, used or consumed, and paid for by manufacturers, in interior situations, which could not otherwise be rendered profitable, or obtain so good a rent or price. Barren, arid, stony lands, with waters and falls, often rise to great value as the sites and outlets of manufacturing towns in the interior of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Switzerland. So they have done here. In a word, it is respectfully advanced as an all important truth, on the subject of the general welfare, that manufactures, as they have arisen, and do and will arise, are as indispensable to the stable prosperity of the *interior* and *western* country, as foreign commerce is to the planters and farmers in the Atlantic counties. They are even more necessary; for the landholders, planters and farmers, at the very doors of our shipping merchants, do not sell, for exportation, any wool, hides, skins, iron, flax, hemp, tallow, clay, stone, flint, or fuel. Their exported raw materials consist of *cotton only;* for grain and tobacco cannot be considered as regularly and strictly raw materials.*

If there are to be no restraints upon our exports to foreign countries by foreign governments, we may sell our productions (raw materials and food) abroad. But if foreign manufacturing nations are found to exclude our grain and flour, burden or exclude our articles of wood and the fisheries, shut our ships out of their colonies, duty them higher than their own, even in their Metropolitan countries, then we may aid the landed producers of *redundant* raw materials, as we aid those who produce ores, hides and skins, wool, flax and hemp. Manufactures are the only cure for the evils to our agriculture, produced by inevitable foreign rival productions, and by uncontrollable foreign commercial regulations. We may adopt great alterations in our agriculture. We have suspended the culture of indigo, and, to a great extent, Indian corn in the south, and made superior wheat, tobacco, cotton and sugar. A fallen price of cotton, with water spinning and weaving, will make all the strong and heavy cotton goods an easy and cheap manufacture. A fallen price of grain, will occasion distilled spirits and beer of our manufacture, to be as cheap as they are easy to make. We can resume the manufacture of indigo, with the aid of our modern chemistry, as easily as the simple East Indians, who have been thus made to suspend our culture of indigo. The Spaniards, who, by practice, make the best, are not so much wiser than we are, that we cannot hope to effect, what they constantly accomplish.

The various fabrications of the grape cannot be too soon or too carefully commenced. In the pine barrens, (les Landes,) of the French province of Gascony, a wide spread sandy soil, they cultivate the vine to a great extent, and to the very border of the sea in the vicinity of Bayonne. So also in the gravels of Medoc. The vine really promises well in the United States, wherever the cotton shrub is planted regularly, even for domestic purposes. This expectation appears too highly probable, to be abandoned without fair and repeated experiments. Wherever the ordinary fruit-blossoms are exempted from the operation of frost, (as is the case with the peach tree in the vicinity of salt water,) the vine may be expected to succeed, though apparently in a situation otherwise too far north, such as the southern peninsula of New Jersey.

We ought at present to use cotton dresses and furniture, rather than silk, because cotton is a redundant, cheap, elegant *American* production, and silk is yet *all foreign*. These considerations give rise to interesting ideas, in reference to revenue and sumptuary provisions, in forming a tariff.

Similar reflections arise as to apparel and fur-

* A combination of revenue and encouragement to manufactures, in reference to those two articles, might be made to redound to the public good.

niture of laborious and troublesome hemp and flax. These should be produced or manufactured principally for military and navy uses, for navigation, and in household or family industry.

The cultivation of the *olive* as the raw material for soap, as a safer oil than those of animals for food in hot climates, for light, and for various manufacturing uses, merits the most serious and early attention of the southern states, and is an example of the union of agriculture, manufactures, commerce and domestic consumption in France, worth seventy-five millions of dollars in the producer's hands, and with the aid of considerable importations, rises to one and one-half times that sum. The French merchants import olive oil from all the markets of the Mediterranean.

The aids to manufactures and the modern powers, instruments and means of effecting them by art and science, are most curious and efficient, and to us peculiarly fit and invaluable. The overshot water wheel, the mechanism of the spinning, weaving and perpetual paper moulding mill, the nail and wire mills, the steam power, and various chemical arts and operations, are examples of vast importance. Our children, and apprentices, should be taught the arts and sciences, which belong to general business, and to their particular professions and occupations. Such works as Murray, Bradford & Co.'s Philadelphia edition of Rees's Cyclopædia, which is full of lights upon all the employments of human life, should be in every village where agriculture and manufactures are considered, for advancing the prosperity of the neighbourhood. The improvements of the instruments of household manufactures, of the tools in the primary shops, (such as those of the blacksmiths,) and the diffusion of the knowledge of labour saving machinery and arts, would save the value of the taxes of any state in two or three years. Much might be done by the appropriation of a moderate sum by the state legislatures, to be applied to printing and circulating drawings or copperplates, and specifications and processes, in all the counties within their respective jurisdictions. This has been done in respect to forty several trades by the old government of France, while our venerable *Franklin* was our minister in that country.

It has been considered necessary to contravene some of the acts of foreign governments, which unfavourably affect the agriculture, the commerce, the navigation, and the fisheries, of the United States. The principles of our contravening laws have been pretty uniformly by means of laws of trade, navigation and the fisheries. Should the public interests require or admit such contravening laws to be hereafter agricultural or manufacturing, they may be as easily framed as the contravening trade laws. Our manufactures are prohibited or dutied to exclusion, in most instances, by various principal states distinguished for agriculture, manufactures and commerce. Even our grain often, and our manufactures of grain, tobacco, cotton, wool, flax, hemp, iron and leather, are, in effect, forbidden by many of those foreign states. Our interests, as soon as we shall ascertain them, and our own necessities, as soon as they shall arrive, must govern us.

Many such general and material considerations, as have been suggested in this paper in favour of manufactures, arise in favour of agriculture and commerce. But all such suggestions, in favour of whatever interest they may be, can only prevail with wise and upright legislators, according to their tendency to promote the general welfare, on just and constitutional principles.

The example of "England proper" has been adduced, but it will be found true, that her case is, The English *vs.* The rest of the British subjects; and that in the year 1787 or 1788, the kingdom of England made about 60,000,000*l.* sterling of all kind of manufactures, and shipped to her sister kingdoms and their colonies and foreigners, about one-fifth part, or twelve millions sterling. On this *fifth* part alone, she made her manufacturing profit out of her foreign and her British customers. The profit on all the other four-fifths were made out of the people of England proper, and constituted a vast and real burden on all who were not manufacturers. They effected the prohibition of the exportation of wool, which they made to the amount of 100 to 140,000,000 of pounds. Now we ship about eighty to ninety millions of pounds of cotton. Should we follow England in prohibiting the foreign sales of the productions of the land? Let us rather examine into the nature of things among ourselves, and make wise laws on that only good foundation.

The English grant bounties on the export of manufactures, even though made of foreign raw materials, as in the cases of flaxen and hempen goods. Are we convinced that we should follow their example in this respect?

They prohibit foreign and even their own colonial silks, to encourage the manufacture of a raw material they do not produce. We have made silk goods a source of revenue, because we have not yet time and hands to effect the production. Should we follow England by destroying the revenue from silken goods; or should we advance, from 15 to 20 or 30 per cent duty, to promote the silk revenue, and in the end the *silk production*, bear favourably on our cotton, which is redundant, and promote our first landed production, to which we have no limit.

There can be no doubt that the landed interest will be so far perfectly safe, if the legislature should pursue the course of special and adequate encouragements to the manufactures of all our natural and agricultural productions, which we find it difficult or impossible to sell abroad, or consume, without manufacturing, at home.

It is also clear, that the landed interest will be the safer for the multiplication of white people in the states which have much coloured population, by means of manufactures. The fabrications of oil, soap, brandy, wine and silks, are very great in those parts of France, which are warmer than Virginia, and therefore of climes congenial with those of our southern states.

The state of things in many foreign countries renders the migration of many foreign manufacturers, capitalists, and labourers, and the transfer of foreign machinery, skill, and secrets in the arts, morally certain. It is one of those tides in the affairs of life which lead to fortune, and it is our interest to seize and use it, though

with intelligent discretion. From the civil wars of Britain and Ireland to the present agitations of several parts of Europe, the two Americas, and especially these states, have received manufacturing emigrants with money, force, and skill, or other means, in numerous occupations, manufactures, arts and sciences. The father of our distinguished *Rittenhouse* introduced the first paper mill into Pennsylvania: the Germans flying from the ravaged Palatinate, gave us the manufactory of rifles and other fire arms, brass, iron works, and the clock, glass, hat and hose manufactures. The steady and efficient sons of Herman from Saxony to Swabia, and so of other Europeans, abound in our rich limestone vales, from the German Flats in New York to Salem in North Carolina, and the German coast of the Mississippi. This power and effect of the redundant population, skill and capital of the old world, is equally certain and unavoidable, and will alone insure the stability of our manufactures.

A FRIEND OF THE NATIONAL INDUSTRY.

Statistics.

EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

STATEMENT OF EXPORTS, the produce and manufacture of the United States, commencing the 1st day of October, 1818, and ending the 30th of September, 1819.

Species of Merchandise.		Quantity.	Value.
Fish, dried or smoked	quintals	280,555	1,052,081
pickled	barrels	66,563	399,378
ditto	kegs	6,746	10,119
Oil, spermaceti	gallons	75,360	55,520
whale and other fish	ditto	860,112	430,056
Whalebone	pounds	8,038	804
Spermaceti candles	ditto	169,919	76,463
Wood, staves and heading	M	25,199	554,378
shingles	ditto	61,652	154,130
hoops and poles	ditto	3,086	67,892
boards and plank	ditto feet	92,850	1,207,050
hewn timber	tons	76,492	382,460
lumber of all kinds	dollars		61,373
masts and spars	ditto		39,055
oak bark and other dye	ditto		145,820
all manufactures of	ditto		174,276
Naval stores, tar	barrels	38,183	95,458
pitch	ditto	5,623	16,869
rosin	ditto	6,332	18,996
turpentine	ditto	81,539	244,617
Ashes, pot	tons	7,009	1,057,000
pearl	ditto	2,224	362,470
Skins and furs	dollars		481,089
Ginseng	pounds	77,915	38,958
Beef	barrels	34,966	454,558
Pork	ditto	28,173	563,460
Hams and bacon	pounds	700,369	105,055
Tallow	ditto	35,897	4,308
Butter	ditto	911,621	182,324
Cheese	ditto	1,148,380	114,838
Lard	ditto	2,178,076	326,711
Hides	No. of	1,942	3,884
Horned cattle	ditto	3,471	135,369
Horses	ditto	1,076	98,922
Mules	ditto	16	1,208
Sheep	ditto	8,445	21,113
Hogs	ditto	2,324	13,944
Poultry	dozens	1,184	3,552
Wheat	bushels	82,065	103,581
Indian corn	ditto	1,086,762	815,072
Rye	ditto	67,606	54,084
Oats	ditto	23,284	11,642
Barley	ditto	3,047	3,047
Beans	ditto	21,162	37,034
Peas	ditto	48,400	72,600
Potatoes	ditto	76,506	38,253

Apples	barrels	8,253	24,759
Flour	ditto	750,660	6,005,280
Meal, rye	ditto	48,388	241,940
Indian	ditto	135,271	608,720
buckwheat	ditto	203	812
Bran and shorts	bushels	1,014	254
Ship stuff	cwt	828	4,968
Biscuit or ship bread	barrels	54,603	273,015
Ditto ditto	kegs	44,184	33,138
Rice	tierces	76,523	2,142,644
Cotton, Sea Island	pounds	7,488,775	3,369,949
other	ditto	80,508,270	17,711,820
Tobacco	hhds	69,427	7,636,970
Flaxseed	bushels	85,342	170,684
Hops	pounds	81,430	20,358
Wax	ditto	104,592	36,607
Household furniture	dollars		125,383
Coaches and other carriages	ditto		26,247
Hats	ditto		16,256
Saddlery	ditto		20,693
Beer, porter, and cider, in casks	gallons	72,900	13,225
bottles	dozens	5,191	12,978
Boots	pairs	1,422	11,376
Shoes, leather	ditto	27,394	27,394
Candles, tallow	pounds	843,778	168,756
wax	ditto	5,880	2,940
Soap	ditto	3,003,445	300,344
Starch	ditto	6,082	608
Snuff	ditto	13,710	5,484
Tobacco, manufactured	ditto	926,833	231,713
stemmed	ditto	941,179	94,118
stems	ditto	3,713,000	148,520
Leather	ditto	254,271	63,568
Lead	ditto	94,362	7,549
Maple sugar	ditto	32,267	3,227
Bricks	M	338	2,366
Spirits, from grain	gallons	105,549	68,603
Linseed oil	ditto	4,778	5,973
Spirits of turpentine	ditto	6,654	3,992
Cables and cordage	cwt	3,327	39,924
Cards, wool and cotton	dozens	224	336
Iron, pig	tons	2	250
bar	ditto	2	160
nails	pounds	163,174	14,686
castings	dollars		10,638
all other manufactures of	ditto		28,407
Spirits from molasses	gallons	218,271	152,790
Sugar refined	pounds	47,788	10,513
Chocolate	ditto	5,520	1,380
Gunpowder	ditto	439,041	109,760
Copper, or brass and copper manufactured	dollars		12,721
Medicinal drugs	ditto		31,649
Merchandise, and all other articles not enumerated			
manufactured	ditto		300,665
raw materials	ditto		328,797
	Total value		$50,976,838

***STATEMENT OF EXPORTS**, the produce and manufacture of Foreign Countries, commencing the first day of October,* 1818, *and ending* 30*th of September,* 1819.

Species of Merchandise.		Quantity or Value. *Entitled to Drawback.*	*Not entitled to Drawback.*	Total.
Value of goods free of duty	dollars		2,125,400	2,125,400
at 7½ per cent.	do	196,637	34,555	231,192
15 do	do	2,080,094	186,858	2,266,952
20 do	do	287,588	94,134	381,732
25 do	do	3,259,418	226,246	3,485,664
30 do	do	118,041	20,898	138,939
40 do	do		40	40

Wines, Madeira,	gallons	6,373	1,670	8,043
Burgundy, Champaigne, Rhenish, &c.	do		75	75
Sherry and St. Lucar	do		1	1
Claret, &c. in bottles or cases	do	11,581	1,240	12,821
Lisbon, Oporto, &c.	do	2,381	81	2,462
Teneriffe, Fayal, &c.	do	898	696	1,554
All other	do	287,479	24,905	303,384
Spirits from grain	do	84,809	3,121	87,930
other materials	do	284,537	18,375	302,912
Molasses	do	17,733	2,753	20,486
Beer, ale and porter, in bottles	do	5,906	1,651	7,557
otherwise	do	1,492	238	1,730
Oil, olive, in casks	do	1,038	10	1,048
Duck, Russia	pieces	1,347	60	1,407
Ravens	do	2,442	281	2,723
Holland	do	94		94
Russia sheetings, brown	do	9,816	18	9,834
white	do	90		90
Teas, bohea	pounds	90,930	357	91,287
souchong	do	118,032	2,340	120,372
imperial, gunpowder, gomee, &c.	do	114,685	105	114,790
hyson and young hyson	do	734 909	4,557	739.466
hyson skin and other green	do	390,680	8,235	398,915
Coffee	do	7.680,789	889,280	8,570,059
Cocoa	do	868.673	100,539	969,212
Sugar, brown	do	6,390 815	390,053	9,780.868
white, clayed, &c.	do	1,414,418	71,846	1,486,264
Sugar candy	do		50	50
Almonds	do	19,588	1,612	21.200
Fruits, prunes and plums	do	11,406	1,318	12,724
figs	do	155,156	7,894	163,050
raisins, in jars and boxes	do	174,143	15,583	189,726
all other	do	281.845	5,325	287,170
Candles, tallow	do	16,378	473	16,851
wax or spermaceti	do		608	608
Cheese	do	24,009	545	24,554
Soap	do	207,226	4.353	211,579
Tallow	do	127,965	76,135	204,100
Spices, mace	do	2,698	447	3,145
nutmegs	do	594	643	1,237
cinnamon	do	6,574	744	7,318
cloves	do	8,133	489	8,622
pepper	do	2,756,042	202.776	2,958,818
pimento	do	39,727	668	40.395
cassia	do	109,402	13,018	122,420
Tobacco manufactured other than snuff and segars	do	289,458		289,458
Snuff	do		176	176
Indigo	do	261,351	7,712	269,063
Cotton	do	16,127,256	1,006,787	17,134,043
Gunpowder	do	69,937	7,993	77,930
Glue	do	1,469		1,469
Paints, ochre, dry	do	59,948	856	60,804
in oil	do		150	150
white and red lead	do	25,135	9,491	34,626
Lead, pig, bar and sheet	do	254,876	8,260	263,136
manufactures of	do	41,924	5,152	47,076
Cordage, cables and tarred	do	125,539	1,963	127,502
untarred and yarn	do	1,156	1,600	2,756
twine, packthread and seines	do	540	3,058	3,598
Copper and composition nails and spikes	do		215	215
Iron, nails	do	16,749	32,849	79,598
anchors	do	9,294	5,152	14,446
spikes	do	7,521		7,521
in bars and bolts, rolled	cwt	5,153	1,033	6,186
in bars and bolts, hammered	do	1,868	133	2,001
castings	do	79	229	308
sheet, rod and hoop	do	1,125	2	1,127
Steel	do	1,266	182	1,448
Salt	bushels	7,747	1,386	9,133
Coal	do	2,040	216	2,256
Fish, salmon	barrels		28	28
Glass, black quart bottles	gross	595	44	639

Glass, window, 10 by 12 inches	100 sq. feet	2	310	312
above 10 by 12	do	17		17
8 by 10	do	2		2
Boots	pairs	288	35	323
Shoes, silk	do	439		439
leather, for men, &c.	do	5,247	214	5,461
children	do	464	50	514
Segars	M	784	294	1,078
Total of the foregoing statement		$15,801,676	3,364,007	19,165,683

***SUMMARY** of the Value and Destination of the Exports of the United States, agreeably to the preceding Statement.*

Whither Exported.	Domestic produce.	Foreign produce.	Total value to the dominions of each power.
Russia	143,752	485,869	
			629,621
Prussia	43,627	265	
			43,892
Sweden	98,881	11,267	
Swedish West Indies	345,793	98,194	
			554,135
Denmark and Norway	77,375	26,074	
Danish West Indies	1,120,857	816,426	
			2,040,733
Holland	2,174,310	1,961,634	
Dutch West Indies and American Colonies	490,568	130,473	
Dutch East Indies	34,510	38,619	
			4,830,114
England, Man and Berwick	18,772,224	1,351,823	
Scotland	2,329,393	22,490	
Ireland	1,051,881	6,756	
Guernsey, Jersey, Sark, and Alderney	11,520		
Gibraltar	806,159	1,350,168	
British East Indies	24,914	100,631	
Do West Indies	843,312	1,726	
Do American Colonies	3,038,995	107	
Other British Colonies	29,640		
			29,741,739
The Hanse Towns and Ports of Germany	1,985,412	1,543,760	
			3,529,172
French European Ports on the Atlantic	6,358,542	1,966,637	
Do do do Mediterranean	253,957	762,912	
French West Indies and American Colonies	1,460,575	180,935	
Bourbon and Mauritius	35,848	22,795	
			11,042,201
Spanish European Ports on the Atlantic	517,664	161,995	
Do do do Mediterranean	54,168	74,059	
Teneriffe and the other Canaries	59,554	48,524	
Floridas	151,464	47,186	
Honduras, Campeachy, &c.	102,755	390,807	
Spanish West Indies	3,519,366	2,930,717	
			8,108,259
Portugal	555,798		
Madeira	320,675	8,559	
Fayal and the other Azores	7,102	10,759	
Cape de Verd Islands	34,892	64,069	
Coast of Brazil, &c.	1,032,377	229,349	
			2,263,580
Hayti	383,870	178,425	
			562,295
South America	133,819	72,958	
			206,777
Italy and Malta	108,373	1,007,338	
			1,115,711
Trieste and other Austrian Ports in the Adriatic	15,146	245,303	
			260,449
Turkey, Levant, Egypt Mocha and Eden	4,025	129,883	
			133,908

Morocco and Barbary States	1,372	6,895	
			8,267
China	74,896	1,512,076	
			1,586,972
Asia [generally]	61,195	511,725	
			572,920
West Indies do	1,988,861	319,848	
			2,308,709
Europe do	180,351	47,352	
			227,703
Africa do	73,386	57,778	
			131,164
South Seas	1,020	529	
			1,549
North West Coast of America	62,664	179,988	
			242,652
		Total—Dollars	70,142,521

SUMMARY of the value of Exports from each State.

States.	*Domestic.*	*Foreign.*	*Total.*
New Hampshire	152,847	5,072	157,919
Vermont	585,596		585,596
Massachusetts	4,873,992	6,525,921	11,399,913
Rhode Island	559,754	721,680	1,281,434
Connecticut	437,851	683	438,534
New York	8,487,693	5,099,686	13,587,378
New Jersey	1,474		1,474
Pennsylvania	2,919,679	3,374,109	6,293,788
Delaware	27,378	2,450	29,828
Maryland	3,648,067	2,278,149	5,926,216
*District of Columbia	990,936	415	991,351
Virginia	4,358,784	33,537	4,392,321
North Carolina	646,703	1,033	647,736
South Carolina	8,014,598	236,192	8,250,790
Georgia	6,241,960	68,474	6,310,434
Ohio	405		405
Louisiana	8,950,921	817,832	9,768,753
Mississippi	50,456	450	50,906
Michigan Territory	27,745		27,745
*Georgetown	55,155	415	55,570
Alexandria	935,781		935,781
Total—Dollars	51,967,774	19,166,098	71,133,872

***SUMMARY STATEMENT** of the value of the Exports of the growth, produce and manufacture of the United States, during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1819.*

THE SEA,		2,024,000		
1. Fisheries.				
dried fish or cod fishery			1,052,000	
pickled fish or river fishery (herring, shad, salmon, mackerel)			409,000	
whale (common) oil and bone		431,000		
spermaceti oil and candles		132,000		
			563,000	
				2,024,000
THE FOREST,		4,927,000		
2. Skins and furs			481,000	
3. Ginseng			39,000	
4. Product of wood				
lumber (boards, staves, shingles, hoops and poles, hewn timber, masts and spars, &c.)		2,466,000		
oak bark and other dye		146,000		
naval stores (tar, pitch, rosin, turpentine)		376,000		
ashes, pot and pearl		1,419,000		
			4,407,000	
				4,927,000

AGRICULTURE,			41,452,000
5. Product of animals.			
beef, tallow, hides, live cattle	598,000		
butter and cheese	297,000		
		895,000	
pork, (pickled) bacon, lard, live hogs	1,009,000		
horses and mules	100,000		
sheep	21,000		
		1,130,000	
			2,025,000
6. Vegetable food.			
wheat, flour, and biscuit		6,415,000	
Indian corn and meal		1,424,000	
rye and meal		296,000	
rice		2,143,000	
all other (oats, pulse, potatoes)		195,000	
			10,473,000
7. Tobacco			7,637,000
8. Cotton*			21,082,000
9. All other agricultural products.			
flaxseed		171,000	
hops		20,000	
wax		37,000	
various items (poultry, maple sugar, &c.)		7,000	
			235,000
MANUFACTURES,			2,574,000
10. Domestic materials.			
soap and tallow candles	469,000		
leather boots, shoes and saddlery	122,000		
hats	16,000		
grain (spirits, beer, starch)	95,000		
wood (household furniture, coaches, and other carriages)	325,000		
cordage	40,000		
iron	54,000		
various items (snuff, wax, candles, tobacco, lead, &c.)	503,000		
		1,624,000	
Foreign materials.			
spirits, from molasses	153,000		
sugar, refined	11,000		
chocolate	1,000		
gunpowder	110,000		
brass and copper	13,000		
medicinal drugs	32,000		
		320,000	
			1,944,000
UNCERTAIN,			630,000
11. Articles not distinguished in returns.			
manufactured		301,000	
raw materials		329,000	
			630,000
Total—Dollars			50,977,000

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office, December* 15, 1819.

JOSEPH NOURSE, *Register.*

* Sea Island Cotton valued at 46 cents per pound; Upland do. at 22 cents do.

Import of Cotton into Liverpool during the first ten months of 1819.

From the United States,	166,656	bales.
Brazil and Portugal,	88,712	
Demerara and Berbice,	9,247	
Barbadoes,	1,264	
Other W. I. Islands,	5,498	
France, Spain and Holland,		none.
Ireland	246	
East Indies,	59,624	
From other ports,	332	
Total,	331,579	bales.

FLOUR TRADE WITH HAVANNA.

Havanna, Dec. 7, 1819.

The following are the arrivals of flour, for the last eleven months, at this port:

	Vessels.	*Barrels.*		*Vessels.*	*Barrels.*
January,	40	19,781	August,	8	4,411
February,	29	13,060	September,	16	11,405
March,	23	10,894	October,	28	13,909
April,	19	6,850	November,	19	10,952
May,	18	4,363			
June,	11	4,587	Total,	223	104,987
July,	12	4,775			

FROM THE FOLLOWING PORTS.

Alexandria,	5	2801	Norfolk, (Va.)	2	1025
Baltimore,	54	43478	Pensacola,	2	213
Boston,	6	379	Philadelphia,	29	16305
Bristol, (R. I.)	3	165	Portsmouth, (N. H)	1	100
Bordeaux,	4	3383	Providence, (R. I.)	3	311
Charleston, (S. C.)	21	3383	Richmond, (Va.)	1	700
Cuba,	1	550	Salem,	2	405
Mobile,	1	52	Santander,	3	4500
New Bedford,	1	1556	Savannah,	10	1717
Newport, (R. I.)	4	365	Vera Cruz,	7	2319
New Orleans,	44	16808	Warren, (R. I.)	1	20
New York,	16	4309	Wilmington, (Del.)	2	646

The following are the average prices for each month:—January, $20 *a* 21; February, 19 *a* 20; March, 17 *a* 18; April, 16; May, 16 *a* 17; June, 16 *a* 17; July, 18 *a* 19; August, 18 *a* 26; September, 29 *a* 18; October, 17 *a* 17½; November, 18 *a* 19.

The above does not include the receipts from Mantanzas.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Dec. 28.—Mr. Logan, of Kentucky, submitted resolutions—to instruct the committee on the judiciary, to inquire whether provision may not be made for removal from any state, at the request of the legislature of said state, of the branches of the Bank of the United States, except during war: also, to inquire into the expediency of altering the charter of the bank, so as to give to every citizen the power of obtaining information of the amount of debts due by any person, whether as principal or endorser: also, to inquire into the expediency of requiring, after a certain time, a list of all persons whose debts shall exceed a certain amount, and duration.

Dec. 29.—The above resolutions were postponed till January 3d.—A statement of the trade between New York and Bermuda, was referred to the committee on foreign relations.—A statement from the secretary of war, of monies transferred during the recess, from one appropriation to another, was received.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 28.—The committee ordered to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the extension of slavery in the territories of the United States, were discharged at their request. They found, that after a free interchange of opinions, they could not, consistently with their ideas of public duty, come to any conclusion, or agree on any report which could promise to unite in any degree the conflicting views of the House on this question. Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. then moved a resolution, that a committee be instructed to report a bill prohibiting the further admission of slaves into the territories of the United States west of the Mississippi. The question was postponed as tending to bring the subject before the House previous to the Missouri bill, a discussion upon which was soon to take place.—The question on a further appropriation for the support of the navy, introduced a discussion on the transfer of appropriations, from which no conclusion was drawn.—A letter from the secretary of war was received, transmitting topographical reports, made with a view to ascertain the practicability of uniting the waters of Illinois river with those of lake Michigan.

Dec. 29.—A letter from the secretary of war was laid before the House, communicating a statement of monies transferred from one specific appropriation to other specific appropriations, showing their application, &c. during the recess of Congress, by authority of the President of the United States, under the act of March 3, 1809.—The committee of ways and means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that all appropriations for the departments of war and the navy, that may remain unexpended for two years, shall be carried to the surplus fund; excepting appropriations specifically for a longer duration: and that the secretary of the treasury shall be directed to add a statement of such sums to his annual report.—An amendment to the navy bill was proposed, the object of which was to take from the President the power conferred on him by the act of March 3, 1809, to transfer appropriations from one object to another during the recess of Congress—it was not passed.

Dec. 30.—The committee on the judiciary was instructed to inquire into the expediency of making such legislative provisions as shall effectually prevent duelling in the army and navy.—The bill making additional appropriations for the support of the navy for the year 1819, and the bill for making partial appropriations for the army for 1820, were passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.—A motion to instruct the committee on roads and canals to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a subscription by the United States, to 150 shares of stock in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company, was negatived without debate by a small majority.—A motion to instruct the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the territory a delegate in Congress, was negatived by a considerable majority.—On the bill for the admission of Maine into the union, much discussion took place—the object was not to *reject*, but to *postpone* the bill.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 22.—Mr. Coulter rose to offer a resolution. It had been stated by the chairman of the committee on roads and inland navigation, that the reason of the delay of the report of that committee last year was, the want of knowledge on which to found their report, that is, they did not know whether funds would be furnished to carry the report into execution. To obviate this he offered the present resolution, and gave notice that he would call it up at an early day after the recess.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill, authorizing the governor to procure on loan at an interest not exceeding six per cent. one million of dollars, to be appropriated to the internal improvement of the state. Laid on the table.

The secretary of the commonwealth delivered a message from the governor, returning the bill, authorizing the governor to procure 40,000 dollars on loan; and the resolution on slavery, approved and signed.

Dec. 23.—This morning at 6 o'clock, the House of Representatives met, and adjourned to meet again on the 3d of January, agreeably to a joint resolution of both Houses.

The following is a statement of the number of graduates at the several colleges named, the present year, with the date of the commencement of each year.

		A. B.	A. M.
University of Pennsylvania,	July 29,	18	6
Burlington College,	Aug. 11,	7	0
Dartmouth College,	Aug. 18,	25	8
Harvard College,	Aug. 25,	61	36
William College,	Sept. 1,	13	3
Bowdoin College,	Sept. 1,	11	5
Brown University,	Sept. 1,	20	20
Yale College,	Sept. 8,	40	
Princeton College,	Sept. 22,	33	15

[*Boston Ev. Gaz.*

The York and Gettysburg turnpike is completed. This road was the only link wanting to a chain to connect Chambersburg and the city of Philadelphia by a turnpike. This route will shorten the distance between Lancaster and Chambersburgh about fifteen miles, which, going and coming, on bad roads, would make a whole days ride.

On the 1st of January next, daily stages will begin to run between Lancaster and Chambersburgh, on this road. [*York Gaz.*

A gentleman from Berwick states, that the turnpike road from that place to Towanda is completed, and passed by the commissioners appointed by the governor to view it—report says, it is a very handsome road. [*Danv. Press.*

New York.—The Hon. Gideon Granger, late postmaster general of the United States, and now a member of the Senate of this state, has given to the state of New York *one thousand acres of land*, lying in the county of Steuben, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated towards completing the great western canal, from the Hudson to lake Erie.

Official report of foreign arrivals at the port of New York, in the year 1819.

American—260 ships, 3 barques, 279 brigs, 2 ketches, 286 schooners, 63 sloops.
British—15 ships, 33 brigs, 4 schooners.
French—11 ships, 16 brigs, 3 schrs. 1 sloop.
Russian—1 ship.
Swedish—1 ship, 2 brigs.
Danish—3 ships, 1 schooner.
Dutch—1 ship, 2 brigs.
Bremen—1 ship.
Hamburg—1 ship, 2 brigs.
Total number of passengers—9,442.

African Colony.—The committee appointed by the board of directors of the Auxiliary Colonization Society of New York, acting under the direction of the parent institution, announce to the public, that the ship Elizabeth, Capt. Sebor, now lying in the North River, at Cedar street wharf, has been chartered to proceed to the western coast of Africa proportioned to the about eighty of whom to be for the effect, and Philadelphia, and the rest at Old gained by the where the ship will stop for monwealth These persons have been selected from metals* hundreds who have voluntarily offered the selves from the following places, viz. Petic burgh, Norfolk, Richmond, District of Colum bia, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and various other places in the interior, and are all free people of colour, of good character and mostly pious members of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches.

The ship will probably sail before the 15th Jan. next. They will need articles of the following description, viz.—

Provisions of all kinds, suited to the climate.
Groceries, do. (except ardent spirits.)
Clothing, new or second handed.
Tools for mechanics, new or second handed.
Goods, (cheap cottons, calicoes and cloths.)
Farming utensils, new and second handed.
Furniture, new or second handed.
Medicine, books and stationary.
Iron, tin, brass and crockery ware.

The furniture, clothing, ware, tools, implements and books, may be second handed, and will be useful both for the natives and colonists. The goods may be of the most unsaleable sorts. Any articles of the above description may be sent on board the Elizabeth. A committee will also wait on the citizens for donations.

A meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce was held on the 30th ult. at which it was resolved to send a memorial to Congress, recommending the continuation of the credit on duties, and levying a duty of 2½ per cent. on package sales at auction, and 5 per cent. on sales of smaller quantities at auction.

A public meeting was held at Albany on the 21st ult. on the subject of the extension of slavery. A memorial was forwarded to Congress.

Maryland.—The governor in his message recommends a revision of the insolvent laws, which now are entirely subservient to fraudulent debtors.

Missouri Question.—In pursuance of public notice, a meeting was held at the Court House, in the city of Baltimore, on the 28th Dec. 1819, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of addressing a memorial to Congress, on the subject of restricting the further admission of slavery into the territory west of the Mississippi."

Edward Johnson, Esq. mayor of the city, was called to the chair, and Daniel Raymond, esq. appointed secretary. Thomas Kell, esq. after stating the object of the meeting, submitted the following resolutions, which were, after an animated debate, adopted:

Resolved, that in the opinion of this meeting, the future admission of slaves into the states, which may be hereafter formed, west of the Mississippi, ought to be prohibited by Congress.

The Right Rev. Bishop Kemp, Thomas Kell, Hezekiah Niles, Paul Allen, and Daniel Raymond, were appointed a committee to prepare a memorial expressive of this sentiment, and present it to the citizens of Baltimore for their

signatures, and when signed to forward it to Congress.

South Carolina.—The legislature have established a board of public works for the promotion of internal improvement.

Kentucky.—In a message to the legislature of this state, delivered on the 7th ult. Gov. Slaughter speaks of the distresses caused by a deficiency of money, and says "should the legislature be able to devise any constitutional expedient, which, while the rights of the creditors are duly regarded, will afford to the debtors exemption from individual sacrifices, they may be assured of my prompt and cordial co-operation."

He recommends that the lands lately acquired by treaty with the Indians, and all other lands belonging to the state, should be appropriated to the creation of a fund to educate all the poor and to assist in the support of the Transylvania University. By encouraging this institution, much money will be saved to the state; but this is the least advantage: it will diminish the practice of sending youth to other states for education, and thus prevent the evils that ensue; such as corruption of morals, and a loss of state attachment.

He recommends a law making the directors and stockholders of banks individually responsible for the redemption of their notes.

He recommends an adequate appropriation, to co-operate with Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, in the removal of the obstructions in the Ohio, and in forming a canal round the falls at Louisville.

A public library at the seat of government—the improvement of the roads and of the navigation of the small rivers, is recommended.

He believes that the establishment of branches of the United States Bank in Kentucky, has contributed to produce the many embarrassments in trade, and has reduced the revenue of the state. It therefore behoves the legislature to inquire whether these evils may not be lawfully counteracted. He is aware that "the supreme court of the nation, have declared the law creating this bank constitutional, and have denied to the states the power of taxing it. But much as we reverence the institutions of the national government, and respect their incumbents, is it not due to the character of sovereignty, that the states who possess it, should inquire into this matter, should assert their right to exercise it, and relinquish it only upon the most thorough conviction, that it has been surrendered by the states of the nation?"

"How far it is compatible with the dignity of the supreme power of the state, to be manacled, restrained, or propelled by persons clad with authority by the nation, it behoves the state to ascertain. This, gentlemen, is a subject of mighty import. It involves nothing else than the sovereign agency of the states; for if one department of the national government may usurp the sovereignty of the states, and another department consecrate the usurpation by pronouncing it constitutional—then is the tenure of sovereignty by the states a fit subject for derision. The principle that any portion of its supreme power must be tamely surrendered by a state, in obedience to a decree made by the usurper, sanctifying in one character what he had usurped in another, can never, it would seem to me, be conceded by a rational people."

In allusion to the governor's message, the Kentucky Reporter says, "we dislike such strong expressions of contempt for the supreme authorities of the land, and such derision of the decisions of the supreme legal tribunal, as this message contains. The sentiments are quite too rebellious."

The legislature met on the 6th ult.

Mr. Hayes of Nelson, refused to take the oath against duelling, denying its constitutionality. He was admitted to a seat without taking the oath, and the subject laid over for further discussion.

A bill passed the Kentucky legislature, suspending executions for sixty days.—The lieut. governor refused his sanction, as it was useless in its aims, destructive in its consequences—and unconstitutional. The necessary majority created it into a law notwithstanding these objections.

Walsh's "Appeal" was republished in London about two months after its publication here.

Deaths in Baltimore during the week ending Dec. 27th—29.

Deaths in this city for the week ending on the 1st—63.

MARRIED.

At Friends' Meeting House, in Pine street, Thomas Kimber, to Joanna Sophia Shober, daughter of the late Dr. Shober, all of this city.

By the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. Jonathan Patterson, to Miss Sarah Cronen, all of this city.

By the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. James Porter, to Miss Maria Clemens, daughter of Joseph Clemens, all of this city.

Near Philadelphia, John Read, esq. to Mrs. Sarah A. Read, widow of the late Major James Read, of the United States army.

By the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. Thomas Robins, merchant, to Miss Eliza Wiltbank, eldest daughter of the Rev. James Wiltbank, all of this city.

By the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. E. W. Keyser, to Miss Maria S. Fox, daughter of Michael Fox, esq. all of this city.

By the Rev. Mr. Mayer, Dr. John W. Gloninger, of Lehanon, (Penn.) to Miss Mary Ann, daughter of Jacob Hassinger, esq. of this city.

DIED.

On the night of the 17th ult. general James O'Hara, in the 66th year of his age.

The history of general O'Hara is identified with that of Pittsburgh, and in his death our city has to mourn the loss of one of her founders. He was born in Ireland in the year 1754, and emigrated to the United States in 1772; immediately after landing, he proceeded to Fort Pitt, then a wretched frontier post, only inhabited by a small party of military and a few intrepid Indian traders. He arrived amongst them at the age of 19, untriended, unpatronized, and without capital; his capacity, however, could not long remain concealed, and before six weeks had elapsed, he was engaged in the Indian trade as an agent for Simon and Campbell, and in the next year he was taken into the concern as a partner: he continued several years in this employment, and we believe was successful, for general O'Hara's life has exhibited many proofs that mortals may command success, provided great mental capacity is accompanied by enterprise, industry and courage, which were the distinguishing traits of his character. During the period that he was engaged in this arduous and dangerous business to the west, in which he suffered as many privations and hardships as a robust and powerful constitution could bear, he was frequently entrusted by his government with missions and duties requiring talents of the first order; he has often been with various Indian tribes, and in the Spanish territories in the service of his country, and on every occasion it is due to his memory to declare, that

he always executed his tasks with honour to himself and advantage to the government. At one time he raised a volunteer company, and by his example infused a spirit into his fellow citizens that was attended with the most beneficial effects.

As the western country advanced in population, and as its relations became more important, the talents and acquirements of such a man as general O'Hara, were more correctly estimated, and became more necessary to his country; at a most serious period he held the highly responsible station of quartermaster general, and in that situation he acquired the friendship of our lamented Wayne. The assistance and service which he rendered to this hero and his army, were of the highest order; and his vigor, promptitude and diligence, were the admiration of all. On one occasion, when the contractors had failed in their supplies, he performed services of so much importance, that general Wayne publicly declared that his army was saved by the quartermaster general.

General O'Hara, at an early period, was the only man who properly appreciated the advantages of the locality of Pittsburgh: when others less provident viewed the acquisition of real estate, as of no moment, his keen penetration looked into futurity, and anticipated the period with sanguine enthusiasm, when it would assume the character of a wealthy city; he lived to see his anticipations realized. When he withdrew from public life, he devoted his whole mind, and the means which his princely fortune afforded him, to the aggrandizement and advancement of his adopted town; he was the first to think of manufactures, and at a period when the idea was looked upon as chimerical, he struggled through almost incalculable difficulties, and succeeded at length in establishing his glass works; these were soon after followed by his brewery. In the prosecution of these objects, and in the many buildings which he erected, (for he may be said to have almost created a city himself) he was always viewed as a public blessing: in his speculations there was nothing selfish, for in all his undertakings, he had an eye to the public good; he gave food to the poor, and employment to the industrious. He possessed many of the characteristics of a Cosmo, and had his sphere been as enlarged, his liberality would have been as extensive. He possessed a mind of the quickest perception, and a wit which, in his early days, rendered him the charm of his acquaintances; it was playful or sarcastic, as occasion required. His hospitality was unbounded, and his benevolence proverbial; to emigrants he was attentive, particularly to the unfortunate sons of Ireland, whom misfortune had driven from their native island; to these the right hand of friendship was always proffered, and he was ever as ready with his purse as with his counsel; he never forgot the day, for he frequently referred to it with great feeling, when he himself landed on the American shore, a friendless unprotected youth, 'a stranger in a strange land;' experience taught him the wants of the stranger, and through life neither his sympathies nor his protection were withheld. Such was the man, whose funeral was attended by the largest procession we ever beheld: it was like the members of one family doing the last honour to a beloved parent; the memory of his past deeds was fresh in the mind of every citizen. His family have the satisfaction of believing, that he died under the full conviction of the Christian doctrine, and that he looked forward with hope through the mediation of his Redeemer. [*Pitts. Gaz.*

On the 18th ult. Dr. Henry Latimer.
On the 18th ult. Mr. George Slessman, aged 37.
On the 24th ult. Mrs. Mary P. Barton, widow of the late professor Barton.
On the 24th ult. Mrs. Rebecca Shoemaker.
On the 8th inst. Hon. Jacob Rush, president of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Philadelphia.

Miscellany.

To the Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

(*Continued from p.* 13.)

The precious metals from early antiquity, have been the great instrument of exchange, and standard of value, and no state has a control sufficiently powerful and extensive to change their character. Success in such an attempt would be not less undesirable than impracticable. They are liable to be drawn from place to place as the exigencies of man require; but this very facility is as essential to their use as it is to their nature. If any one nation had the power of restraining them by legislative restraint, a depreciation proportioned to the exertion of this power would be the effect, and nothing, consequently, would be gained by the measure. While we belong to the commonwealth of nations, the fluctuation of the precious metals* tends not so much to disturb, as to preserve, the proper standard of our market. A domestic currency from its very nature, would tend to prevent our market from accommodating itself to that standard.

It has already been shown, that if the amount of a domestic currency be such as to attain the end proposed by it, namely, to prevent a reduction of the medium by exportation, it must be the *only* currency of the country.

Its quantity being once ascertained, must either remain the same, or be varied from time to time, according to the rate of exchange.

If it remain the same, its own *relative value* must be continually changing. If one thousand dollars in specie be worth as much in Europe, as fifteen hundred dollars of our domestic currency here, foreign exchange must be purchased at a proportional advance. If corn, according to the price in foreign markets, ought to command one dollar *per* bushel in the United States, it would here cost one dollar and fifty cents in the depreciated currency. In short, the paper would depreciate in the same *ratio*, in which it exceeded that amount of specie, which the natural course of business, were coin our only currency, would retain in circulation. Its *value*, consequently, from the demand of gold and silver in foreign markets, would suffer all the reduction which the *quantity* of the precious metals, under like circumstances, would sustain.

If, in the other alternative, it were proposed to regulate the quantity of paper by the rate of exchange, the measure, to say nothing of its impossibility, would be utterly useless. There would be little or no difference, whether the average of exchange with all nations, or with a few principal foreign markets, were adopted as the standard. In either case, it would be in sympathy with the great circulating medium of the world, and subject to every influence which could affect the rise and fall of specie. Its amount would be regulated by the same principles as that of convertible paper. If, from too great an emission, against which the wisest superintendence could not always effectually guard, it should, at any time surpass the standard, it would suffer a depreciation proportioned to the excess. Specie will have a place in the trade of the United States, either as money or as merchandise, and, so long as it remains the currency of the world in general, will possess a value proportioned to its worth abroad. If its exportation to any foreign country should produce a scarcity at home, the local currency, in the same proportion, must be reduced in quantity, or suffer depreciation in value.

Though many speculative theorists have espoused a local medium, but one, to my knowledge, has ever proposed a definite scheme for reducing his theory to practice. A pamphlet, addressed to you, sir, has not long since appeared, in which such a scheme is presented in de-

* All materials of commerce are subject to the money law in respect to values.

tail. Being the only one which has ever fallen under my observation, I will extract a few passages, in order to present its outline in a single view.

'Depreciation from excess, and appreciation from scarcity, are evils equally to be avoided. Justice between man and man demands that both should be cautiously guarded against.'

'From those views of the subject, we propose, as a *check* among the banks, treasury notes not redeemable, and drawing an interest of three per cent. per annum. As far as we can discover, every purpose would be secured by it. Treasury notes drawing interest would be distinct from money. Drawing interest, they would *not enter into the circulation*.'

'To obtain these from the government, let it be at their *par* value, payable in specie or in government six per cent. stock.'

'As Congress would profit by the sale of treasury notes, on the terms above stated, all the difference between stock drawing six per cent. and stock drawing three per cent. (and which seems necessary in order to communicate to check the intrinsic value of specie,) it may be apprehended to enlarge improperly the amount.'

'Under this uncertainty of the proper limit, as to the amount of treasury notes to act as a check, an additional one, which shall control the general currency, and govern the amount of the subordinate check, must be provided.'

'The check which we propose, in order to control the general currency, is perfectly simple, and would be efficient. It is this:—Let there be established a board of commissioners, the secretary of the treasury and the president of the Bank of the United States to be members, whose duty it should be to keep a daily table of exchanges between the United States and England, and Hamburg and Paris. The board of commissioners to be invested with the power of requiring of the Bank of the United States to keep the currency restricted to that measure, which would preserve the exchanges between the United States, and the average exchanges with the countries above mentioned, at *about par;* so that the exchange would never be more than 5 per cent. against us, and the constant aim be, that they should range at about par. The value of the currency would be equivalent to that of England, or France, or Hamburg, since it would be kept at about par with the currencies of those countries.' pp. 35-6.

The object of this writer, as of all others who have contended for the utility of a paper system, is to devise an inconvertible medium, which shall be plentiful, stable, and of specie value. The observations already made on the nature of such an object, have, I trust, evinced the impossibility of its accomplishment. If the only use of money were to cancel debts by defrauding creditors, that end, by the aid of law, might be easily and effectually attained.

It will certainly appear, on very little reflection, that, as the exchange already regulates the quantity of gold and silver, every other medium subjected to the same law, and measured by the same rule, must be limited to the same dimensions. In the project specified, the means would not be more destitute of power, than the end, of utility. The three per cent. paper, in his opinion, *might* sustain ten, and *probably would* five times its amount, of current bank notes. A great difference! On which presumption is the original emission of this paper to be limited? If the former, and the latter should be the result, how is the excessive amount to be reduced? The banks have purchased the paper of the government, to the amount of one-fifth part of the requisite currency, and, in their rival labours, to obtain from it the greatest possible profit, have created a currency to *double* the amount intended. It cannot be resumed by the government, because, *according to the plan* it is *irredeemable*. On what principles are the board of commissioners, in the first instance, at the outset of the experiment, to settle the quantity which the several banks may safely own? Will there not, as at present, be a very great variety, from the talents of directors, the local situations, and other circumstances affecting banks, in the amounts which they can respectively issue on a given capital? Will the power of the commissioners to 'require the Bank of the United States to keep the currency restricted,' ensure that very important end? Circumstances which no board can control will place the amount of currency beyond the regulation of commissioners. The tendency would be to excess, and the country would never enjoy an undepreciated currency. Present and particular interests always outweigh the remote and comparatively feeble influence of calculations on the general and future welfare of a nation. The government and the board with whom they entrust the high prerogative of dictating to the country their amount of money, will themselves be subject to no check but their own discretion. The three per cent. paper, which, to attain the end, is to be of a kind which will 'not enter into the circulation,' would, indeed, as the writer supposes, effectually 'preserve the banks from unreasonable runs,' and not only so, but guaranty their safety in the most unlimited emissions; for however the general currency might be depreciated, no temptation would exist to convert it into three *per cent.* paper, the interest on which is payable by the government in the depreciated domestic currency, like all their other debts, and the principal never payable at all. The power of banks to pay *their* notes in this paper, in other words, making it, so far, at least, a *legal tender*, would, if equal justice were regarded at all, necessarily entitle all who were compelled to receive it, to the same right, and thus annihilate all credit. But I would not reproach the ingenious projector of this scheme. It is not fraught with more impracticability and absurdity, than must be necessarily incident to every other for the attainment of the same end. Every hypothesis, which proposes any other than the precious metals as the basis of a circulating medium, is grounded in sophistry, and, like the fanciful theories of perpetual motion, is at variance with the unchangeable laws of nature.

(*To be continued.*)

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, January 15, 1820. No. 3.

Communications.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

Considerations on the subject of the National industry, Landed, Commercial, and Manufacturing, of the United States of America.

(CONCLUDED.)

NO. III.

It will tend to simplify a subject of a complicated nature, if we examine what redundant raw materials we possess, which may require to be aided by means of manufactures. We shall specify those which are not redundant.

1. *Silk* is not produced in any material quantity. Let us, therefore, postpone the encouragement of its manufacture. It is a luxury, not used by the labourer or the frugal, and will, therefore, bear duty for revenue. This duty will have a tendency to produce the breeding of the silk worm. The duty on silk will also have a favourable effect upon the *manufactures of cotton*, of which we have a redundance; and upon those of flax, which we can raise in all the states; and upon those of wool, which is produced in every township. We submit these final reflections upon silk, as a mere fair present source of revenue.

2. *Hides and skins:* these and their manufactures are on a very good footing. The only point, that remains to be settled, is, after considering our importation of each and every description of superfine, fine, good and ordinary leathern manufactures, can we lay a more beneficial rate of duty on any one or more of those classes, than we now do? We consume very nearly all our goods of this kind, and they are all of the most useful and necessary nature. Great pains have been bestowed, in Europe, upon the invention of a good substitute for leather in the covers of books, furniture and other uses; but hitherto, without success. We shall conclude by observing, that we ought to manufacture our deer skins, which we neglect.

3. *Flax.* Of this raw material we do and can import much. It ought to be free, because it would promote the manufacture of tent cloth, sail cloth, twine, haversack and knapsack cloth, and such strong, useful and necessary manufactures. The difficulty of importing all the broad list of goods, attempted to be classed as *contraband of war*, except in peace, is well known. A considerable duty on flaxen goods would encourage both their manufacture and that of cotton. The benefits would be felt in all the states, as the culture and household and other manufactures of flax, common to all the states, are most to those which do not produce cotton. The weaving of flax by water and steam, is practicable, and demands much of the raw material.

4. *Hemp.* The manufactures of this raw material are so necessary to defence, by land and sea, and to the fisheries, navigation and trade, that the production of the raw material, and the manufacture of it, merit great attention. The agriculture of Russia, and the navigation of the Dutch Netherlands, led the people of those two countries to bestow the most successful care and pains upon the cloths, cables, and every variety of cordage made of hemp. It is a laborious, heavy and expensive manufacture, and much of its support depends upon public encouragement.

5. *Iron.* Of this material, our actual supplies are seriously insufficient. If we had the means to draw forth the iron ore in pig metal and bars, we could execute a great variety, and a vast amount weight of iron manufactures, especially by machinery, foreign and American. The iron manufactures of *England proper*, (from bridges, railways, chain cables, anchors, anvils and steam engines, to ladles, skillets, cutlery and needles) has been such, that besides the metal of their own innumerable furnaces, they have taken the metal of foreign furnaces and forges, in a single year, to the amount of one hundred and twelve millions of pounds weight. Nothing has contributed to the distinguished vigour and rapidity of British improvement, in every line and branch, belligerent, landed and agricultural, manufacturing, navigating, piscatory and commercial, so much as an abundance of domestic and foreign iron. This invaluable raw material is emphatically the *metal of labour*—the *mercury of industry*. If badly supplied with iron, labour and ingenuity sicken and perish: without it, industry and skill cannot have birth or life. In proportion as they have iron, they come forth, flourish and invigorate the whole economy of the national business. The most abundant supplies of iron are absolutely necessary to our utmost prosperity.

6. *Wool.* Of this raw material we are nearly destitute of the coarse and cheap kind, as are all the nations of Europe, except England. Goods made of this kind, we cannot duty but for the most moderate purposes of revenue, or prohibit, but with effects the most injurious and distressing. The finer wools we do not yet possess in sufficient quantity for one-fourth of our annual use. Nor do we possess the middling wools (our own country quality) in half the necessary quantity. But we have an endless capacity for raising sheep, and therefore for

the encouragement of that easy and convenient branch of agriculture, goods of these two last qualities and descriptions (always excepting the goods of the Lincoln and Leicester wools,) might be safely made a source of liberal revenue. It is always to be remembered, that mechanical, scientific, female and puerile means are much used in the woollen branch, so as to save the employment of men, wanted for proper labour in the fields of agriculture.

7. Finally: *Cotton* may be considered, in the peculiar light, of being a production of the United States likely to become redundant; and therefore appearing to require some support to its price, besides its value and sale in our accustomed foreign markets. It is known to be capable of being cleaned, prepared, carded, spun, twisted, wove, printed, stained or coloured, bleached, dressed and callendered, by twelve labour-saving machines, and technical and scientific processes and operations, more nice, perfect, effectual, rapid and profitable, than the great and wonderful modern manufacturers possess in all the other branches of manufactures considered together, and beyond the power of the inhabitants of the world to wear and employ. Of this raw material the United States possess an unlimited productive power, having already above a third of the exported cotton of the world, in its present increased state, raised out of 1 acre in the 100 of our cleared soil. The slowly increasing wool sacks of Europe cannot be deemed more important to any of those industrious countries than the illimitable cotton bales of the United States are to us. Since Great Britain uses mechanical and scientific and technical means of manufacturing to such a degree as to deprive her male, female and puerile manufacturers of their bread and subsistence, it is and must be our manifest interest, wanting hands as we do, to employ those machines, and other powerful instruments and means, to manufacture by steam mills, by fire, by water, and by scientific processes. No country has so great a fitness for such means of manufacturing. Our population is but one part in eight hundred of the population of the world: that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is not two eight hundredth parts. Yet that country so manufactures for the world as to make their artists idle and poor, through the means of these artificial substitutes for human hands. That this state of things would arrive in England, was foreseen and foretold here in A. D. 1787.

There cannot be a doubt, that we have availed ourselves, and shall continue to avail ourselves of the opportunity, which is afforded to us by those circumstances. As cotton falls here and in India, our cotton will stand in absolute need of the support of machine manufactures, and will certainly receive it. A primary object, therefore, in our business, is to consider and determine the degree of legislative support to which the cotton manufactures may be entitled. This raw material stands on grounds entirely different from any other. It is liable to the most serious rivalship from foreign soils, climate and industry: and we possess the most extensive capacity rapidly to increase it, of all the raw materials we raise. The whole case of the production, commerce and manufacture of cotton, is before the legislature, and is repectfully conceived to be worthy of the consideration of the landed and commercial, as well as the manufacturing members.

In forming a sound judgment, concerning the true and unexaggerated utility of manufactures to the prosperity of our country, it has been considered as necessary to make the preceding statement of the degree and proportion, in which we have furnished the requisite raw materials. It is not to be forgotten, that iron ore, pig iron, bar iron, silk, wool, flax, hemp and cotton, that is to say, all the principal rival foreign raw materials, pay considerable duties of importation, as do lead, tallow, wax and others of a secondary importance. Yet of none of those principal raw materials, except cotton, with all the duties and charges of importation, can we procure enough to supply the actual demand. From this very important fact it plainly follows, that the exporters do not support the landed interest by the purchase of any of them, nor of hides and skins; but the manufacturers alone buy and manufacture the whole of them, and really want more every year. Manufactures then have been no evil to the country, and promise to support its crops in a steady manner and in a very considerable degree. It must in candour be remarked also, that such an active and extensive consumption of raw materials, by the manufacturers of the United States, proves that the manufactories do exist and have not been subverted. They have prevented the exportation of any of the above principal raw materials, in the year ending in September, 1819, as appears by the treasury return. It is true, that in America, as in the greatest manufacturing countries, there has been much bad business in manufactures, commerce and navigation. Men will be unskilful, imprudent, deceived, defrauded and unsuccessful in all occupations and in all countries, by land and at sea. The ship owners are certainly now the most suffering class of men of business, in the United States. Nor are the prospects of the manufacturers more unfavourable.

It is certain, that we have a great and invaluable country, very considerable capital, and a very increased population, and a government cheap, compared with other nations; a respectable state of scholastic knowledge, and the various professions, arts, trades and occupations necessary to a good economy of human life, are understood and practised. We draw, with ease, upon the stocks of knowledge of other countries, having an identity of language with a well instructed and busy nation of Europe, and a very considerable knowledge of the languages of other distinguished nations. With the faithful consideration of the true interests of the union and the states, which are constantly applied to them by all the governments, legislative and executive, and corresponding attention to our public and private interests, on the part of the people, we have reason to trust, under Heaven, in the removal of momentary difficulties, and in a high and steady future and general prosperity.

A Friend of the National Industry.

Erratum.—In the last paper, No. II. read, 75 millions of *livres*, instead of 75 millions of *dollars*—page 21, line 13.

For the National Recorder.

Free Remarks on the Spirit of the Federal Constitution, the Practice of the Federal Government, and the Obligations of the Union respecting the Exclusion of Slavery from the Territories and New States. By a Philadelphian.

Most men are governed by the opinions of others, and upon the prevailing spirit of the society in which they live, depends the form of their own *prejudices*. The habit of slavery in the south will long make it impossible to cause such a conviction of its criminality and impolicy, as will weigh down the arguments addressed to the immediate interests of that part of the country. We perceive this very clearly, and are astonished when we find that our unanswerable arguments fall upon our visiters from the slave states, without making any impression. We cannot always resist a belief, that they are of the same opinions with ourselves, and that they prefer their profit to all other considerations. But are we quite sure, that we do not owe all that makes a difference between us, to the wisdom of our forefathers? Have we formed our opinions from inquiry and meditation, or do we differ from the planters only by being rooted to a more amiable prejudice? Do we advocate the proposed restriction on the Missouri state from a conviction of its lawfulness and propriety, derived from examination and reflection—or have we been roused by the clanking of fetters, and hurried into action by blind humanity? These are questions which it becomes us all to answer, if we expect to influence the opinions of others.

The evils produced by slavery do not form the point in question—and it is now of little use to talk of the wickedness of the institution, or of the inhumanity of those who derive wealth from it. The great point is—whether it be lawful to impose the condition upon the applicant for admission into the union:—whether our constitution, *formed by a compromise with the advocates of slavery*, be sufficiently free and just to permit us to loose the bonds from the miserable Africans. We must not expect—we must not even *endeavour* to do all that an abstract sense of justice would require. We must remember, that we are bound by the constitution—and that even in Pennsylvania we are forced to rivet again the fetters which have been broken. The fugitive from slavery must be sent back to whence he fled. For him there is no city of refuge—the Spirit of liberty does not save him. If we call upon our opponents in this question to respect the great foundation of our government, we must be careful not to undermine it ourselves.

The writer will confess, that when the question was first started, he thought the arm of the constitution was outspread to protect the sanctity of the states—and while he lamented the crime and weakness and misery that he saw ready to overwhelm the nation, he feared that there was no power sufficient to avert it. There is no situation more embarrassing to one who wishes to do right, than that in which the law appears to be opposed to justice. A serious examination of the eventful subject has resulted in a conviction, that full power on this point is vested in Congress—and that we are at liberty to do all that we can to promote the interests of humanity. In the success (which God grant) of the great leaders in the cause, our joy need be mingled with no compunctious doubt of its lawfulness.

The work of which the title is placed at the head of this piece, is full of sound and eloquent argument. No impartial man can read it without conviction. It should be attentively studied by every one who feels an interest in the character or the existence of the republic. The subject will not be closed for many years, and if the advocates of freedom are active in the dissemination of sound principles, they will gain ground. Truth is mighty, and will prevail.

The distinguished author of this Free Inquiry has again merited the gratitude of the nation. The best gifts of Providence are so often perverted, that we turn with increased delight to the view of great talents employed in the cause of Universal Goodness. S.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Jan. 3.—Mr. Logan of Kentucky, offered a resolution to request the President of the United States to cause to be laid before the Senate any evidence in the executive department in relation to judgments, fines and payments under the *sedition law*, and whether in any, and in what cases, the same may have been remitted. On a consideration of the bill declaring the consent of Congress to the admission of the state of Maine into the union, Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, moved for its postponement to the 5th inst. when he should move "That the bill entitled a bill de-

claring the consent of Congress to the admission of the state of Maine into the union, be committed to the committee on the judiciary, with instructions so to amend it as to authorize the people of Missouri to establish a state government and to admit such state into the union upon an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever." After some discussion on the subject, and some remarks on the expediency of coupling the two objects into one bill, the postponement was agreed to without a division.

Jan. 4.—Mr. Logan's resolutions concerning the Bank of the United States, offered on the 28th December, were taken up and rejected.

Jan. 6.—Bills were passed for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States, and for establishing a circuit court in the District of Maine.

Mr. Smith, from the committee to whom had been referred the bill for the admission of Maine, reported the same with an amendment.

[This amendment is the whole of the bill to authorize the people of Missouri to form a constitution, &c. without restriction.]

Mr. Pinkney, after adverting to the magnitude of the question involved in this amendment, and the importance of a full examination, clear understanding, and correct decision of it, moved that the bill be postponed to, and made the order of the day for, Thursday next.

This motion was agreed to, *nem. con.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PRIVATEERING.

Jan. 4.—Mr. Lowndes, from the committee on foreign relations, to whom had been referred two memorials from certain citizens of Ohio, praying the suppression of privateering, as a means of national warfare, submitted the following report:

The committee of foreign relations, to whom have been referred two memorials from citizens of the state of Ohio, relating to the practice of privateering, beg leave respectfully to report:—

That the language of the memorialists is such as to leave the extent in which they deem it reasonable to expect a mitigation in the laws of maritime warfare, in some doubt. They are considered by the committee as recommending such a change in these laws as shall exempt the property of individuals from capture, either by public or private ships of war, at least when it does not consist of contraband articles, and is not destined to a blockaded port. The general benevolence which is expressed, as well as the opinion of Dr. Franklin which is referred to by the memorialists, seem to prove that it is their wish that the property which subserves no purpose of war should be as safe upon the sea as upon the land—not that it should be secured from private cruisers, and be left exposed to public ships, which, in the service of some European powers, are much more numerous than the others, and whose pursuit of plunder is often quite as active and unsparing. It cannot, indeed, be presumed, that the memorialists should wish a change in maritime law which would produce very little diminution in the dangers of our commerce in a conflict with any considerable naval power, while it would wrest from our hands what we have hitherto considered as one of our principal means of annoyance. It is the security of fair and harmless commerce from all attack, which the memorialists most desire. It is the introduction of a system, which shall confine the immediate injuries of war to those whose sex, and age and occupation, do not unfit them for the struggle. If these are the wishes of the memorialists, the committee express their concurrence in them, without hesitation.

The committee think that it will be right in the government of the United States to renew its attempt to obtain the mitigation of a barbarous code, whenever there shall seem a probability of its success. They do not doubt that it will do so. Its first efforts at negotiation were characterized by an anxiety to limit the evils of war; and if it seem to have desisted from the prosecution of this design, the committee believe that this circumstance must be attributed, not to a change in the policy of the United States, but to their perseverance in their former policy of other nations.

The committee are not unaware that the "United States are better situated than any other nation to profit by privateering;" but they are far from opposing this calculation to a regulation which, if the powers of the world would adopt it, they too should consider as a "happy improvement in the laws of nations."

It is an improvement, however, which cannot be made without the consent of other states. The committee will not flatter the memorialists by expressing the opinion that such consent will probably be given; but, as it can be obtained only, if at all, through the executive government, to whose discretion the conduct of negotiations has been properly confided by the constitution, they recommend to the House the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the committee of foreign relations be discharged from the further consideration of the memorials relating to the practice of privateering, and that they be referred to the secretary of state.

The report was read, and the resolution agreed to.

It was resolved that the secretary of the treasury be directed to inform this House what reduction (in his opinion) it will make in the revenue, if the importation of cotton and woollen manufactures, and iron, be prohibited; and in what manner the deficit in the revenue may be supplied, should such prohibition be made.

Resolved, That the committee on the militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of improving the organization and discipline of the militia of the United States.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for furnishing the army, the navy, and the Indian department, with articles of clothing, and other merchandise, of domestic manufacture, except such articles only as cannot, with economy, and in sufficient quantity, be manufactured in the United States.

Jan. 5.—The committee on roads and canals was instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the aid of government towards uniting the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware. The House resolved itself into a com-

mittee of the whole on the bill providing for taking the fourth census of the United States.

Several propositions were made in the course of the discussion; amongst which was an amendment, proposed by Mr. Holmes, to add a column in the census for the enumeration of foreigners not naturalized. A suggestion was made by Mr. Clay as to the mode of making the returns of the enumeration of slaves, so as to show their precise increase, believing that very erroneous opinions were entertained from the want of accurate information, as to the increase of that class of the population. A motion was made, by Mr. Smith of Maryland, to provide for collecting, with the enumeration of the inhabitants, the amount of the different kinds of domestic manufactures. The committee spent much time in considering these and other propositions, without deciding on them; and, before they had got through the bill,

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Jan. 6.—A motion was submitted for consideration, the object of which is to cede again to Virginia and Maryland, such parts of the District of Columbia as are not included in the city of Washington.

Resolved, That the secretary of war be directed to report to this House, whether any, and, if any, what progress has been made in the civilization of the Indian tribes, and the sums of money, if any, which have been expended on that object, under the act of last session.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what further provisions are necessary to define and punish the crime of piracy.

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this House statements of the receipts and expenditures of the United States, from the commencement of the federal government until the 31st of December last, distinguishing the revenue derived from customs, internal taxes, direct tax, postage, public lands, and miscellaneous sources; and also classing the expenditures under the following heads: Military, viz: pay and subsistence of the army, fortifications, ammunition, arms, arming the militia, detachment of militia, services of militia, services of volunteers; Indian department; naval department; foreign intercouse; civil list; miscellaneous; civil expenses; revolutionary pensions: other pensions; exhibiting an aggregate of the receipts and expenditures for each year respectively.

In debate upon the bill for taking the fourth census of the United States, it was proposed and rejected to have a column for the enumeration of free married persons.

Jan. 7.—A motion to grant a township of public land to the asylum for the deaf and dumb in New York, was rejected.

Jan. 10.—A bill was reported to incorporate the Managers of the National Vaccine Institution, which was twice read and committed.—The committee on Indian affairs made an unfavourable report on the petition of sundry inhabitants of St. Louis, to be incorporated as a fur company.—The President transmitted a report of certain executions which have taken place in the army since 1815, contrary to law.—The committee on naval affairs were instructed to consider the expediency of so far modifying the act, establishing a Board of Commissioners of the Navy, as to make the secretary of the navy for the time being, the presiding officer of that board; and also of so limiting the tenor of the commissions of the members thereof, as to secure the accumulating experience and talents of our naval commanders in that department, by a periodical rotation in office.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE.

Jan. 3.—The Senate met, formed a quorum, and proceeded to business.—A resolution was adopted, to require the auditor general to obtain from the secretary at war the names of the officers and soldiers in the revolutionary war, placed on the pension list for the district of Pennsylvania; and report to the Senate.

Jan. 5.—A remonstrance from thirty-one captains and pilots, and ten from sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia, were presented against the bridge to Windmill island.

Jan. 6.—Two remonstrances were presented against the bridge.

Jan. 7.—Nine remonstrances were presented against the same.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 3.—A quorum could not be formed.

Jan. 4.—Sundry petitions were received and referred.—A message was received from the governor, enclosing certain proposed modifications of the militia law, recommended by officers of the first division of Pennsylvania militia: copies of a report from the president and managers of the Northumberland Bridge Company: and a copy of the drafts and explanatory notes made by the commissioners of Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia and Pennsylvania, appointed to examine obstructions in the Ohio river.—The following resolution was laid on the table:

"Whereas the commonwealth of Pennsylvania has appropriated large sums towards the turnpike roads, commonly called the northern and southern routes, leading to Pittsburgh; and whereas it is represented, that the advantages of those channels of communication are likely to be lost, in consequence of the competition of a free road commencing at Cumberland, in Maryland, and striking the Ohio, at Wheeling: therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the committee on roads and inland navigation, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for converting either of the said routes into a free road, as far as may be practicable, consistently with the interests of the commonwealth."

The House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to prevent vexatious suits at law. The second section, providing that no suit shall be discontinued, unless by consent of the defendant, was objected to on the ground that if a suit were commenced in an informal manner, the plaintiff would be prevented from recovering his debt if he did not discontinue it. Mr. Thackara defended the section. He said, lawyers ought to look to it when they undertake

causes, and if mistakes were punished in this way, there would be fewer suits. After some debate the subject was postponed.

An act was passed in the committee of the whole, to extend the provisions against horse racing in the county of Philadelphia to the other counties of the state.—The bill relative to tenants by courtesy was considered and postponed.

Jan. 5.—After sundry petitions, the bill to prevent kidnapping was debated in committee of the whole. Some conversation took place on the proper amount of punishment, when Mr. Wilkins stated that he wished to introduce a section, on the subject of justices and magistrates who might connive at it, and moved that the committee rise, which was agreed to.

Jan. 6.—Sundry petitions received and referred.—The report of the committee appointed to prepare rules for the government of the House, was debated in committee of the whole. —The rule to prevent smoking, and the rule to prevent members changing their votes on the call of the yeas and nays, were objected to, but finally agreed to.

Jan. 7.—The bill providing for paying the recorder of Philadelphia from the state treasury, was read a second time. A motion was made and negatived for inserting $1000.

Jan. 8.—Mr. Estep offered a resolution which he stated arose out of a debate in the House, calling upon any member of the House who may have any knowledge of any justices of the peace being concerned in kidnapping, to present their names to the House, that they may be proceeded against according to law. Laid on the table.

An Abstract Statement, exhibiting the Receipts and Expenditures of the State Treasury, for the year ending with the 30th November, 1819.

RECEIPTS.

Loans,		$180,000
Dividend on bank and other stock,		161,860
Auction duties,	64,332	46
Lands,	38,104	56
Tax on banks,	37,852	
Tavern licenses,	30,899	87
Tax on offices,	8,932	32
Miscellaneous,	8,741	80
Militia and exempt fines,	7,625	64
Fees of the office of the secretary of commonwealth	1,477	7
	539,825	72
To which add the balance in the treasury 1st December, 1818.	92,019	81
	$631,845	53

EXPENDITURES.

Improvements,	$278,563	47
Expenses of government,	194,618	66
Militia,	26,334	37
Pittsburgh penitentiary,	25,471	69
State capitol,	24,380	11
Pensions,	19,536	85
Miscellaneous,	13,038	1
Interest on loans,	6,749	72
Pennsylvania claimants,	3,000	39
Expenses consequent to the late war with Great Britain,	560	86
	592,254	13
To which add the balance in the treasury 30th November, 1819,	39,591	40
	$631,845	53

Statement, showing the existing Loans, and the interest annually accruing thereon.

Borrowed of the Philadelphia Bank under the provisions of the act of the 23d March, 1818,	100,000	
Borrowed of the Bank of Pennsylvania under the provisions of the same act,	50,000	
		150,000
Borrowed of the Bank of Pennsylvania under the provisions of the act of the 29th March, 1819,		130,000
		280,000
Annual interest on $100,000 at 5 per cent. is		5,000
Do. do. 180,000 at 6 do.		10,800
		$15,800

New York.—The legislature met on the 4th inst., when the governor opened the session by a speech, from which we make some extracts.

The middle section of the western canal, including a lateral canal to Salina, and comprising a distance of more than 96 miles, has been completed. On the 23d day of October last, the commissioners navigated it from Utica to Rome, and found their most sanguine expectations realized in the celerity, economy and excellence of the execution; and on the 24th November the Champlain canal was also in a navigable state. In less than two years and five months 120 miles of artificial navigation have been finished; and thus the physical, as well as financial practicability of uniting the waters of the western and northern lakes with the Atlantic ocean, has been established beyond the reach of doubt or cavil.

Heretofore, the principal ingredients of hydraulic mortar were procured at a great expense from abroad, for the construction of locks; but a species of limestone has been found, dispersed over the whole country, admirably adapted for water cement, and entirely superseding the necessity of a foreign supply.

Your immediate attention in filling up the vacancy in the senate is required, in consequence of the position of the United States in relation to some of the powers of Europe. And while it is understood to be at all times the most important to select from our most enlightened and experienced statesmen for that high trust, it must be admitted that it is peculiarly so at the present crisis, whether we refer to our foreign or domestic concerns. The depression of our manufactures, the disordered state of our currency, the diminution of the national income, and the derangement of the commercial interest, demand the solemn consideration of the na-

tional government, and the exercise of the best talents of the country. But when we extend our view to foreign relations, and consider the points which remain to be adjusted with Great Britain and Spain, the importance of a judicious selection is greatly enhanced. The pacific policy of the national administration is entitled to our cordial approbation, for we should be blind to our true interests were we to embark in hostilities even with a feeble power, unless a measure of this decided character is enjoined by considerations essentially affecting the honour and welfare of the nation. Every year of peace will consolidate our strength, improve our resources, and increase our population. And by the uninterrupted progress of our internal improvements and continued cultivation of our primary interests, we shall before a long time present such a formidable power, that policy will unite with justice in conceding to us without the application of force, all that we ought to require from foreign nations. But if in the mean time aggressions shall be committed of such a character, that an appeal to the sword is demanded by irresistible considerations, I trust that there will be an entire union of sentiment and exertion in vindication of the violated rights and honour of our country. Nor can I conceal on this occasion the deep anxiety which I feel in a subject now under the consideration of the general government; and which is unfortunately calculated to produce geographical distinctions.

Highly important as it is to allay feelings inauspicious, and to cultivate the most friendly communion with every member of the confederacy, yet I consider the interdiction of the extension of slavery, a paramount consideration. Morally and politically speaking, slavery is an evil of the first magnitude; and whatever may be the consequences, it is our duty to prohibit its progress in all cases where such prohibition is allowed by the constitution. No evil can result from its inhibition more pernicious than its toleration: and I earnestly recommend the expression of your sense on this occasion, as equally due to the character of the state and the prosperity of the empire. The people of the United States are distinguished from all other nations by the exercise of the right of self government. Every authority proceeds directly or indirectly from them. From the primary assemblies of the people in town meetings to the county conventions of the supervisors, or to the municipal authorities of cities or villages; and from their representatives in the state legislatures, to the delegates of districts or states in the Congress of the United States, may be distinctly seen the legitimate source of all sovereign authority, the paramount ascendency of the people. Seated in a country of vast extent, with a fertile soil and benign climate, adopted by nature for the display of the faculties and energies of man, and holding in their hands the destinies of free government, they are called upon to present a great example for the imitation of posterity and the benefit of the world, in the cultivation of religion and morality and the diffusion of knowledge, in the advancement of the arts and sciences, and in the promotion of all that can confer honour and happiness on nations.

But if they shall pursue a different course; if they shall shut their ears against the warning voice of truth, and their eyes against the light of experience, and rush precipitately upon the rocks and shoals which have hitherto shipwrecked the interests of the human race; then indeed will the hopes of patriotism and the prayers of benevolence be equally unavailing, and the brightest prospects that ever opened on the world be extinguished in darkness. Let us remember that in proportion to the faculties with which we have been endowed by Providence, will we participate in this responsibility; and let it be deeply impressed on our minds, that we can never transmit a great example nor an illustrious reputation to future generations, without cultivating, with unremitted attention and primary devotion, those cardinal interests which constitute the happiness of individuals, and the prosperity of nations.

DE WIT CLINTON.

Annual Census of the Humane and Criminal Institutions in the City of New York.—Collected by the attending minister, John Standford, A. M. January 1, 1820. To which he subjoins a comparative census of the city and county of New York, between the years 1731 and 1819, being a difference of 88 years.

Orphan Asylum,	133
City Alms-House,	1896
City Hospital,	259
Debtor's Prison,	423
Bridewell,	99
Penitentiary, at Bellevue,	358
State Prison,	599
Total,	3767
Last year,	3302
Increase,	465

Comparative Census.—According to the last census, taken by order of the mayor and common council, the city and county of New York contain—

1819.

White males,	53,343	109,734	Total.
White females,	56,391		119,657
Black males,	3,949	9,923	
Black females,	5,984		

1731.

Census taken by order of Rip Vandam, esq. president of the province of New York; Henry Beakman, esq. sheriff.

White males,	3,771	7,045	Total.
White females,	3,274		8,622
Black males,	785	1,577	
Black females,	792		

From this it appears, the following is the increase of population in 88 years.

Whites in 1819,	109,734	Increase	102,689
Whites in 1731,	7,045		
Blacks in 1819,	9,923	Increase	8,346
Blacks in 1731,	1,577		
Blacks in 1819,	9,923	Increase	
Total Blacks & Whites in 1731,	8,622		1,301

So that this year, 1819, the Blacks overbalance the number of Blacks and Whites together in 1731, 88 years ago, by 1301.

Rufus King was elected by the legislature of New York, to the Senate of the United States on the 8th instant, with only three dissenting voices.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The following important table of the state of Great Britain and France, in the year 1819, furnishes materials for much reflection.

	Great Britain and Ireland.	*France.*
Surface	21,114,000 hectares	52,000,000
Population	12,600,000 individuals	29,827,000
Agricultural capital	61,000,000,000 francs	57,522,000,000
Gross product of agriculture	3,375,000,000	4,679,000,000
Nett product of ditto	1,461,300,000	1,345,000,000
Gross product of manufacture	2,250,000,000	1,404,000,000
Horses, Mules, &c.	1,318,000	1,657,500
Oxen, &c.	7,200,000	4,682,000
Sheep, &c.	40,860,000	35,189,000
Value of exports	1,000,000,000	370,000,000
Cotton imported, raw and wrought	25,000,000	10,500,000
Public debt	20,000,000,000	3,050,000,000
Interest thereon	1,000,000,000	232,000,000
Revenue	1,500,000,000	889,210,000
Proportion of individuals	1,800,000,000	827,790,000

[*Gazette de France.*

The population of Great Britain and Ireland, is seventeen millions, instead of twelve millions, which is the population nearly of Great Britain alone. Ireland cannot be rated at less than five millions of individuals.

It will be observed, how beneficially agricultural capital compensates in produce for population. These tables seem calculated on the data of Chaptal and Colquhoun. T. C. *Democratic Press.*]

The presidents of six insurance companies in Boston, have forwarded a memorial to the President, containing a *list of piracies* that have been committed since January 1, 1818—in many instances near our coast or in the West India seas, and some of them by vessels from our own ports. The number of piracies is *forty-four.*

On the 22d December an historical festival was held at Plymouth (Mass.) to celebrate the anniversary of the landing, in 1620, of the founders of that state. One year is wanting to complete two centuries since 101 persons commenced the settlement of that flourishing state. How rapid has been the change from a wide wilderness to the cheerful habitations of industry, law and happiness!

Medical Convention of the United States.—It has long been observed, that great inconvenience and serious evils have been experienced from the varying names and discordant modes of compounding medicines. These are felt both by the physician who prescribes, and the patient who receives the remedy. Experience has proved, that the preparations kept in the shops of the apothecaries, and sold to housekeepers and to the citizens at large, each under a particular name, do nevertheless differ materially in strength and other properties. In many cases, neither the person who orders a medicine, nor the one for whom it is ordered, possesses any certain information of the ingredients it contains.

For the purpose of introducing regularity in the composition and preparation of remedies, and of establishing uniformity in their use and employment, the gentlemen of the medical profession, in the United States, more than two years ago, undertook the business of a reform. Their object was two-fold: 1st. To make a catalogue of *simples* which ought to compose the Materia Medica; and, 2dly. To recommend a body of *compounds* that ought to be kept in the shops, as articles to be relied on for fitness and efficacy.

Those medical societies, colleges, schools, and universities, approving the design, appointed delegates to meet and deliberate on matters of such serious concern.

Accordingly, during the year 1819, four conventions were called, to hold their sittings in as many places, to wit: in Boston, Philadelphia, Columbia, S. C. and Lexington, Ky. From these district conventions, commissioners were elected to attend a central or national convention, at the city of Washington, on the 1st of January, 1820, and to bring with them all the information in their power, towards the formation of a National Pharmacopœia.

Such a work is now before the general convention, which began its sessions on the prescribed day, in the Capitol.

Should this undertaking succeed, of which there can be no doubt, the American people will derive from it signal advantages. These will be felt by three classes of persons—those who prescribe, those who prepare, and those who take remedies. They will all feel a confidence heretofore unknown, because they will henceforward have a good and safe rule to govern them.

From this assemblage of talents a performance may be expected, which may merit the appellation of the *Medical Constitution of the United States;* a structure for the present generation to enjoy, and a foundation for posterity to improve.

One good effect is already apparent. It is ascertained that the fields, the mountains, and the forests of North America, abound with vegetable productions, that possess the power to relieve the inhabitants from the diseases which afflict them. Many of these are peculiar to our country, and admirably adapted to our wants. They are so rich, diversified, and efficacious for the promotion of health, that there is no necessity of importing many from foreign countries.

Another important consequence is no less evident. Instead of local and conflicting Pharmacopœias, which embarrass and disfigure the several governments of Europe, and even in some instances the different districts of the same sovereignty, the citizens of the United States have at this moment the prospect of a professional manual, for the introduction of a standard that shall extend its comforts over all the space situated between Canada and Mexico. [*Nat. Int.*

Address of the Medical Convention of the United States, to their constituents and fellow citizens.

Capitol, City of Washington, Jan. 8, 1820.

GENTLEMEN—The national convention for forming a Pharmacopœia is on the eve of terminating its sittings, after bringing the important business for which it assembled to a happy and successful close.

It is really a subject of gratulation, both to the profession and to the people, that this work, which has been for two years in a preparatory state, should at length have reached maturity.

The individuals who conceived the design, and the incorporated bodies who furthered it, have the satisfaction of beholding a novel and interesting spectacle—that of the faculty, itself by a spontaneous effort, and without public summons or compensation, compiling a *codex Medicamentarius*, or book of rules and directions for selecting and compounding the articles employed in practice. The whole civilized world may behold a great and growing nation, speaking a similar language, possessing the same general laws, using an uniform denomination of value, and conforming to each other in the rules of preserving health and of preparing remedies.

We have appointed a committee of five members to superintend the publication of the book we have compiled. It may be expected that they will execute their task with the smallest practicable delay. We recommend it to your perusal and patronage as a performance upon which we have bestowed great labour, and the best abilities that we possess.

Under conviction, however, that a revision from time to time, will be necessary, we have provided for the reception, at seasonable periods, of such amendments as experience shall prove to be requisite. The propriety of this arrangement, we trust, will be evident to every considering mind.

In addition to its professional character, we indulge a patriotic hope, that our Pharmacopœia may act as a bond of union, by drawing the inhabitants and governments of our country to a nearer assimilation with each other.

Done in, and by order of the convention.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, Pres't.
THOS. T. HEYSON, Sec'y.

In pursuance of notice given a number of gentlemen friendly to the establishment of a *National Vaccine Institution*, met at Washington on the 22d December. The following preamble was adopted "Whereas the efficacy of the true Kine Pock, as a permanent preventive of small pox, has been most satisfactorily proven throughout the world; and whereas the full benefit of this remedy cannot be extended to any people without due care be taken to preserve the genuine virus; and to furnish it, with proper directions for its application, to those who wish to use it: And whereas Dr. James Smith, the agent appointed by the President of the U. States, under authority of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to encourage Vaccination," has proposed a plan of an institution, to be established in this city, to afford greater certainty and facility to the free distribution of the vaccine matter, and for the support of which considerable sums have been subscribed. A board of managers was therefore appointed to organize a vaccine institution agreeably to the plan which has been proposed, and to petition Congress for an act of incorporation."

It is surprising that nothing has been done, in pursuance of the act of last session, placing the whole navy at the disposal of the President, for the capture of American vessels employed in the slave trade!

In the House of Delegates of Maryland, a resolution requesting the senators and representatives of that state in Congress, to oppose any restrictions on new states, was passed by a vote of sixty to nine.

It appears from essays in the Baltimore papers, that the meeting on the subject of the proposed restriction on Missouri, was not sufficiently advertised to give an opportunity of a general assemblage.

At a meeting in Easton, on the 24th ult. of the citizens of Northampton county, on the Missouri slave question, the Philadelphia memorial was approved, and a committee appointed to procure signatures in that county.

The common council of Georgetown, D. C. believing that the present mode of governing the District of Columbia is not adapted to the wants of freemen, have requested the Mayor to call a public meeting to consider of the expediency of presenting without delay a respectful memorial to Congress, requesting that honourable body to retrocede to the state of Maryland all that part of the District of Columbia lying west of Rock creek, and north of the Potomac river.

United States Army.—The return of the strength of the army gives, including engineer department, ordnance department, and excluding cadets, the following aggregates:

Total of commissioned officers,	627
Non-commissioned officers and privates,	7,557
Grand Total,	8,184

The strength of the northern division is stated at 4,083; of the southern at 3,936. [*Nat. Int.*

A remonstrance against the imposition of additional duties on imported goods, has been sent to Congress, from the Virginia Agricultural Society of Fredericksburgh.

The king of England is said to be approaching his end—becoming more and more feeble. "A gentleman who has been in his presence a short time ago, states, that the appearance of the aged monarch is the most venerable imaginable. His hair and beard are white as the drifted snow, and the latter flows gracefully over a breast which now feels not the pleasures or the pains of life. When the gentleman saw him, he was dressed in a loose satin robe, lined with fur, sitting in an apparently pensive mood, with his elbows on a table and his head resting on his hands, seeming perfectly regardless of all external objects."

"An Appeal to the Government and Congress of the United States against the depredations committed by American Privateers, on the Commerce of Nations at peace with us: By an American Citizen," has been published.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Hermit in London, or Sketches of English Manners—M. Carey and Son; 2 vols. 18mo, boards, $1.50.

Bucktail Bards—W. B. Gilley, N. Y.; 18mo. pp. 213, bds. 87½ cts.

Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk—Booksellers, N. Y.; 8vo. pp. 575, bds. $3.00.

Fanny—By the author of the pieces signed Croaker; 8vo. 50 cents.

Free Remarks on the Spirit of the Federal Constitution, the Practice of the Federal Government, and the Obligations of the Union, respecting the Exclusion of Slavery from the Territories and New States—By a Philadelphian; 8vo. pp. 116; 62½ cts.—Anthony Finley.

Deaths in this city from the 1st to the 8th inst. 58.—In Charleston, from the 19th Dec. to the 2d Jan. 22.—In Washington in December, 15.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Rogers, Josiah Randall, member of the legislature, to Miss Worrall, daughter of Joseph Worrall, all of this city.

At New Orleans, the Rev. Sylvester Larned, to Miss Sarah Wyer, formerly of Newburyport, Mass.

DIED.

On the 6th inst. near Hebron, (Con.) Peggy Dow, wife of Lorenzo Dow.

At New York on the 8th inst. Henry Sheaff, esq. in the 70th year of his age, formerly of this city.

At Geneva, Ontario county, John Nicholas, in the 56th year of his age, for many years a distinguished member of Congress from the state of Virginia, and more recently first judge of common pleas in Ontario county.

At Savannah, on the night of the 29th ult. the Rev. Dr. Henry Kollock. The following notice was issued on the occasion:

"The Rev. Dr. Henry Kollock is no more! He died last night; and, in the final departure of such a man, a chasm is left in the community of which he has long been a most distinguished member, and which will not be easily supplied. It is due to his exalted character that no evidence of respect should be omitted, but, on the contrary, that more than common tokens should be offered: I therefore request that the shops and stores should be shut up to-morrow, and all business be suspended for the day, that the community may thus evince how sincerely they mourn for a man, who was an ornament to society—alike distinguished for talents and for goodness.

"*T. U. P. Carlton*, Mayor."

Thursday, Dec. 30, 1819.

Miscellany.

An Account of the Earthquake in South America, on the 26th March, 1812.

BY THE BARON DE HUMBOLDT.

A great drought prevailed at this period in the province of Venezuela. Not a single drop of rain had fallen at Caraccas, or in the country ninety leagues round, during the five months which preceded the destruction of the capital. The 26th of March was a remarkably hot day. The air was calm and the sky unclouded. It was Holy Thursday, and a great part of the population was assembled in the churches. Nothing seemed to presage the calamities of the day. At seven minutes after four in the afternoon the first shock was felt; it was sufficiently powerful to make the bells of the churches toll; it lasted five or six seconds, during which time the ground was in a continual undulating movement, and seemed to heave up like a boiling liquid. The danger was thought to be past, when a tremendous subterraneous noise was heard, resembling the rolling of thunder, but louder, and of longer continuance, than that heard within the tropics in time of storms. This noise preceded a perpendicular motion of three or four seconds, followed by an undulatory movement somewhat longer. The shocks were in opposite directions, from north to south, and from east to west. Nothing could resist the movement from beneath upwards, and undulations crossing each other. The town of Caraccas was entirely overthrown. Thousands of the inhabitants (between nine and ten thousand) were buried under the ruins of the houses and churches. The procession had not yet set out; but the crowd was so great in the churches, that nearly three or four thousand persons were crushed by the fall of their vaulted roofs. The explosion was stronger toward the north, in that part of the town situate nearest the mountain of Avila, and the Silla. The churches of la Trinidad and Alta Gracia, which were more than one hundred and fifty feet high, and the naves of which were supported by pillars of twelve or fifteen feet diameter, left a mass of ruins scarcely exceeding five or six feet in elevation. The sinking of the ruins has been so considerable, that there now scarcely remain any vestiges of pillars or columns. The barracks, called *El Quartel de San Carlos*, situate farther north of the church of the Trinity, on the road from the Custom-house de la Pastora, almost entirely disappeared. A regiment of troops of the line, that was assembled under arms, ready to join the procession, was, with the exception of a few men, buried under the ruins of this great edifice. Nine-tenths of the fine town of Caraccas was entirely destroyed. The walls of the houses that were not thrown down, as those of the street San Juan, near the Capuchin Hospital, were cracked in such a manner, that it was impossible to run the risk of inhabiting them. The effects of the earthquake were somewhat less violent in the western and southern parts of the city, between the principal square and the ravin o Caraguata. There, the cathedral, supported by enormous buttresses, remains standing.

Estimating at nine or ten thousand the number of the dead in the city of Craccas, we do not include those unhappy persons, who, dangerously wounded, perished several months after, for want of food and proper care. The night of Holy Thursday presented the most distressing scene of desolation and sorow. That thick cloud of dust, which, rising above the ruins, darkened the sky like a fog, had settled on the ground. No shock was felt and never was a night more calm, or more serene. The moon, nearly full, illumined the rounded domes of the Silla, and the aspect of the sky formed a perfect contrast to that of the earth, covered with the dead, and heaped with ruins. Mothers were seen bearing in their arms their children, whom they hoped to real to life. Desolate families wandered through the city seeking a brother, a husband, a friend, of whose fate they were ignorant, and when they believed to be lost in the crowd. The people pressed along the streets, which could no more be recognised but by long lines of ruins.

All the calamities experienced in the great catastrophes of Lisbon, Messina, Lima, and Riobamba were renewed on the fatal day of the

26th March, 1812. The wounded, buried under the ruins, implored by their cries the help of the passers by, and nearly two thousand were dug out. Never was pity displayed in a more affecting manner; never had it been seen more ingeniously active, than in the efforts employed to save the miserable victims, whose groans reached the ear. Implements for digging and clearing away the ruins, were entirely wanting; and the people were obliged to use their bare hands, to disinter the living. The wounded, as well as the sick who had escaped from the hospitals, were laid on the banks of the small river Guayra. They found no shelter but the foliage of trees. Beds, linen to dress the wounds, instruments of surgery, medicines, and objects of the most urgent necessity, were buried under the ruins. Every thing, even food, was wanting during the first days. Water became alike scarce in the interior of the city. The commotion had rent the pipes of the fountains; the falling in of the earth had choked up the springs that supplied them; and it became necessary, in order to have water, to go down to the river Guayra, which was considerably swelled; and then vessels to convey the water were wanting.

There remained a duty to be fulfilled toward the dead, enjoined at once by piety, and the dread of infection. It being impossible to inter so many thousand corpses, half buried under the ruins, commissaries were appointed to burn the bodies: and for this purpose funeral piles were erected between the heaps of ruins. This ceremony lasted several days. Amid so many public calamities, the people devoted themselves to those religious duties which they thought were most fitted to appease the wrath of Heaven. Some, assembling in processions, sung funeral hymns; others, in a state of distraction, confessed themselves aloud in the streets. In this town was now repeated what had been remarked in the province of Quito, after the tremendous earthquake of 1797; a number of marriages were contracted between persons, who had neglected for many years to sanction their union by the sacerdotal benediction. Children found parents, by whom they had never till then been acknowledged; restitutions were promised by persons who had never been accused of fraud; and families, who had long been enemies, were drawn together by the tie of common calamity.

To the Hon. William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

(*Concluded from p.* 32.)

The condition of this country requires the firm and persevering application of the simple principles of a metallic medium. The causes to which we are to attribute our present embarrassments, are indeed powerful, but they are few, simple, and obvious. A trade as extensive and profitable as we enjoyed while able to avail ourselves of the wars of Europe, is not to be expected in a time of universal peace. The attempts, made by our merchants since 1815, afford ample testimony that a gainful commerce cannot be more extensive than the exigencies of the world require. It must be confined within the bounds prescribed by the wants of man. A trade is profitable so far only as it is useful, and all beyond must end in disappointment.

That enterprise which is the topic of so much inconsiderate eulogium, has been a fruitful source of our commercial embarrassments. Though imputable, in a great degree, to the peculiar circumstances of the country, on the return of peace, yet the administrations of the national and country banks have contributed to its excess, by creating and sustaining a false credit. In every country, men of little or no capital are aspiring to the rank and splendour of commercial activity, and are sagacious and unwearied in the discovery and use of means for the accomplishment of their visionary project. They attempt the most adventurous enterprises on the property of others, and are fearless of hazards which are not their own. As if society were indebted to this class of traders, the states abound with legal provisions for their relief. A prudent merchant, who has traded on his own capital, is rarely to be found on the list of advertising insolvent debtors, unless his failure is attributable to the bankruptcy of others, in whom he has confided.

As the errors in our commercial system are, to a great degree, imputable to the maladministration of banking institutions, the reformation, if any is effected, must begin with them. A state bank, from the limited sphere of its operations, cannot extensively meliorate the character of trade, nor hope for a general co-operation in any system conducive to that end. But such are the powers of the bank of the United States, that from them, if duly applied, we may hope for the most valuable results.

Neither the country at large, nor its banking institutions, can sustain any loss by confining trade to that class of merchants who are able to conduct it on safe and legitimate principles. So much commerce, as is conducive to the wealth and prosperity of the country, may always be prosecuted at such a profit, as will command a sufficient investment of real capital. More cannot long be supported. The excess will be curtailed by stagnation and bankruptcy. The amount, therefore, will not be injuriously diminished by any system of policy, merely from its rendering capital indispensable to a merchant. If such a system excludes the adventurer from market, it makes room, by that very means, for the trader of competent wealth and character. The funds of a bank may aid, but ought never to constitute the capital of the merchant. If extended beyond that reasonable object, the bank immediately partakes of the hazard, which the merchant only ought to incur, and the public are defrauded of the security on which they repose confidence in circulating paper. Such an extension is an indirect and substantial violation of the prohibition to trade, so universally inserted in charters of monied corporations, and contained in the ninth fundamental article of the charter of the national bank. The great end of such a provision is to preclude the influence of commercial risks; but when a bank furnishes capital, to any great extent, it hazards the loss, without sharing in the profit of the trade. The fortunes

of merchants are so interwoven, that the common responsibility of a country, city, or village is enfeebled, and consequently, the safety of a bank impaired by the existence of mere adventurers who are able to command business and credit. Hence it is evident, that the banking interest, equally with the public welfare, forbids patronage to that class of traders, and commands such a system of operations, as will tend to exclude their paper from the market, and thereby augment the common security and confidence. To the want of a due regard to this momentous consideration, the principal misfortunes of the national and state banks may be attributed, as well as the general distress which now oppresses the commerce of the United States. Powerful as were the incentives to overtrading on the return of peace, had they operated only on solid capital, and been unaided by the intoxicating influence of spurious credit, their effects would have been comparatively small.

It must be admitted, that the utmost vigilance and sagacity of directors cannot always discriminate between the capitalist and the mere adventurer, nor in all cases ascertain to whose benefit a discount is intended to enure; nor will any system of administering the concerns of a bank entirely confine business to men of capital. But the means by which credit is generally acquired by those who have no capital at all, or who extend their business beyond that which they do possess, are, in general well known, and indicate the course best calculated to limit its amount. For this purpose, two rules ought to be rigidly enforced.

First. To discount no accommodation paper.

Secondly. To admit no renewals, but always require full payment when the term of credit has expired.

The latter rule is valuable for other important objects, which I will hereafter notice.

By accommodation paper, I mean that which is made for the mere purpose of being sold in market, or discounted at a bank, and does not arise from the actual sale of goods, or loan of money. A man of capital, on purchasing goods in a market where he is known, will not need the aid of another's name, but give his note to the seller, by whom it may be endorsed and circulated in the course of trade, or presented for discount at a bank. If his credit is questionable, he must, in the first place, either borrow the paper, or procure the endorsement of his more opulent friend. He may thus establish a trade without capital, and ground his business on the money of a bank. The nature of his undertaking is, that he will pay if his business is prosperous, but if not, others must sustain the shock of his failure. Whenever a merchant, of whatever solidity, calls for an endorser, where his standing is known, he gives presumptive evidence, that in that instance, at least, he is extending his business too far. If a mere loan of money is wanted with a view to future business, on paper originated for that purpose, it never ought to be afforded by a bank out of that portion of its capital which is devoted to discounting. It is foreign from the peculiar objects of such an institution, whose appropriate employment is to discount business paper, and thereby enable those who hold it, to anticipate the day of payment. Although, in a given instance, the loan might be made with perfect safety and propriety, the ultimate tendency of the practice is to support and encourage a false credit. An institution, whose operations impart a character to trade, should not be guided by the circumstances of an individual application for money, and decide on compliance by a mere regard to the security of the paper offered, or the reasonableness of the particular request, but adhere to those general principles which will, in a course of years most strengthen the great commercial system, and preclude the maladies to which it is peculiarly exposed. Hardly any person is so secluded from the means of information, as not to have ascertained, that a very great proportion of the frauds and bankruptcies which occur among merchants, are imputable to the credit afforded by banks on accommodation paper. Those destitute of property, are made instrumental of the ruin of others, and men of fortune reduced into dangerous excesses by the facility with which they embark in enterprises beyond their means. Instances, illustrative of my remark, are found in every city, and in almost every country village. In most cases of insolvency, the whole property of the debtor is required for the security of his endorsers; a preference sanctioned by general usage, though of very pernicious tendency, and one of the many facts, evincive of the policy and necessity of a national bankrupt law. Ten thousand dollars obtained at a bank, has commanded a credit of double or three-fold that amount. After an unfortunate career of business, every creditor, except the endorser is defrauded, and, in many instances, the wreck is not sufficient to save the sureties, and even the banks, from material injury. The unhappy influence of this system spreads over the commonwealth of merchants like a fire through a city. The unfortunate sufferers feel the want of money to pay their debts, and blindly ascribe their calamities to a deficiency of the circulating medium. Laws of insolvency, paper money, and every project which can afford the hope of relief at whatever expense of justice and good faith, are earnestly called for in the trying crisis, till all property is exposed to imminent hazard, and the moral sense itself to utter annihilation. The rejection of accommodation paper is of such importance, that whoever should fraudulently evade the rule when once established, ought in future to be discredited at the bank, at however remote a period his detection might be effected.

A due enforcement of this rule would be followed, as a matter of course, by an observance of the other. When a note or bill is given in the course of business, the person receiving it does not stipulate for its renewal; and the bank, or other ultimate holder, is no party to the original transaction. An understanding for a future extension of credit is not likely to have place, except in such concerted arrangements, as attend the making of accommodation paper. Discounts will be made only where a punctual compliance with the tenor of the contract is confidently expected. Such a course of proceeding, would so embarrass merchants without capital, to whom indulgences are indispensable, as greatly to diminish their number, and restrict their influence. The many evasions which may be devised, could not be extensively successful against the vigilant inspection of those who manage the concerns of a bank; who, from the nature of their employ-

ment, are pre-eminently capable of detecting imposition.

I have already remarked, that the exaction of punctuality in the payment of all discounted paper, would be useful for other important purposes. I alluded to the more immediate interests of the bank itself.

The bank of the United States is to furnish a paper currency, of universal credit throughout the nation. To accomplish this highly important purpose, in the manner most conducive to the general welfare, and its own interests, two objects are to be kept in view. One is, to sustain a currency equal, and no more than equal to the exigencies of trade; and the other, to maintain this currency on the least possible specie basis. So much of its capital as is not wanted for this end, may be laid out of its banking operations altogether, and vested in loans, at such a term of credit, and on such security, as the judgment of the directors may prescribe. This inactive part of its capital is useful in a public view, as it is an ultimate security for all its debts. It will yield the same interest as the other debts which are due to the corporation; but not so great a profit as the active part of its capital. But as the latter is useless, except as the basis of the currency; and as the amount of the currency must be measured and limited by the public wants, it is obvious that the revenue will be increased by making the inactive fund as large, and the active fund as small, as the nature of its business will admit. It then becomes a question, in what manner the requisite currency can be amply sustained on the least possible specie basis. To do this, is the highest attainment of financial skill in the management of a bank; for in this consists the peculiar profit of banking, over that of simply lending money on interest. If ten millions of specie will sustain twenty of currency, as the bank receives interest on all the currency it emits; it is plain, that the ten millions thus employed, is as productive as double the amount in a common loan. Many considerations are involved in this question. I have no further concern with it, however, than to show that the efficacy of a given amount of specie in maintaining a currency, will be greater when the punctual payment of all discounted paper is exacted, than when the paper is from time to time renewed. To show the truth of my position in the simplest form, we will suppose the whole active capital of a bank to be $100,000. In the first month of its operation, it loans the amount of this capital in its own bills, on notes at 60 days, to be twice renewed, which will make them payable at six months. The bills it has issued may be immediately returned for payment, and all the specie in its vaults exhausted. But if they return, at any time before the expiration of six months, its funds being beyond its control, no more discounts can be made; for it will not have the means of redeeming a new emission till the discounted notes are paid. If the discounts had been made at 60 days only, the whole amount would have been twice paid in during the six months, and the same, or another set of customers would have twice distributed the same paper within that period. A larger currency, therefore, would have been sustained, and, consequently, a greater emolument received. For at the end of each term of sixty days, the return of a sum equal to the original active capital, either in the bills of the bank, in specie, or in something tantamount, would save the use, to that extent, of the capital itself, and leave it as the basis of a still extended circulation. The amount of bills which a bank is able to keep abroad during a given time, depends much on the frequency with which they are issued. Some time must elapse before their return, after each emission; and if they could be sent out as often as they return, they would be kept in constant circulation.

Another important benefit to the bank from the frequent return of its loans to its own possession, is found in the power it thus acquires, of accommodating its discounts to the requisite amount of currency. They may be easily enlarged or diminished, as the state of the country may from time to time require. At some periods, the foreign exchange will reduce the currency, and at others require its enlargement. If a sudden reduction originates from this cause, the paper of the bank is presented for redemption, and specie is withdrawn. Such an exigency cannot be met, if its loans are out on a long credit, unless it have kept on hand a much larger specie capital than would otherwise have been necessary. Such an extra provision is a loss equal to the interest on the whole amount thus kept in readiness. Without any loss of interest in its discounts, it might make an equally efficient provision, simply, by exacting punctuality from its customers.

I have now endeavoured to express my views of the causes of the rise and decline of the trade of the United States; some general principles on which the commercial system rests, and by which it must be regulated, together with its maladies and abuses; and of those measures, in our domestic economy, which seem to me best calculated to effect a reformation, and produce as great prosperity in that department, as the present state of the world will admit. I have adverted, with perhaps an unjustifiable particularity, to very familiar elementary principles; not because I doubted your perfect knowledge of them, but that I might clearly assign the reasons of my belief. If the great and desirable ends here contemplated are ever accomplished, the remedy of existing errors must proceed from a correction of the banking system, and primarily as well as chiefly from the bank of the United States. That institution, wisely directed, may still furnish the chief instrument of all the trade of the country, correct the irregularities of minor corporations, suppress fictitious credit, and restore solidity and prosperity to the commerce of the nation.

ARISTIDES.

Account of an Exhibition of French Manufactures, at the Louvre.

Translated from a Paris paper for the National Intelligencer

We feel happy to interrupt the examination we were going to pursue, of the products of French industry, by a recital of the glorious encouragements it has just received by his majesty's visit to the halls of exhibition. His enlightened suffrages, which we have attempted to collect, with the utmost accuracy, will alone fill, and in a manner no doubt more worthy, this fourth number. The jury promise gold medals, but how valuable is already so flattering an expression of

the interest his majesty feels in behalf of the artists and manufacturers.

After addressing congratulations to several members of the central jury, who had been presented by count de Cazes, his majesty said to count Chaptal: "To French industry you have done much good. Your son, I know, is following your example, and I bestow on him the order of the legion of honour." Then turning to the minister of the interior, he most graciously added, "You shall this evening present me the ordinance."

The elegant service of gilt silver made by Mr. Odiot; the vase of Mr. Biennais; several fine specimens of silversmith's work; Mr. Gozzoli's alabasters; the furniture of indigenous wood, exhibited by Mr. Vacher; that cradle, less remarkable for its magnificent appearance than for its high destination;* Mr. Utschneider's fine earthen wares, to resemble the hard stones; the half China, preferable to the best English pipe clay; the large carpets of Mr. Sallendrouze, which we mentioned yesterday, and the numerous valuable pieces of porcelain of Messrs. Nast, Darte, Dagoty, cadet de Veaux, and other heads of our manufactures in this city, have one after another, attracted the notice of his majesty, who deigned, by the most encouraging words, to express his satisfaction to all the artists in his presence. He has taken a particular notice of the beautiful green vase of chrome, a metal discovered by Mr. Vauquelin, which, for the first time, has been made use of in the manufactory of Scevres.

The king, then, attentively examined several pendulums, elegantly finished; the astronomical and geodœsical instruments of Mr. Lenoir; several works of French cutlery, the best at this time in Europe, and has had a conversation of some length with Mr Regnier, to whom he deigned to make a most honourable application of the *utile dulci*.

The rich collection of the crystals of Mount Cenis; the toilette table, the chimney and vases, of the same materials, exhibited by Messrs. Desarnaud, all manufactured at Mr. Dartigue's; besides two splendid chandeliers of rock crystal have been the objects of the most attentive examination of his majesty.

Having reached the rooms where are to be found the products of our fine manufactories of printed calicoes, the king has admired the quality, colour, design, and diversity of the works which were presented to him. He has particularly examined the products of Messrs. Gross Davilliers, Kæchlin, Baulfus, and Hausman's manufactories; and asked, with a feeling solicitude, how many workmen were employed in each manufactory, and if their wages were sufficient for the support of those workmen. The king said to Mr. Oberkampt, junior, "I was acquainted with your father. I have seen his manufactory in its infancy: my governor took me there often, and never failed to make me remark, that your father never began by building castles, and predicted to me that that cautious manufacturer would make his fortune by being useful to his own country: this prediction has been fully realized."

* This cradle is destined for the child of the dutchess of Berry.

The king has remarked the products of the royal school of Chalons, and taken notice of the gilded bronzes, which they have manufactured there. His majesty complimented the apprentices and three professors who were present.

On crossing the landing at the head of that magnificent southern staircase, which does so much honour to the genius of Mr. Fontaine, the monarch addressed to that able architect the most flattering words, and afterwards examined the optical instruments of Mr. Rebours.

The linen cloth of all kinds, the products of the fine manufactories of St. Quentin, the cotton cambrics, lawns, muslins; the woollen tapes of every description; the laces, cachemire shawls, lately made with the wool of the Thibet goats; plain or figured silks, out of the manufactories of Lyons, have successively been the subjects of the judicious observation of his majesty. The inhabitants of that industrious city have been honoured with the most glorious proofs of his royal satisfaction. The monarch has particularly admired, in the same room where the numerous and rich products of Mr. Jerneau are exhibiting, the time-keeper† of Mr. Brequet.

The next room, his majesty took notice of the fine physical and optical instruments of Mr. Tecker. This artist having presented to the king several small opera glasses composed of three tubes, which glasses can be disposed of in the gross for thirty *sous* a piece, his majesty has tried one by directing it towards a window where two ladies, relations to Mr. Tecker, were standing. On returning the spying-glass, the king said to these ladies: "I beg your pardon, ladies, but, when my glass brings nearer to my eyes such agreeable objects, I with regret cease to make use of it."

Mr. Werner's handsome furniture of indigenous wood, as well as the vase, table, and cup of malachite metal, marvellous work, manufactured by Messrs. Thomire; and the elegant bronzes of Mr. Ravrio, have attracted his majesty's particular attention. Mr. Boucher, as we mentioned before, has had the honour of making an experiment of Mr. Chanot's violins of a new construction, in the presence of the king; and Mr. Didot has offered to him a beautiful copy of *La Henriade*.

The king has likewise minutely remarked the types and ingenious *vignettes*, or printer's flowers, of Mr. Mole.

He has been offered sugar loaves of the purest white, out of the manufactory of count Chaptal, and refined after a process of his own invention. His majesty has expressed to that gentleman, how interested he felt in that discovery, and praised his perseverance in spreading its application in France.

Some specimens of gelatine, obtained by a process of Mr. Darcet, being offered to the king, he observed that such discovery would do so much more honour to the arts, as it would procure, at the lowest price, wholesome and palatable food to the poor.

His majesty's visit into the rooms of the products of French industry lasted five hours. The manufacturer, there, and the ablest artists of the metropolis, have been favoured with many ex-

† An instrument lately invented to keep time more precisely.

pressions of satisfaction and benevolence, which for a long while will not be forgotten. We will not attempt to describe the impressions produced by them, on those who have witnessed this noble and interesting scene. France, scarcely entering in the enjoymeat of her domestic freedom, still engaged in retrieving all her losses, and in the first year of her independence, exhibiting, in the presence of her king, the luxury and magnificence of the richest, as well as the most useful arts. What a striking proof of a great nation's power, under the administration of a wise monarch!

In a speech delivered 2d March, 1819, by Thomas Folwell Buxton, in the House of Commons, on sir James Mackintosh's motion to appoint a committee on the subject of capital punishments, there are some facts stated which prove most incontestably the error of the present severe criminal code of Great Britain.

At present the number of capital offences by statute is 223, and the following statement shows the very great proportion enacted of late years:

In the reign of the Plantagenets there were - - - -	4
Tudors - - -	27
Stuarts - - -	36
Brunswick - -	156

Or, to make it still stronger, more crimes have been denounced as capital in the reign of his majesty, than in the reigns of the Plantagenets, the Tudors and the Stuarts combined.

Mr. R. remarks: "Success in all other applications to government, in the time of Mr. Burke, was problematical; but no man retired in disappointment who only craved the indulgence of 'a felony without benefit of clergy.'"

To prove the reluctance to convict of capital offences by the juries, he gives two documents, showing the number of persons convicted and acquitted of crimes not capital, and those capital. In the former case there are four convictions for one acquittal, and the latter only two; which proves that the probability of conviction is twice as great in offences not capital, as in those which are by law punishable with death.

The Calcutta Journal of the 13th July contains a notice that captain Henderson of the ship Hercules, who had communications with the descendants of the crew of the ship Bounty, on Pitcairn's island, in a late voyage to South America, being about to return to that country and intending to call at Pitcairn's island, will take out any iron tools, or other articles that may be useful to the islanders, together with such English books as would be likely to improve their condition generally. In consequence, it appears that 300 rupees were subscribed by the benevolent and laid out in supplies for them.

Enterprise of Yankee Seamen.—An enterprising individual from Boston, it is very well known, some years ago engaged in the original and successful project of supplying many of the West Indian islands with ice. It is carried thither during the winter, from this country, and deposited in ice houses for safe keeping, until it can be sold. The stock of ice being expected to fall short at Martinique, early last summer an American master from Mount Desert, in Maine, offered to supply a cargo of the article, in the hottest weather, for a stipulated price. The contract was made, and the master having completed the voyage, in which he was engaged, by returning to the United States, proceeded immediately to the arctic regions "of thick ribb'd ice." He *captured an island*, or ice-berg and towed it into harbour, where he loaded his vessel, and departed with it to the West Indies, delivered his cargo in good order agreeable to his contract, thus realizing one of the reveries of St. Pierre, who wished all the navies of the world might be employed in towing islands of ice into tropical regions. [*Bost. Intel.*

Affidavit Fees.—The late lord Clonmel who never thought of demanding more for an affidavit, used to be well satisfied with a shilling, provided it was a *good one.* In this time the Warwickshire shillings were current, and he used the following precautions to avoid being imposed upon by taking a bad one:—"You shall true answer make to such questions as shall be demanded of you, touching this affidavit, so help you God!" *Is this a good shilling?* Are the contents of this affidavit true? Is this your name and hand-writing?

There are printed in London *sixty-three* different newspapers, *one hundred and twenty* in the several counties of England and Wales, exclusive of Middlesex; and *twenty-eight* in Scotland; making together a total of *two hundred and eleven* public journals published in England. nI Ireland they have about one-third of the above number.

The Federal Republican (in noticing the assertion of the National Intelligencer that expenditures have been made in fitting out vessels to cruise for slave ships and pirates) inquires in what latitude they have sailed, and recommends *Chesapeake Bay*

as a cruising ground, in which the government vessels might be very successful.

The late Rev. Dr. Bentley by his will has given to the American Antiquarian Society all his German books, New England printed books, manuscripts not of his own hand, the contents of his cabinet, and all his paintings and engravings. These will be deposited and kept at Worcester, in the building erected by Isaiah Thomas, L. L. D. the founder and munificent benefactor of the Antiquarian Society.

Dr. Bentley has also bequeathed to the College at Meadville, in Pennsylvania, all his classical and theological books, dictionaries, lexicons, and bibles.

Of this college little is known here: on turning to Worcester's Gazetteer, we find it is situated at the northwest corner of Pennsylvania, near Lake Erie; that Meadville is a village of about 450 inhabitants, that this college was "incorporated in 1817. No buildings have yet been erected. The funds amount to about 10,000 dollars. The library contains about 1000 volumes. The number of students has not yet exceeded 8."

Rev. Timothy Alden is president of the institution.

Meadville College, if we recollect right, is the institution that bestowed diplomas of L. L. D. on two of our literati, Isaiah Thomas, Esq. of Worcester, and Hon. James Winthrop, of Cambridge.

[*Boston Gaz.*

A new and cheap Conductor of Lightning.—Mr. Capostolle, a French professor of chemistry, affirms that a rope of straw supplies the place of metal conductors. The experiments which he has made confirm, as he says, that the lightning enters a rope of straw placed in its way, and passes through it into the ground so gently, that the hand of a person holding a rope at the time does not perceive it. Mr. Capostolle adduces the following in proof of his assertion:—"It is well known," says he, "that a severe shock is received by a person who immediately touches the Leyden vial. But if a person take a rope of straw, only seven or eight inches long, in his hand, and touch, with the end of this rope, a Leyden vial, so strongly charged that an ox might be killed by it, he will neither see a spark, nor feel the slightest shock." In Mr. Capostolle's opinion, such a conductor, made of straw, which would not cost above three francs, would be able to protect an extent of sixty acres of ground from hail; and were the houses and fields protected in this manner, neither hail nor lightning could damage them. [*Petersburgh Intelligencer.*

Indian Jurisprudence.—The Cherokees, it is said, have established something like a judiciary system, and introduced into their society, many of the laws and usages of civilization. Some of their savage institutions are disappearing under the ameliorating influence of moral justice. Bigamy, we understand, is done away with, and prohibited by severe penalties. As a specimen of the manner in which they dispense justice in case of trivial import, we relate the following anecdote, said to be authentic.

An Indian assaulted another, of which regular information was made. The judge ordered the sheriff to bring the parties before him. The sheriff went in pursuit of them, but returned without them. "Where are your prisoners?" said the judge. "I caught them," replied the sheriff. "What did you do with them?" "I gave the defendant fifteen lashes." "What did you do with the plaintiff?" "Gave him fifteen too." "What with the informer, or witness?" "Why I gave him twenty-five lashes—for had he held his tongue, there would have been none of this fuss and trouble." It would be well if all the dispensations of justice could be so equally and promptly administered.

[*Savannah Museum.*

Russel Colvin—the man of whose supposed murder two men in Vermont were found guilty, is to be seen in the *museum* at Albany!

Poetry.

WEEHAWKEN.

From "FANNY," *by the Author of the Pieces signed* Croaker.

Weehawken! In thy mountain scenery yet
All we adore of nature in her wild
And frolic hour of infancy, is met;
And never has a summer's morning smil'd
Upon a lovelier scene, than the full eye
Of the enthusiast revels on, when high

Amidst thy forest solitudes, he climbs
O'er crags that proudly tower o'er the deep,
And knows that sense of danger,
The breathless moment—when his daring step
Is on the verge of the cliff, and he can hear
The low dash of the wave with startled ear,

Like the death music of his coming doom,
And clings to the green turf with desperate force,
As the heart clings to life; and when resume
The current in his veins their wonted course,
There lingers a deep feeling—like the moan
Of wearied ocean, when the storm is gone.

In such an hour he turns, and on his view,
Ocean, and earth and heaven, burst before him,
Clouds slumbering at his feet, and the clear blue
Of summer's sky, in beauty bending o'er him—
The city bright below; and far away,
Sparkling in golden light, his own romantic bay.

Tall spire, and glittering roof, and battlement,
And banners floating in the sunny air,
And white sails o'er the calm blue waters bent,
Green isle, and circling shore, are blended there,
In wild reality, When life is old,
And many a scene forgot, the heart will hold

Its memory of this; nor lives there one
Whose infant breath was drawn, or boyhood days
Of happiness were passed beneath that sun,
That in his manhood's prime can calmly gaze
Upon that bay, or on that mountain stand,
Nor feel the prouder of that native land.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

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Communications.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

In the Recorder of to-day will be found a comparative statement of the manufactures of Pittsburgh in the years 1815 and 1819, by which it appears, that the value of goods manufactured there during the latter, is not quite one-third of the amount made during the former year, and the number of hands employed has diminished in nearly the same ratio. Of the branches enumerated, the cotton, wine, queensware, pipe, and linen factories have stopped. Those in which the diminution has been greatest, are the steam engine, iron and nail, glass, tin, and copper factories; while in the others generally there has been a diminution of from one-half to one-third. These estimates are made for two extreme periods of prosperity and depression, of which the former was perhaps more artificial, and not more permanent in its nature than the latter will be found to be. It is worthy of remark, that the depression has extended to articles in which there can be no foreign competition, which argues that it arises from the generally depressed state of business. On many articles it has been excessive, owing, I suppose, both to foreign and domestic competition, and to the over-proportion of capital employed in those branches.

This state of things is not confined to Pittsburgh nor to manufactures: it extends over the country, and to all branches of industry—to agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. What is the cause and what is the cure, are questions which cannot be too carefully investigated. The depression may be stated to have its origin in our former undue and extraordinary prosperity; the immense wealth brought in by our carrying trade causing habits of luxury which pervaded almost the whole community, and the great amount of artificial capital in the shape of banking companies, which more than doubled in a few years our circulating medium, and induced extravagant speculations, and immoderate prices for lands and merchandise. When commerce was restored to its old channels and diffused over the world, like a stream which, after being long confined by narrow dykes, is suddenly let loose over a field, it left bare (to carry on the simile) many spots which it had formerly watered. The equilibrium which a free commerce naturally tends to produce, by lessening the trade of those nations that possessed an undue share, is also produced in respect to the prices of labour. Those nations where labour is cheapest, can afford to sell their products cheapest, and will drive from the markets nations where it is dearer; so that these nations must lower the prices of their goods, that is, lower the price of labour or quit the foreign market. This diminution will lower the price of food, clothing, land, and the interest of money, for these things have a mutual and inseparable dependence upon each other. The tendency of a general peace and universal commerce of long continuance will therefore be to equalise the price of labour throughout the world, lowering it in some states and raising it in others. With us it has been too high and it must naturally fall. A period of falling prices is always one of more or less distress, which bears hard upon all classes of society excepting monied men. A serious question arises: Can we, by any legislative measures, that will not be injurious to the community, prevent this depreciation? No effort of ours can make foreign nations pay more for our wheat than other nations will sell it for; and as we can always raise more than we consume, our price will be regulated by the price abroad, which will of course regulate the value of land and labour. No efforts of ours can force foreign nations to give us their carrying trade at a higher rate than they can carry for themselves; so that, here also we can only succeed by working cheaper. But our manufactures, say some, are undermined by foreign competition, and if we encourage them at home by heavy du-

ties on foreign goods, we shall raise up consumers for our produce and find employment for our capital. Admit that the prohibiting duties be laid, and what will be the consequence? The price of wheat abroad, for it is not denied that we shall even thus raise more than for all our wants, will still regulate that at home, and this barometer of the price of labour will not be affected unless unfavourably by the prohibition. The capital thrown out of commerce will be turned to manufactures; a domestic competition will arise; and the prices of goods, being regulated by the price of labour and material, will fall to that equilibrium with what obtains in other nations, which a free unshackled commerce would have produced. So that all this violent derangement of the trade and business of the country will terminate in the same point as regards the price of labour. And for what good purpose shall we attempt to force the national industry? Our present difficulties are mainly caused by the too high prices of property and labour. Any attempt to keep these at an artificial height, must be as futile as to attempt to pile up the waters of the ocean. The manufactures which cannot thrive because of the high prices of labour must decay. We may pity the individuals who have invested their capitals in such enterprises, but we ought not for their sakes to deviate from sound maxims of policy.

Upon this subject I must say, that there is a deal of misrepresentation and idle clamour. The manufacturers speak as if they were not encouraged or protected, and as if they were the only sufferers: *neither of which is true.* The greater part of the whole revenue of government is a real bounty upon manufactures. Of protection they have, compared with agriculture and commerce, their full share. But this, it seems, is not enough to satisfy these gentlemen.

"Think nothing gained, he cried, while aught remains
On Moscow's walls, till Gothic standards fly,
And all be mine beneath the polar sky."

The farmer and the merchant suffer as much as the manufacturer, but neither of them ask for exclusive privileges. Neither is it true that manufactures are generally ruined. A few branches to be sure, are so: but these are branches to which heavy bounties in the shape of duties on the foreign articles are granted. If they cannot live, buoyed up as they are, it may safely be said that the industry and capital of the country can be more profitably occupied. A vast variety of manufactures, on the contrary, are flourishing and increasing—supply our own demand and furnish a surplus for exportation. Others will arise, as the sagacity of individual interest suggests; and we may be assured that the protection which government so liberally grants, will not be withheld when it is either equitable or wise to give it.

As to the fears which are entertained of national ruin from our present course of policy, they are groundless and absurd. No community of free, unshackled, and industrious citizens, ever was, or ever can be impoverished by being let alone. There is an appetite for wealth in such a body, as sure and as sagacious in obtaining its wants, as the instinct of animals. The enormous influx of foreign goods, is an evil that is already on the wane, a mere point in our commercial history, and must destroy itself. The policy which is so much extolled, of exclusive protection of manufactures, is doubtful as to its wisdom. It has produced in England, where alone it has been fully tried, evils, more than commensurate with its benefits, and bids fair to prostrate both the freedom and virtue of that once happy country. The examples which are adduced from Spain and Portugal have no practical bearing on the question here. For the industry of those countries has always been shackled; the prosperity which is boasted of, was the prosperity of a few; and the evils which are so bitterly deprecated, have a sufficient cause in the blindness, the tyranny and superstition of the Spanish government. As to the stories which are circulated respecting companies in England to force particular kinds of goods into our market, to destroy our own fabrics, they are unworthy of a refutation. Candid men who have every opportunity of information on the spot, know nothing of such a combination; and if it did exist to any extent, a few years of perseverance in such a course would swallow up the greatest fortunes in England.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Jan. 11.—Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, laid on the table a resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of making further provisions for

the amelioration of the condition of the Indians, and for securing the peace of the frontiers.

Jan. 12.—Mr. Smith, of S. C. from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, which was read.

The Senate took up a resolution, submitted on the 10th inst. by Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, directing an inquiry into the expediency of appointing a surveyor general for the state of Louisiana, and agreed thereto.

The Senate also took up and agreed to the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky.

The bill from the other House making certain appropriations for the naval service, in addition to those of last year, was read the third time and passed.

The further consideration of the joint resolution offered by Mr. Dickerson, to amend the constitution so as to produce an uniform mode of electing electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and members of the House of Representatives, was postponed to the 19th.

Jan. 14.—Mr. Sanford, from the committee on finance, to whom had been referred the bill "to continue in force the act of 20th April, 1818, entitled an act supplementary to an act entitled an act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage, passed the 2d day of March, 1799," with an amendment, the object of which is to limit the duration of the bill to two years, instead of leaving it indefinite, reported the same. The subject is yet to be acted on.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the subject of the Maine bill, (as proposed to be amended by adding Missouri to it,) and the proposition by Mr. Roberts, to recommit the bill with instructions to the committee to separate the two, and report Maine in a distinct bill, as it came from the other House.

The debate on this question was resumed. The motion for recommitment was opposed by Mr. Barbour, Mr. Logan, and Mr. Smith, and supported by Mr. Otis, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Dana.

The question thereon was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative.—For recommitment, 18—against it, 25.

So the motion was negatived; the Senate thus refusing to separate the conjunction of the two states of Maine and Missouri.

Jan. 17.—Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, gave notice, that he should, on to-morrow, ask leave to introduce a bill by the title of "a bill to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States north and west of the contemplated state of Missouri."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 11.—Mr. Anderson, from the committee on public lands, who were instructed "to inquire into the expediency of granting to each state a tract of land, not exceeding one hundred thousand acres, for the endowment of an university in each state," reported a resolution, "that it is inexpedient to grant any tract of land to a state for the purpose of endowing an university;" which report was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Jan. 12.—Mr. Cannon, from the committee on the militia, to whom was referred an inquiry into the expediency of clothing the militia at the public expense, when called into the service of the United States, or of allowing them an equivalent in money, made a report on the subject, accompanied by a bill providing for that object; which was twice read and committed.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

Jan. 10.—Four remonstrances against, and one memorial in favour of the Windmill island bridge, were presented.

Jan. 11.—A petition was presented, praying that sales of property on execution may be suspended for three years; and to compel creditors to take the property of their debtors on appraisement.—The bill to reduce the number of directors in the Mechanics Bank of Philadelphia passed to a third reading.—Mr. Raguet offered a resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws regulating the interest of money, so as more effectually to prevent the practice of usury—adopted.

Jan. 12.—A bill for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures was reported.

Jan. 13.—The resolution to appoint a committee to inquire whether the Mechanics Bank has violated its charter, was negatived after a debate.—The bridge bill was debated in committee of the whole. Mr. Breck made a speech against it, and Mr. Leib in its favour.

Jan. 14.—Same debate renewed, and the committee rose without coming to any decision.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 10.—Mr. Wilkins observed that he held in his hand a document which he wished to present to the House, in the hope that they would permit it to go to the committee on domestic manufactures. It was not a petition; but the nature of its language was very *supplicating*; and yet the facts contained in it *imperiously demanded* legislative interference. Although this paper comes from a particular section of the state, it affords a melancholy exhibit of the general condition of labour, industry and manufactures throughout the whole country. Notwithstanding it proceeded from his own particular constituents, it would have been some consolation if they were alone concerned; because then there would be limits to the general calamity. The paper to which he alluded was a comparative statement of the value and condition of manufactories in the city of Pittsburgh, in the years 1815 and 1819.—Referred to the committee on manufactures.

Jan. 11.—The election for treasurer in joint meeting was held, in which Richard M. Crain had all the votes.

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary system by instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law placing the recorders of the city of Philadelphia, of Lancaster and Pittsburgh on an equal footing as to salary according to their services, and inquire whether it be expedient to pay their salaries out of the treasury of this commonwealth.—Laid on the table.

Jan. 12.—Eight petitions were presented, praying that the corporation of the city of Philadelphia may be authorized to let or rent the western moiety of the market house in High street, between Third and Fourth streets.—Referred.

A memorial from the select and common councils of Philadelphia, for authority to regulate Callowhill street, for the purpose of introducing a supply of water from the river Schuylkill into said city and adjoining districts, was presented and referred.

Jan. 13.—Mr. Lehman reported a bill for the appointment of a board of commissioners, and pledging funds, for internal improvement.—The bill relative to vexatious law suits was debated, and ordered to be transcribed for a third reading. The bill for the encouragement of agricultural societies was considered in committee of the whole, and reported to the House.

Jan. 15.—The House was occupied with the consideration of a statement presented by Mr. Dimmick, one of the committee of inquiry into the governor's conduct, complaining that a member had been insulted by A. S. Coxe, the counsel for the petitioners.—It was moved to order Mr. Coxe to be taken into custody, upon which considerable debate arose, and it was finally postponed to the 17th.

Philadelphia.—On the 13th inst. the corporation of this city passed a supplement to "an ordinance providing for the gratuitous vaccination of persons in indigent circumstances."

The mayor is authorized annually to appoint two persons, whose duty it shall be to call upon every family in the city, and to inquire whether any members thereof are liable to the small pox disease, and if there be any, to offer the gratuitous services of the corporation to vaccinate such persons. If the offer be accepted, the collectors are to report to a physician (who is also to be appointed by the mayor).—The physician is to vaccinate and attend all such persons: it is further his duty, to keep constantly on hand, a sufficient quantity of genuine vaccine scab, or matter, which he shall distribute without fee or charge, to all persons applying for the same, and in whom confidence may be placed.

For every case vaccinated by the physician, the collector is to receive ten cents; and the salary of the physician, (who must be a graduate in the University of Pennsylvania,) is 400 dollars per annum.

New York.—The vote for a senator was—in the Senate, unanimously for Rufus King—in the House of Representatives, 113 for Rufus King and 3 for Walter Bowne. The *three* were members from the city of New York.

North Carolina.—The legislature has passed an act appropriating the proceeds of the sales of the whole of the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokees, as a fund for internal improvements, under the management of a board of commissioners.

Ohio.—By official returns of last summer, it appears there were in Ohio, with the exception of one county, 99,232 white males above the age of 21. It is not doubted the males above that age, in the county from which a return has not been made, is not less than 1000. This added, results in an aggregate of 100,232. To ascertain the amount of population, it is believed 5½ will be a suitable multiplier. These numbers give a product of 551,926.

In the year 1810, the amount of population was 230,760. Thus it is apparent, an increase of upwards 100 per cent. has taken place within the last nine years. [*Nat. Int.*

Quebec contained, 10th June, 1818, 1979 houses—20th June, 1819, 2070.

MISSOURI QUESTION.

The House of Representatives of the state of *Delaware* has passed, unanimously, a resolution in favour of the proposed restriction on new states and territories.

The House of Delegates of the state of *Virginia* has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of Virginia, That the Congress of the United States have no power, under the federal constitution, to dictate to the people of the Missouri territory what principles shall govern them in the formation of *their* constitution or system of government; or in the adoption of regulations respecting their property; but are simply bound to guaranty to them (in common with the other states,) a republican form of government.

Resolved, That the Congress of the United States are bound in good faith, by the treaty of cession of 1803, to admit the good people of the Missouri territory into the union upon equal terms with the existing states.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia will support the good people of Missouri in their just rights and admission into the union; and will co-operate with them in resisting, with manly fortitude, any attempt which Congress may make to impose restraints or restrictions, as the price of their admission, not authorized by the great principles of the constitution, and in violation of their rights, liberties, or happiness.

Resolved, That the senators from this state in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and the representatives requested, to use their best efforts in procuring the admission of the state of Missouri into the union, upon the principles contained in the foregoing resolutions, and in resisting any attempt which shall be made in Congress to impose conditions upon the people of Missouri, not warranted by the treaty of cession, and the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the governor of this commonwealth be desired to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to each of the senators and representatives from Virginia and the delegate from the Missouri territory in the present Congress, and to the governor of each state and territory in the union, with a request that they may be laid before their respective legislatures.

The General Assembly of *New Jersey* have passed resolutions declaring that "the further admission of territories into the union, without restriction of slavery, would in their opinion essentially impair the right of this and other existing states to equal representation in Congress (a right at the foundation of the political compact), inasmuch as such newly admitted slave-holding

state would be represented on the basis of their slave population, a concession made at the formation of the constitution in favour of the then existing states, but never stipulated for new states, nor to be inferred from any article or clause in that instrument." It is then resolved, that Congress have the right to prohibit the extension of slavery, and that it is their duty to exercise it.

The House of Representatives of the state of *Kentucky* has passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, the constitution of the United States provides for the admission of new states into the union, and it is just and proper that all such states should be established upon the footing of original states, both with a view to the preservation of state sovereignty, the prosperity of such new states and the good of their citizens; and whereas successful attempts have been heretofore made and are now making to prevent the people of the territory of Missouri from being admitted into the union as a state unless trammelled by rules and regulations which do not exist, particularly in relation to the toleration of slavery, whilst a more liberal and magnanimous policy has been voluntarily extended to other territories.

Whereas, also, if Congress can thus trammel or control the powers of a territory in the formation of a state government, that body may, on the same principles, reduce its powers to little more than those possessed by the people of the District of Columbia, and whilst professing to make it a sovereign state may bind it in perpetual vassalage, and reduce it to the condition of a province; such state must necessarily become the dependent of Congress, asking powers, and not the independent state, demanding rights. And whereas it is necessary in preserving the state sovereignties in their present rights, that no new state should be subjected to this restriction any more than an old one, and that there can be no reason or justice why it should not be entitled to the same privileges, when it is bound to bear all the burdens and taxes laid upon it by Congress.

In passing the following resolutions the general assembly refrains from expressing any opinion either in favour or against the principles of slavery. But to support and maintain state rights, which it conceives necessary to be supported and maintained, to preserve the liberties of the free people of these United States, it avows its solemn conviction that the states already confederated under one common constitution have not a right to deprive new states of equal privileges with themselves, and from a contest of this nature, awful consequences, to the union, may be apprehended—Therefore,

Resolved—By the general assembly of the commonwealth of Kentucky, That the senators in Congress from this state be instructed, and the representatives be requested, to use their efforts to procure the passage of a law to admit the people of Missouri into the union as a state, whether those people will sanction slavery by their constitution or not.

Resolved, That the executive of this commonwealth be requested to transmit this resolution to the senators and representatives of this state in Congress, that it may be laid before that body for its consideration.

Illicit Introduction of Slaves.

Letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 31st ultimo, information in relation to the illicit introduction of slaves into the United States: with a statement of the measures which have been taken to prevent the same.

Treasury Department, Jan. 11, 1820.

Sir—In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 31st ultimo, directing the secretary of the treasury to lay before the House "copies of such communications as he may have received, since 1816, and such information as he may possess, in relation to the illicit introduction of slaves into the United States, with a statement of the measures adopted to prevent the same," I have the honour to submit the enclosed letters, from different collectors of the customs, to this department.

It appears from an examination of the records of this office, that no particular instructions have ever been given, by the secretary of the treasury, under the original or suplementary acts prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the United States.

The general practice of the department has been to confine its attention, and to limit its instructions, to cases arising under the revenue laws, except where by directions of the President of the United States, the superintendence of other laws has been specially required of it. No such duty has in relation to the laws prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the United States, been required of the secretary of the treasury.

His letter to the war and navy departments, of the 16th July, 1817, a copy of which is also enclosed, was written during the absence of the President, under circumstances which did not admit of the delay necessary to obtain his direction and instruction. An additional reason for writing that letter may be found in the fact that the other heads of department were absent, and the officers exercising their functions, provisionally, were unwilling to incur the responsibility of the measures required by the occasion.

I have the honour to be your most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The Hon. Henry Clay,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Treasury Department, July 16, 1817.

Sir—From information recently received by this department, there is just reason to believe that sir Gregor M'Gregor has taken military possession of Amelia island, in the name of the Spanish Patriots. Considering that the restless and adventurous of all nations, and especially of the island of St. Domingo, have ranged themselves under the banners of the different leaders, by sea and land, who are engaged in the civil war now raging between Spain and her colonies, and that the port of Fernandina, will necessarily become the rendezvous of all the vessels sailing under the various flags of the Spanish provinces which have declared themselves independent, apprehensions are justly entertained by the citizens of the southern section of the state of Georgia, that their peace and tranquillity will be disturbed, and their rights infringed, unless protected by the presence of

a force sufficient to command respect from the troops thus expected to be congregated in their immediate neighbourhood.

In addition to the circumstances already communicated, the disposition which has been manifested by the vessels of Spain engaged in the African slave trade, to introduce illicitly into that section of the union, the persons who in the prosecution of their traffic, have been subjected to their control, seems to require the presence of a force sufficient to enforce the due execution of the laws against the introduction of slaves into the United States. From the known character and conduct of the leader of the enterprise against Amelia island, there is just ground to apprehend that this illicit traffic, if continued, will, under his auspices, assume a bolder character; and if abandoned, that it will be substituted by measures equally derogatory to the laws and more destructive of the rights and interest of the citizens of the eastern section of the southern states. To guard against the unlawful introduction of slaves, and to repress any attempt that may be made by the foreign belligerent force, collected in that neighbourhood, to excite domestic insurrection among the blacks, it appears to me to be absolutely necessary that a land and naval force be stationed at St. Marys.

As the portion of East Florida immediately bordering on the United States is but sparsely, if at all, inhabited, the entrance of vessels into the river St. Marys, freighted with slaves, can have no other object than the violation of our laws, by covertly introducing a population which is prohibited. Under such circumstances, and especially when the imbecility or indisposition of the local authorities to preserve the accustomed relations between independent states are considered, and above all, the odious character of the traffic intended to be restrained, the seizure of every vessel freighted with slaves which shall be found in the river St. Marys, or hovering upon our coast, is respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. H. CRAWFORD.

The Secretaries of War and the Navy.

Extract of a Letter from the Deputy Collector of Nova Iberia to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated July 9th, 1818.

"By Mr. Dick's advice, last summer, I got out state warrants, and had negroes seized to the number of eighteen, which were a part of those stolen out of the custody of the coroner, and the balance condemned by the district judge of the state; and the informers received their part of the nett proceeds from the state treasurer. Five negroes, that were seized about the same time, were tried at Oppelousas, in May last, by the same judge: he decided that some Spaniards (that were supposed to have set up a sham claim, stating that the negroes had been stolen from them on the high seas) should have the negroes, and that the persons that seized them should pay one half the costs, and the state of Louisiana the other. This decision had such an effect as to render it almost impossible for me to obtain any assistance in that part of the country. There has been lately up at the Bayou Nementou two schooners from Galveston; they sold a part of their cargoes, and deposited the balance, as I could get no assistance to take them. I made two seizures of wine, a part of one of the cargoes, in the neighbourhood of the Vermillion bridge, about 20 miles to the westward of this place. I summoned assistance, a part of which refused to assist, a part deserted while guarding the property, and the balance not being sufficiently strong to protect it, it was taken from them the ensuing night. The smugglers had forcibly prevented our removing the property in the day time.

Collector's Office, Dis. of Brunswick, Georgia, Port of Darien, July 5th, 1818.

Sir—On the 14th March, I did myself the honour to address you on the subject of Africans illicitly introduced into the United States. Not being favoured with a reply, it may be proper for me to state, that a demand being subsequently made, by the executive of this state, for all such Africans in my possession, in compliance therewith I delivered over to his agent ninety-one negroes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

W. I. M'INTOSH, Collector.

The Hon. William H. Crawford,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Extract of a Letter from the Collector of New Orleans, to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated April 17th, 1818.

"It has been stated to me, on the authority of a letter to a respectable gentleman of this city, that there were three schooners laying in the river Merineutau, belonging to commodore Aury's squadron, smuggling their cargoes on shore. The audacity of the piratical set, since they find Galveston has not been, and, as they say, will not be, suppressed, knows no bounds. In order to keep them somewhat more in check, and to defeat their nefarious schemes as far as in my power, until government aid us with such force as it may deem best suited to the purpose, I have determined to station an additional revenue boat and crews, with an active and enterprising officer, at and near Fort St. Philip, and to increase the crews of the boats at the Balize and Fort St. John. It will, I think, render their operations a little more difficult, and I confidently rely on your approbation. The additional expense can be no consideration. But no efforts of the officers of the customs alone can be effectual in preventing the introduction of Africans from the westward; to put a stop to that traffic, a naval force suitable to those waters is indispensable, and vessels captured with slaves ought not to be brought to this port, but sent to some other in the United States for adjudication. Enclosed you will also find an act passed by the legislature of this state, respecting slaves imported in violation of the laws of Congress, of 2d March, 1807. The object and policy of this law requires no comment from me. Vast numbers of slaves will be introduced to an alarming extent, unless prompt and effectual measures are adopted by the general government.

"The master of an American schooner from Havanna reports, that he was offered a full freight of Africans for this river, which he refused."

Collector's Office, Dis. of Brunswick, Georgia, Port of Darien, March 14, 1818.

Sir—I had the honour to address you per last

mail, and to enclose you papers respecting 47 African negroes, taken, by the surveyor of Darien, from one Jared E. Groce, on their way to the Alabama territory, through the Indian nation, and 41 others at the Creek agency, from the negro houses of the agent for Indian affairs. It is a painful duty, sir, to express to you, that I am in possession of undoubted information, that African and West India negroes are almost daily illicitly introduced into Georgia, for sale or settlement, or passing through it to the territories of the United States, for similar purposes: these facts are notorious; and it is not unusual to see such negroes in the streets of St. Mary's, and such too, recently captured by our vessels of war, and ordered to Savannah, were illegally bartered by hundreds in that city, for this bartering or bonding, (as *it is called*, but in reality *selling*,) actually took place before any decision was passed by the court respecting them. I cannot but again express to you, sir, that these irregularities and mocking of the laws, by men who understand them, and who, it was presumed, would have respected them, are such, that it requires the immediate interposition of Congress to effect a suppression of this traffic; for as things are, should a faithful officer of government apprehend such negroes, to avoid the penalties imposed by the laws, the proprietors disclaim them, and some agent of the executive demands a delivery of the same to him, who may employ them as he pleases, or effect a sale by way of a bond for the restoration of the negroes when legally called on so to do; which bond, it is *understood*, is to be *forfeited*, as the amount of the bond is so much less than the value of the property. And again, sir, an officer disposed to perform his trust with fidelity, is placed at the mercy of the state; for, to carry the intention of the federal laws into execution, great expenses may be incurred, and for which the state seems not to have made any provision, but has, by its own law of the last session of the legislature, invested the executive with the power of becoming a speculator on the exertions and integrity of such federal officers as feel the weight of their responsibility, and who are willing to perform their duty. For instance, sir: after much fatigue, peril, and expense, 88 Africans are seized and brought by the surveyor to Darien; they are demanded immediately by the governor's agent.

Notwithstanding the knowledge which his excellency had, that these very Africans were for some weeks within sixty miles of his excellency's residence (*seat of government*,) there was no effort, no stir made by him, his agents, or subordinate state officers, to carry the laws into execution; but no sooner than it was understood that a seizure had been effected by an officer of the United States, a demand is made for them; and it is not difficult to perceive, by a compliance, that the very aggressors *may*, by a forfeiture of the *mock* bond, be again placed in possession of the smuggled property, at but little additional expense to them, but at the entire ruin of the officers who had executed, with fidelity, the laws they felt bound to observe. There are many negroes, (independent of those mentioned as having been bartered in Savannah, &c. before any decision had passed respecting them,) recently introduced into this state and the Alabama territory, and which can be apprehended. The undertaking would be great; but, to be sensible that we shall possess your approbation, and that we are carrying the views and wishes of the government into execution, is all we wish, and it shall be done, independently of every personal consideration.

I have, &c.

Wm. I. M'Intosh, Collector.

The Hon. W. H. Crawford,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Collector's Office, Savannah, 25th November, 1817.

Sir—I have the honour of informing you, that the schooner Tentative, reported to be under Spanish colours, with one hundred and twenty-eight slaves on board, was brought into this port on the 19th inst. by a part of the crew of the U. S. vessel Saranac, John H. Elton, commander, having been captured by said vessel, and at the time abandoned by her crew. The Tentative has been libelled by the proctor for the captors; and the slaves, by order of the court, delivered over to the proctor for the captors and the collector of this port, to be taken care of by them, until demanded by the competent authority. This order was procured by the proctor for the captors, with a view of preserving the lives of the slaves, they being destitute of provisions and clothing, and must have perished had they been longer at sea. Four of them have already died, but the remaining part of them have been so disposed of as to insure comfort to them for the present. Under the order of the court, and the influence of humanity, it appears to be my duty to interest myself for the sufferers; and, having an estate near the city, I inquired of my agent how many of these people he could accommodate with house-room, and upon his statement I have taken possession of forty in number, all of whom I have clothed, and shall continue otherwise to succour, until demanded by the competent authority. I have, &c.

A. S. Bullock, Collector.

The Hon. Wm. H. Crawford,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Extract of a Letter from the Deputy Collector of Nova Iberia to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated Sept. 27th, 1818.

"On the 8th of July last, captain Amelung, with eighteen of his company, agreed to go with me on the Bayou Nementou, to suppress smuggling. On the day and succeeding night after our arrival there, we took thirteen prisoners that came armed to support the smugglers, &c. The next day we took one of their vessels; set some hands to work in repairing her, and captain Amelung returned to Nova Iberia for the balance of his company; returned with them, and we proceeded on with twenty-five men to the Bayou Cureuseau. On our arrival there we made more prisoners; seized three African negroes, two vessels, and part of their cargoes. Runners had been sent ahead of us, and five or six vessels run out of the bayou a few days prior to our arrival there. A large number of African negroes had been on that bayou, eighty of which left there a short time before our arrival, and about twenty passed us the night before we arrived. We proceeded down the

Cureuseau, and came round the Bayou Nementou. Captain Amelung furnished me with a lieutenant and eighteen men, and returned by land to Nova Iberia with the balance of his company. We proceeded with the vessels down the Nementou; met a felluche, commanded by one of Lafitte's captains, off the mouth of the bayou. The captain took us for smugglers; we got him on board of one of our vessels, and notwithstanding his directing his men in French, when he left his own vessel, to cut their cable, if he did not return with the boat, run down our boat and kill every man on board; we boarded her after they cut their cable, and took her without the loss of one man. Her cargo consists of coffee, cocoa, refined wax for candles, oil, dry goods, and about 10,000 lbs. of quicksilver. I arrived here yesterday, having suffered much. During the line storm, we lost three anchors, sprung one mast, carried away our yards and sails. I left the vessels in the Vermillion Bay; shall start immediately to bring them round to this place. If there was one small cutter on this coast, she would be of great service."

Collector's Office, Savannah, 22d May, 1818.

Sir—I have just received information from a source on which I can implicitly rely, that it has already become the practice to introduce into the state of Georgia, across the St. Marys river, from Amelia island, East Florida, Africans, who have been carried into the port of Fernandina, subsequent to the capture of it by the Patriot army, now in possession of it.

As this species of traffic may be carried on for an indefinite period of time, without the interposition of government, I have deemed it my duty to give you the earliest advice of it.

Immediately after the receipt of your letter of the 19th March last, I instructed captain Smith to cruise with the cutter to the southward as far as St. Marys bar, with a view of preventing the landing of such people on the seaboard; but it is not in his power to guard the St. Marys, which is the route for the introduction of them. It becomes more necessary for a guard to be organized by government, as this state has never legislated on the subject of the importation of slaves; were the legislature to pass an act giving compensation in some manner to informers, it would have a tendency, in a great degree, to prevent the practice: as the thing now is, no citizen will take the trouble of searching for and detecting the slaves. I further understand, that the evil will not be confined altogether to Africans, but will be extended to the worst class of West India slaves. I am, &c.

A. S. Bullock, Collector.

The Hon. Wm. H. Crawford,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Collector's Office, Port of Mobile, October 7th, 1818.

Sir—It is understood that judge Webb, one of the judges of this territory, has resigned.—Permit me, sir, to suggest the importance of an early appointment to the vacancy, in order that the person appointed might be present at the next session of the general court, on the first Monday of January next. There are now pending before that court a number of cases of very great importance to the public interest, particularly those of the three vessels, their cargoes, and upwards of one hundred slaves.

I hope the attorney of the United States has informed the treasury department of the proceedings of the court in these cases; not having seen him since, I have not attempted a statement of proceedings, to me, so very strange. This, however, appears certain, that the vessels and cargoes and the slaves have been delivered on bonds, the former to the owners, and the slaves to three other persons. The grand jury found true bills against the owners of the vessels, masters, and a supercargo—all of whom are discharged; why or wherefore I cannot say, except that it could not be for want of proof against them.

It is certainly a matter of great importance that these cases be stamped with the full force of the law, to prevent future importations.—Two of the vessels were cleared at Havanna, for New Orleans, and one for this port; and all American registered vessels, the former at N. Orleans, the latter at this port.

Perhaps the magnitude and importance of these cases would render it expedient to employ additional counsel, in aid of the U. States attorney, as he will be opposed by able lawyers from New Orleans. Should you deem this proper, be pleased, sir, to direct the sum which may be allowed.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Addin Lewis, Collector.

The Hon. Wm. H. Crawford,
Secretary of the Treasury.

MANUFACTURES.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled:

The Memorial of a Convention of the Friends of National Industry, assembled in the city of New York, to take into consideration the prostrate situation of our Manufacturers, and to petition Congress for their relief and protection; composed of delegates from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio:

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your memorialists appeal to your honourable body, under a firm and solemn conviction, that a crisis has arrived in the progress of our nation, which imperiously demands the serious attention and prompt exertion of the collected wisdom of its councils, and on which its future destinies must essentially depend.

That the United States, possessing every advantage of soil, climate, and native productions; and with a population industrious, intelligent, and enterprising, to a degree never, probably, exceeded by any nation, and after enjoying, for twenty years, the benefit of an over proportion of the trade of the world; find themselves in a state of great embarrassment and difficulty, involving almost every description of our citizens; our commerce is greatly prostrated; our shipping has sunk in value to one-half of its original cost; real estate is depreciated in most parts of the country in an equal degree; numbers of our merchants, manufacturers, and farmers, are reduced to bankruptcy; and the circumstances

of many of those who have escaped this calamitous situation, are daily impairing; a great portion of our mechanics and artists are unemployed, and all the fruits of their labours, which might have been daily adding to the prosperity of the nation, are wholly lost. In fine, our great staples are so far reduced in price, as most seriously to affect the interests of the agriculturists, and to diminish the means of paying for our importations.

That we are deeply indebted to foreign nations, notwithstanding we have transmitted to them as much of our surplus productions as they furnished a market for, and likewise a large amount of our government and bank stock, which subjects us to an oppressive annual tax for interest, probably equal to the amount of the civil expenses of our government; which adds to the impoverishing drain of our specie.

That while so many of our manufacturers are thus ruined—our working people destitute of employment and of the means to support their families—our manufacturing establishments falling to ruins—and our water powers, with which we are pre-eminently blessed, unemployed; our cities and towns are filled with the manufactured productions of other nations, by which we have been, and are, ruinously drained of our wealth.

That those complicated evils, which oppress us, and which have taken place during a season of profound peace, of nearly five years duration, after a war closed with honour, and which left us in a state of high prosperity, evince that there is something unsound in our policy, which requires a radical remedy, in the power of the national legislature alone to apply.

That wisdom dictates to the United States to profit by the experience of other nations; to shun those systems which have operated on them perniciously, and scrupulously to adopt those that have advanced their wealth, power, and resources. Being the youngest nation in the world, they cannot, without a sacrifice of their happiness, pursue the paths that have led some to decay and ruin; nor deviate from those that have exalted others to a high degree of prosperity. We, therefore, respectfully submit to your serious consideration, a slight sketch of the policy of some of the nations of Europe, with its consequences.

At the close of the seventeenth century, Portugal possessed a most flourishing and extensive woollen manufactory, raised to maturity by prohibitions of all rival articles from other nations. The basis of this manufacture was her own raw material and that of Spain. It employed a large proportion of her population advantageously, and greatly enriched the nation. She was induced to remove the prohibition, and trusted to a protecting duty of twenty-three per cent. In three or four years, the manufacture was destroyed—the manufacturers ruined—the workmen devoted to idleness and beggary—the raw material sold at low rates to foreigners, who employed their workmen on it, and returned it at an advance of three to four hundred per cent., whereby she was drained of her wealth, as we have been by similar means; in a word, gradually impoverished and ruined, she holds out a most impressive lesson to the statesmen of all other nations.

The example of Spain is equally striking. She has for centuries, with those boundless treasures, which are lavished on her in vain, nourished the industry of other nations, and often, with those treasures, squandered for their manufactures, fed the armies that have covered her fields with desolation, and shed disgrace on her arms. The mass of her subjects, unprotected in their industry, are in a state of abject distress and misery; although, under a wise government, some centuries since, Spain was the most manufacturing and prosperous nation in the world. And even at the present time, two or three of her provinces, (under a different regime from the rest of the nation,) where industry is protected, are as prosperous and industrious as any part of Europe.

Russia and Austria protect the industry of their subjects, and, in consequence, enjoy a high degree of prosperity and happiness. The former nation prohibits about two hundred articles specifically, among which are all the important manufactures of her allies, France and England. Austria, throughout the wide extent of her dominions, prohibits all cotton, woollen, silk, and other manufactures.

England has protected the industry of her subjects with more care, and has, accordingly, amassed more wealth, and attained a higher degree of power and influence, than any other nation of ancient or modern times, in proportion to her population. The use she has made of her wealth, whatever it may have been, is no impeachment of the merit of the system by which it has been acquired.

The case of France, however, is more striking and impressive, than that of any other nation. For twenty years she waged wars, bloody and destructive almost beyond example, with two-thirds of Europe, and had in pay, during a large part of that time, armies of nearly a million of men. After those wars were concluded, she was crushed by foreign armies, of two or 300,000 men—and had enormous contributions and exactions levied on her to the amount of, probably, one hundred millions of dollars. Yet she has, in a few years, recovered from all those calamities, by protecting the industry of her subjects, and enjoys, at present, a greater degree of prosperity, it is stated, on the highest authority, than she has done at any former period.

The late war with Great Britain, and the events which immediately preceded it, produced in many of our reflecting fellow citizens, a due sense of their best and most lasting interests. With a rapidity, unexampled in the history of any other people, a large portion of their capital was transferred from commercial to manufacturing pursuits. The value of goods manufactured in the United States, as taken from the marshals' returns, amounted, as early as 1810, to upwards of one hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars; which value was very greatly increased during the late war.

The peace of Europe was attended with ruinous consequences to us: our infant manufactures were blighted in the bud; the spirit of speculation spread through our country, seducing her votaries from the paths of quiet and laborious industry, by promises of sudden wealth. But it was soon found that the com-

merce of 1815 and 16 was not the commerce of 1806 and 7: the nations by whose calamities we had flourished, whose impoverishment had been our gain, were now at peace with each other, and returning with eager activity to the employments of social life; our vessels were no longer wanted to convey *their* products, nor to supply them with *ours*. Cherishing and depending on their own resources, they have furnished us a useful and honourable lesson in the encouragement, support, and extension of domestic, and salutary restrictions on the importation of foreign manufactures. An imitation of their policy in this respect, your memorialists believe to be indispensable to the prosperity and independence of our country.

With this belief, and a confident reliance in the disposition of Congress to promote those primary objects, by every necessary means, your memorialists would respectfully recommend to your consideration, three measures, the adoption of which, we feel persuaded, would remove the embarrassments of our country, and restore life and vigour to our almost expiring manufactures.

These measures are—First, To abolish credits on import duties.

Secondly, To impose a restrictive duty on sales at auction.

Thirdly, To alter and increase the amount of duties on imported goods.

At the time when credits on duties were first established, the state of our country was very different from what it has since become. Slowly recovering from a long and desolating war, almost destitute of money and commercial connexions, our situation required that every aid and encouragement should be afforded to the first efforts of enterprise. This measure was, therefore, wise and salutary, and dictated by the necessities of the times. The weakness of our internal resources produced a dependence on imposts for the support of government.

But how striking a contrast have we since presented! How great the change! from a population of three to ten millions; from an annihilated commerce, to one that spreads its canvass on every sea; from a state of agriculture very little exceeding our own daily wants, to a surplus production exceeding eighty millions per annum; from an almost total want of manufactures, to an actual invested manufacturing capital of cotton and woollen goods alone, exceeding fifty millions of dollars! Our commerce was, at first, carried on by resident merchants, whose prudence and experience restrained importations within due bounds; credits on the duties afforded them, according to the intention of Congress, facilities which their situation required. But, for some years past, and especially since the universal peace in Europe, and the conclusion of our late war, those regular traders have found themselves supplanted by foreign merchants and manufacturers, or desperate speculators, whom the credit on duties has enabled and induced to inundate our markets with foreign goods, producing the most pernicious effects on our mercantile stability and the prosperity of our manufactories.

It may also be here remarked, that the operation of this credit on imposts, is to create a capital for new importations; for let us suppose, that four importations, to the amount of 100,000 dollars each, be made in one year, at the average of 25 per cent. duty, the sum of about 100,000 dollars is left to trade with in the hands of the importer, with the ultimate risk to government of the loss of the whole.

The American merchant is regulated and directed in his importations by his experience of the wants and consumption of the country, and the prospect of fair and reasonable profits. The foreign merchant, or manufacturer, on the other hand, is often impelled by his necessities to seek a market for his goods without regard to these considerations. It is well known, and we presume it cannot have escaped the knowledge of Congress, that at all times, under all circumstances, and at every hazard of expense, the government, merchants, and manufacturers of Great Britain, have their views steadily directed to the extirpation of every germ of manufactures among us. A credit of 8, 10, and 12 months increases their facilities for carrying into execution those hostile purposes.

These consequences, injurious as they are, are exceeded in extent by those which arise from the trade to China, and the East Indies; a trade, in the opinion of your memorialists, (encouraged and unrestricted as at present,) of the most exhausting and pernicious effects to the country. The long credit of from one to two years allowed by law on duties in this trade, we are sincerely persuaded, produces the ruinous effect of draining us of our specie; and, in the case of a greater part of East India goods, to overwhelm our markets with inferior and worthless fabrics, which, from their apparent cheapness, meet a ready sale; while the much superior products of our own industry and skill, must be sacrificed at a ruinous loss, or remain unsold in the hands of the manufacturer.

When to the foregoing considerations, important as they are to the regular merchant, and to the infant manufactures of our country, is added that of the losses to which government is necessarily subjected by failure in the payment of the duties, your memorialists humbly apprehend, that the abolition of all credits for duties on imported goods, will at the same time protect the manufactures, commerce, and revenue of the United States.

Your memorialists would next call the attention of Congress to the second evil complained of, *unrestrained sales at auction*.

Sales at auction, we believe, were originally authorized by law, for special purposes, such as the disposal of damaged goods, the effects of bankrupts, or property under execution, or sold by direction of courts of law and equity. We believe it will be found, on examination, that such sales were not, until within a few years past, considered by any commercial country in Europe, as forming a part of the regular course of trade, but rather as authorized for purposes, necessary indeed, but not at all commercial.

In the greatest commercial and manufacturing nation, Great Britain, they are, even at this day, extremely limited; sometimes used to feel the pulse of the market on the raw materials imported for their manufactures, and occasionally used for the sale of colonial produce, and the effects of the East India company. In no other country have they assumed the same im-

portance as among us. In the extent to which they have now arrived here, they are greatly injurious, not only to the fair and regular trader, but to the community at large.

Large quantities of silk, woollen, cotton, and other goods, are manufactured in Europe and the East Indies expressly for *sale at auction* in the United States. These goods are of less than the usual length, deficient in breadth, of a flimsy texture, in short, in every respect inferior to the goods they are intended to represent; yet so well dressed, and in other respects so highly finished to the eye, that they generally escape detection till they reach the consumer, who too late discovers their inferiority. For such base fabrics have the people of these states, for years past, been exorbitantly taxed, to the great injury of our own hard struggling manufactures.

To give an example of the enormous extent of this business, which affords such facilities to the foreign manufacturer for practising imposition on our citizens, we will instance the amount of sales of foreign goods at auction, in the single city of New York, in one year. From the best evidence the case affords, that is, the returns of the auctioneers themselves, they amounted, in the year 1818, to the prodigious sum of fourteen millions of dollars. Judging from this specimen, it will not be unreasonable to conclude, that in the United States, collectively, foreign merchandise, to the amount of at least thirty millions of dollars, is annually sold in this pernicious mode; a most alarming proof that a very serious portion of the trade of the nation flows in this channel. And your memorialists are satisfied, from past experience, that the sales at auction of domestic goods, are as deleterious in their consequences, as those of foreign merchandise; inasmuch as they tend to encourage the manufacture of inferior fabrics, and thereby injure the reputation of American fabrics generally; and, also, that the sales of imitations, made in foreign countries, with an intent to dispose of them at auction, produce the same injurious effects. Your memorialists are fully convinced of the necessity of imposing some restraint on this tremendous engine of commercial monopoly. For this purpose they respectfully propose, that a duty of *ten* per cent. be imposed on all foreign and domestic goods sold at auction, (except household furniture, farming stock and utensils, the effects of bankrupts, or goods sold under execution, or otherwise by direction of courts of law or equity). This, they hope, will, in a great degree, diminish, if not altogether cure, this great and growing evil, by destroying, or at least greatly lessening, the temptation of profit.

Your memorialists lastly submit to the consideration of Congress, the necessity of a further modification and increase of the present duties, and respectfully suggest the following alterations in the existing tariff.

That in lieu of the present duties, a duty of ten cents per square yard be laid on all cotton and linen goods, plain or unstained, having less than seventy threads to the square inch, including warp and filling; of fourteen cents per square yard on all having above seventy, and under one hundred, threads to the square inch, including warp and filling; of eighteen cents per square yard on all having above one hundred, and less than one hundred and thirty, threads to the square inch, including warp and filling; and so on in the same ratio upwards. And that twenty per cent. be added to the above duties on all printed, stained, dyed, coloured, or worked, cotton and linen goods.

That a duty of thirty-five per cent., *ad valorem*, be laid on all goods, made wholly or in part of wool.

That the duty on every kind of silk goods, or of goods made wholly or in part of silk, sewing silk excepted, be raised to fifty per cent.

That all kinds of fabrics not otherwise enumerated, and of less value than fifty cents per square yard, made wholly or in part of silk, cotton, wool, hemp, flax, or any other material, be estimated and pay the same duty as if of the value of fifty cents.

That an extra duty be collected on all wares and merchandises, on which a bounty has been allowed by any foreign nation, equal in amount to the value of said bounty.

That foreign cotton and every description of goods, made wholly or in part of foreign cotton, be prohibited.

That a duty be laid on iron, in bars or bolts, manufactured without rolling, of one dollar and twenty-five cents per cwt. On iron in bars and bolts, when manufactured by rolling, two dollars per cwt. On iron in sheets, rods, or hoops, four dollars per cwt. On iron in pigs, seventy-five cents per cwt. And on iron castings, one dollar per cwt.

Declining to enter into a detail of the alterations in the tariff, requisite for the protection of other branches, now languishing, we beg leave to recommend to your particular attention, among others, the following:

Glass, copperas, corks, soap, paints and colours, paper, gunpowder, jewelry, cutlery, plated wares of all kinds, coach and harness furniture, prunello shoes, hats, caps, bonnets, buttons, fire and side-arms, china and earthenware, printed books, oil of vitriol, blue vitriol, and chemical preparations generally, gilt and japanned wares, paper hangings of every description, painted or oiled cloths, umbrellas, manufactures of copper and brass, sprigs, screws, cotton stockings, and steel.

Independent of every consideration in favour of the policy of affording adequate protection to domestic industry, as herein recommended, deducible from its promotion of the general welfare of the country, and the protection due to the manufacturers, in common with all other classes of society, as a return for their allegiance to the government, we are convinced that the farmers and planters would largely participate in the benefits of the system we advocate. The planter would have a steady market for his raw material, not subject to those destructive fluctuations which have produced such extensive ruin within the present year. And the farmer would have an equally steady and increasing demand for the productions of his farm, many of which, particularly in the interior of the country, and in the western states, will not bear the expense of transportation to market. This advantage is so palpable, that we shall only refer, in illustration of it, to various towns and villages throughout the United States, in

the neighbourhood of which, lands and their productions rose one or two hundred per cent. in value, in consequence of the extensive establishment of manufactures, and, by their decay, have fallen below their original value.

In support of our recommendations, on which we are convinced, the wealth and prosperity of the country depend, we submit to your consideration a comparative view of the American and British tariff, in a few articles.

	American tariff. *per cent. ad valorem.*	Brit. tariff.
Manufactures of Brass	20	59 1-3
Cotton	25	85 1-2
Copper	25	59 1-3
Glass	20 & 30	114
Linen	15	142 1-2
Silk	15	prohibited
China and Earthen Wares	20	79
Hats, Caps, and Bonnets	30	85 1-2
Woollen Hats	30	150
Stockings, Cotton and Woollen	20	85 1-2
Watches, &c.	7½	59 1-3
Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, not enumerated	15	59 1-3
Oil of vitriol	7½	100
Ale, Beer, and Porter, per gallon	cts. 10	cts. 41 1-2
Woollens and Worsted Goods	cts. 25	cts. 755 per square yard

Your memorialists will only add, that they rely with full confidence on your patriotism and wisdom, for the adoption of such measures, in this vital point, as may conduce to promote the best interests of our common country.

[House of Representatives, Dec. 20, 1819.—Referred to the committee on manufactures.]

U. S. Revenue.—We have been favoured from Washington with a pamphlet containing all the financial statements reported to Congress by the secretary of the treasury; and in addition to the valuable information given in our last, are enabled to lay before our readers some further equally interesting facts. It appears, that the total sales of public lands northwest of the Ohio, (in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, and the territories of Michigan and Missouri,) were, from the opening of the land offices to the 30th of Sept. 1818, 10,175,637 acres, for 21,545,797 dollars; (omitting fractions;) and from 1st Oct. 1818, to 30th September, 1819, 2,064,177 acres for 4,939,658 dollars; making in the whole, 12,239,815 acres, for 26,485,458 dollars; and that the total of balances due on the 30th September, 1819, was 10,192,359 dollars; that the sales in the states of Mississippi and Alabama were, from the opening of the offices to the 1st October, 1818, 2,514,111 acres, for 7,950,660 dollars, and from that date to September 30, 1819, 1,278,045 acres, for 9,705,889 dollars, making in the whole, 4,792,156 acres, 17,656,549 dollars; and that the total balances due 30th September, 1819, was 12,486,680. It will thus be seen, that on the 20th last Sept. more than 22 millions and a half of dollars were due to the United States for portions of their national domain; an appalling fact, which speaks in a voice of thunder against the present system of credit on the sales of public lands. The subjoined statement is copied entire, as being of peculiar interest to business men.

A statement exhibiting the value and quantity respectively of merchandise on which duties actually accrued during the year 1813, (consisting of the difference between articles paying duty, imported, and those entitled to drawback, re-exported;) and also of the net revenue which accrued that year from duties on merchandise, tonnage, passports and clearances.

Merchandise paying duties ad valorem.

2,387,693 dolls. at 7½ per ct.		179,076	97	
19,445,525	15	2,916,828	75	
9,524,531	20	1,904,906	20	
24,804,188	25	6,201,047	00	
2,633,637	30	790,091	10	
58,795,574		11,991,950	02	
134,070 exported	33 1-3	44,690	00	
58,661,504		11,947,260	02	
				11,947,560 02
Wines, 1,663,482 galls. at 37.9 cts average		630,181	75	
Spirits, 6,052,453 g. at 43.7 cts. av.		2,646,186	92	
Molasses, 12,315,023, at 5 cts. av.		615,751,	15	
Teas, 4,842,963 lbs. at 31.6 cts. av.		1,531,749	53	
Coffee, 19,199,403 lbs. at 5 cts. av.		959,970	15	
Sugar, 51,284,983 lbs. at 3.6 cts. av.		1,568,892	44	
Salt, 2,752,396 bush. at 20 cts. av.		550,479	20	
All other articles,		1,591,701	28	
				10,094,912 42
		Dollars,		22,042,172 44
Deduct—duties refunded, after deducting therefrom duties on merchandise, the particulars of which could not be ascertained, and difference in calculation,				58,855 64
		Leaves,		21,983,316 80
2½ per cent. retained on drawback,		90,010	21	
10 per cent. extra duty on merchandise imported in foreign vessels,		201,993	96	
Interest and storage,		24,643	85	
				316,648 02
Net amount of duties on merchandise,				22,299,964 82
Duties on tonnage,		216,669	24	
Light money,		44,209	57	
				260,878 81
Passports and clearances,				14,030 00
Gross revenue,				22,574,873 63
Deduct expenses of collection,				746,422 15
Net revenue,				21,828,451 48

[*Dem. Press.*

A Statement of the comparative Extent and Value of the Manufactories of Pittsburgh and vicinity, in the Years 1815 and 1819.

MANUFACTURES.	No. of hands employed in 1815.	Value of the Manufactures in 1815.	No. of hands employed in 1819.	Value of the Manufactures in 1819.
Steam Engine Factories,	290	$300,000	24	$40,000
Founderies and Iron Castings,	163	190,000	40	80,000
Iron and Nail Factories,	65	241,200	30	40,500
Blacksmiths and Whitesmiths,	90	90,000	39	40,000
Glass Manufactories and Glass Cutting,*	169	235,000	40	35,100
Hat Manufactories,	69	122,000	30	50,200
Woollen Factories and Hosiery,	63	48,500	16	16,150
Saddlers,	68	90,100	28	36,000
Breweries,	28	91,050	18	35,000
White and Red Lead Factories,	25	110,000	9	35,000
Tobacconists,	48	45,850	27	27,550
Brass Founderies,	35	49,633	13	11,700
Ropemaking,	18	30,000	15	15,000
Saddletree Factories,	28	29,900	12	14,000
Tin Factories and Coppersmiths,	100	200,000	40	45,000
Chair Factories and Cabinetmaking,	66	90,000	40	24,500
Silverplating,	30	32,450	8	8,500
Cotton Factories,	42	42,000	—	—
Plane Making,	20	25,000	10	9,500
Wire Weaving,	10	12,000	7	6,000
Wire Making,	8	21,000	—	—
Button Making,	6	6,250	3	2,100
Umbrella Making,	2	1,600	—	—
Piano Forte Making,	4	2,000	1	700
Tailors,	66	65,000	29	28,500
Shoemakers,	140	125,500	50	49,000
Patent Balances, Scale and Steelyards,	10	10,000	4	3,500
Yellow Queensware,	9	10,000	—	—
Pipe Making,	3	1,800	—	—
Linen Factory,	20	25,000	—	—
Wagon Making and Wheelwrights,	40	40,000	20	18,500
Paper Making,	50	40,000	30	30,000
Auger Makers, Bellows Makers, Brush Makers, Cotton Spinners, Weavers, Curriers, Cutlers, Locksmiths, Spinning Machine Makers, Tanners, Tallow Chandlers, Pattern Makers, Silversmiths, Gunsmiths, and Soapboilers,	175	195,000	90	130,000
	1960	$2,617,838	672	$832,000

(Signed) George Sutton, Henry Doane, Rob. Patterson, *Committee.*

Pittsburgh, December 24th, 1819.

The above report being read and approved of, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

While we compare the present languishing state of our manufactures with what they have lately been, we regret to find, on an examination of the facts here exhibited, that in the last four years, a decrease of more than two-thirds has actually taken place.

Therefore, *Resolved*, That one hundred copies of the foregoing report, together with the proceedings of this meeting, be printed in handbills; and that one copy be sent to each of our representatives in Congresss, and our state legislature, with an earnest request, that they will zealously endeavour to have such measures adopted, as will best secure, encourage and protect our domestic manufactures.

Resolved, That the editors of newspapers in this city be requested to publish this statement, that these facts being known to the community at large, may have some tendency to cause them to abandon the use of foreign goods of every kind, which, we must consider, as a principal cause of our present embarrassments.

Resolved, That the gentlemen who furnished the report, are entitled to the thanks of the community, for the satisfactory manner in which they have discharged the duty assigned them.

John Darragh, *Chairman.*

Attest, Mathew B. Lowrie, *Secretary.*

December 30th, 1819.

* On Flint Glass alone the reduction has been $75,000.

Indian Improvement.—A statistical account of the Brothertown, Stockbridge, South Settlement of the Oneida, and Onondaga tribes of Indians, taken in the year 1813.

The Brothertown tribe consists of 302 persons: these have about 2000 acres of land cleared and in cultivation. They are considerably advanced in agricultural knowledge, and have 90 cows, 30 horses, 16 yoke of oxen, 93 young cattle, 88 sheep, and great numbers of swine; they have one grist-mill, two saw-mills, 16 framed houses, and 18 framed barns, 21 ploughs, 17 sheds, 3 carts, and 3 wagons; four of them are carpenters, two blacksmiths, four shoemakers, two tailors, and five weavers; their manufactures the last year were 325 yards of woollen and 600 of linen cloth; and their produce was about 11,300 bushels of grain of various kinds, and 3,400 bushels of potatoes.

The Stockbridge tribe consists of 475 persons; they have about 1200 acres of land cleared; they have one grist-mill, two saw-mills, three framed houses, seven framed barns, 25 horses, 20 pair of oxen, 54 milch cows, 44 young cattle, 56 sheep, and 50 swine; and their produce was 2500 bushels of grain.

The south settlement of the Oneida tribe (being that part of the tribe to which the attention of Friends has been especially directed,) consists of 440 persons; they have 500 acres of land improved; six framed barns, one mill, two wagons, ten ploughs, 25 horses, 24 oxen, 33 cows, 118 young cattle, 40 sheep, and 100 swine; and their produce was 3000 bushels of grain.

The Onondaga tribe consists of 250 persons; they have about 500 acres of land cleared and cultivated; they have six pair of oxen, ten cows, some young cattle; their produce 1850 bushels of grain. This settlement has distinguished itself for its sobriety, there being but few of its members that have been known to be intoxicated for a considerable time past.

Since the above account was made out, these people have improved considerably in agriculture, and in mechanical knowledge. A saw-mill has been erected in the Onondaga settlement, and a great improvement has been made by the women of the Stockbridge and Oneida south settlement, in spinning and weaving. In 1817, the Oneida women manufactured 230 yards of cloth, 30 coverlids, and had 260 runs of yarn on hand.

Their progress in manufactures has been much facilitated by spinning schools, which have been taught in Oneida and Stockbridge; and one has been more recently opened at Onondaga, which is likely to produce the same beneficial result. [*Argus.*

Translation of a letter from the Count de Survilliers (Joseph Bonaparte,) on the subject of the loss of his house by fire.

Point Breeze, January 8, 1820.

William Snowden, Esq. Judge and Justice of the Peace, Bordentown.

Sir—You have shown so much interest for me since I have been in this country, and especially since the event of the 4th instant, that I cannot doubt it will afford you pleasure to make known to your fellow-citizens, how much I feel all they have done for me on that occasion. Absent myself from my house, they collected by a spontaneous movement on the first appearance of the fire, which they combatted with united courage and perseverance; and, when they found it was impossible to extinguish it, exerted themselves to save all the flames had not devoured, before their arrival and mine.

All the furniture, statues, pictures, money, plate, gold, jewels, linen, books, and in short, every thing that was not consumed, has been most scrupulously delivered into the hands of the people of my house. In the night of the fire, and during the next day, there were brought to me, by labouring men, drawers, in which I have found the proper quantity of pieces of money and medals, of gold and valuable jewels, which might have been taken with impunity. This event has proved to me, how much the inhabitants of Bordentown appreciate the interest I have always felt for them; and shows that men, in general, are good, when they have not been perverted in their youth by a bad education; when they maintain their dignity as men, and feel that true greatness is in the soul, and depends upon ourselves.

I cannot omit, on this occasion, to repeat what I have said so often, that the Americans are, without contradiction, the most happy people I have known—still more happy if they understood well their happiness.

I pray you not to doubt of my sincere regard.

Yours, &c. Joseph, Count de Survilliers.

The *Medical Convention* having decided on the several articles of the materia medica, and on the preparations and compounds deemed officinal, appointed Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston, Dr. Eli Ives, of Newhaven, Dr. Lyman Spalding, of New York, Dr. Thomas T. Hewson, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Elijah De Butts, of Baltimore, a committee to arrange and prepare the same for the press.

The convention terminated its sittings on the 8th instant.

DREADFUL FIRE IN SAVANNAH.

Museum and Gazette Office, Savannah, Tuesday evening, Jan. 11.

It is in a state of utter distraction that we attempt to describe the horrors of the late conflagration. One half of Savannah is in ruins. We know not, and cannot undertake to enumerate the sufferers, or the extent of our loss. The fire originated in the stables back of Mrs. Platt's boarding-house, and soon reached Baptist square. The fire-proof houses of Mr. Mungin, and the open square, stopped its progress in that direction. The fire reached the bay on the corner of Barnard street, sweeping the house on the west corner, occupied by colonel Broom, and from thence extending down the bay, taking the brick building occupied by us, with our printing establishment, the large brick auction store of George Schley, United States Branch Bank, the new brick auction stores on the corner of Bull street, Pouyat's corner lottery office, Dickinson & Co's store, Hunter's brick store, and Jones' wooden buildings on the corner of Habersham street, where its progress will probably be arrested.

It is supposed that 400 houses were burned;

many of them were partly cleared of their contents; but the property was generally burned in the streets. It is presumed that the loss cannot be much if any less than two millions of dollars. Many hundreds of families are literally naked in the streets—not even clothing was saved. Every printing-office was burned down. For ourselves, with the blessing of God, and the assistance of our friends, we saved a considerable portion of our type, and our most valuable press. The auction stores in the city, shared a similar fate.

The city is still in flames, and when it will be got under no one knows. We have every reason to believe that its progress will extend no farther. It commenced this morning between 1 and 2 o'clock.

From another letter, same date.

"Savannah has been visited this morning with a destructive fire. About four hundred houses are consumed, and *five millions of dollars* may not cover the loss. A space of one-third of a mile in length, and one-seventh in breadth, closely built, and in the most active part, with few exceptions, is desolated. It commenced at the Baptist Church square, and, as the wind was N.W. swept to Abercorn street. On the east side of Braughton street, every house is gone, from Jefferson street to Mr. Demming's house, which was saved. Mr. Anderson's and the Episcopal Church in St. Julian street, stopped the flames —both are safe. The State Bank and Planter's Bank, in Bryan street, are preserved. From Washington Hotel Range and Capt. Rice's, on Bay street, to Abercorn, all is lost, except Mr. Dickinson's store. The Branch Bank and the new Custom House, with stores not occupied, are burnt. The vault of the bank built in the yard, resisted the heat, and kept secure the papers and specie. Many buildings supposed to be fireproof could not withstand the intense heat.—The largest store here, and perhaps in the U. States, with most of its contents of dry goods, is destroyed. The warehouses and shipping are safe. All the printing offices are burnt. Several explosions of powder took place. The distress is great. Not a barber's or apothecary's shop, hardware, dry good, stationary, crockery or clothing store left. The Phœnix Company, of London, had insured about $163,000, besides a good deal by the New York fire companies. Many are ruined—particularly the retailers."

Deaths in this city from the 8th to the 15th instant—70.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Essays on Agriculture, which have appeared in the Raleigh Register, under the signature of Agricola—12mo. pp. 125, bound.

A new edition, corrected and improved, of Morse's Geography.

The Hon. William Johnston, one of the judges of the supreme court of the United States, has nearly ready for the press, a Life of General Greene.

Miscellany.

The Jews.—A friend has put into our hands a pamphlet which has just reached this country from London, entitled "Memoir addressed to persons of the Jewish religion in Europe, on the subject of emigration to, and settlement in, one of the most eligible parts of the United States of North America." This pamphlet gives a concise view of the present situation of Jews in Europe: the persecutions which they have endured for many ages; the inconveniences which they are fated to suffer in all despotic countries; and strongly recommends them to leave the theatre of their complicated sorrows, and emigrate to this land of happiness and freedom. It appears to have been elicited by "the late extraordinary and simultaneous persecution of the Jews in several parts of the European continent, and also in Turkey," and on this account it is certainly well timed. The plan suggested, is the organization of a company of wealthy and respectable Jews, who are to subscribe a fund, to as large an amount as may be practicable, and purchase a tract of land in the United States, adequate to the object in view. The upper Mississippi and Missouri country is recommended for its soil, climate, and situation, as the most suitable place for purchase and settlement. The project has much of plausibility; and we cannot perceive why it may not be carried into execution, to the almost infinite advantage and comfort of that unfortunate race of our fellow beings. [*Conn. Mir.*

Anglo-Gallic Operation, for determining the Figure of the Earth, &c.—Colonel Mudge and captain Coulby have just returned from Dunkirk, with the scientific instruments belonging to the Hon. Board of Ordnance, which they have employed, in conjunction with MM. Bio and Arago, two very able astronomers appointed by the French government, in determining the latitude of that important place. The reception which these gentlemen and their associates found, was highly honourable to the French nation and to Dunkirk; nothing could exceed the attentions paid them by all the principal authorities in the town; and unlimited orders were given by the French government to ensure them a similar reception in Lisle, and any other towns they might visit. It is pleasing to observe the perfect concurrence of two great nations in an operation for the benefit of science. Several years ago the two governments united in directing a trigonometrical operation, for determining the relative situations of the observatories at Greenwich and Paris; since that time the English have taken measures for determining

the longest meridional arc that the British isles will admit; and the French have determined the meridional arc between Dunkirk and Formentera, the southernmost of the Balearic islands. The junction of these two arcs forms the most extensive arc which can probably be measured, in the present state of Europe, and therefore the best that can be found for deducing an universal standard of measure. As the French astronomers had determined their latitudes by means of the circle of repetition, and the English theirs with a zenith sector of eight feet radius, it became desirable to try the latitude of the connecting point of the two arcs with both instruments together, in order that no doubt might remain on either side. This has now been done, and we are informed that the result is satisfactory.

[*Blackwood's Edinb. Mag.*

Analysis of Sea Water.—According to an analysis of sea water, from the Coromandel coast, made by M. Plagne, professor of chemistry, &c. it would appear to contain the following proportions of substances:—

Carbonic acid, - -	.000033
Muriate of magnesia, -	.009280
Muriate of soda, - -	.023100
Sulphate of lime, - -	.001064
Sulphate of magnesia, -	.001524
Sub. carb. of magnesia,	.000140
Sub. carb. of lime, - -	.000060
Animal mucus, - -	.000080
	.035281

M. Plagne searched diligently for nitrate of potash, but was not able by any means to detect its presence. [*Lond. Journ. of Science.*

Latitude of Trees in Sweden.—From the researches made in Sweden on the different kinds of wood indigenous to the country, it has been ascertained that the birch reaches the farthest north, growing beyond the 70th degree; the pine reaches to the 69th; the fir tree to the 68th; the osier, willow, aspen and quince, to the 66th; the cherry and apple tree to the 63d; the oak to the 60th; and the beech to the 57th; while the lime tree, ash, elm, poplar and walnut, are only to be found in Scania. [*Ibid.*

Singular Anecdote of the Spider, by Capt. Bagnold.—Desirous of ascertaining the natural food of the scorpion, I enclosed one (which measured three-fourths of an inch from the head to the insertion of the tail) in a wide mouthed phial, together with one of those large spiders so common in the West Indies, and closed it with a cork, perforated by a quill, for the admission of air: the insects seemed carefully to avoid each other, retiring to opposite ends of the bottle, which was placed horizontally. By giving it a gradual inclination, the scorpion was forced into contact with the spider, when a sharp encounter took place, the latter receiving repeated stings from his venomous adversary, apparently without the least injury, and with his web, soon lashed the scorpion's tail to his back, subsequently securing his legs and claws with the same materials. In this state I left them some time, in order to observe what effect would be produced on the spider by the wounds he had received. On my return, however, I was disappointed, the ants having entered and destroyed them both.

[*Ibid.*

Mrs. Morris, the lady of major Morris, who lately descended in the diving-bell, at Plymouth, whilst under water, wrote a long letter to her father, which concluded with the following lines:—

From a *belle*, my dear father, you've oft had a line,
But not from a *bell* under water;
Just now I can only assure you I am thine—
Your *diving* affectionate daughter.

Legible Writing.—The Grand Duke of Baden has issued an ordinance, enjoining all public functionaries in his dominions, who sign their names in an illegible manner, through *affectation*, to write them in future so that they can be read, under the pain of having any document illegibly signed, thrown back on their hands.

While Mr. Samuel Chandler was boring for salt near Zanesville, Ohio, he found a metallic substance six feet three inches thick, which being analysed, was found to be silver, nearly as pure as the common coin. This singular account is attested in the National Intelligencer by a member of Congress.

David Lewis.—While this noted robber was in jail in Bedford, a man of the name of M'Curdy was imprisoned for robbing a poor widow. Lewis made use of this fellow in extricating himself from his irons, but refused to let him escape with his company, swearing, that any man who could rob a woman, was not fit to associate with gentlemen! M'Curdy was obliged to remain.

[*Pittsburgh Gaz.*

Square Mile.—It may be thought wonderful that the whole population of this country could stand on considerably less than a square mile. Allowing six men to a square yard, the mile would accommodate *eighteen millions five hundred and eighty-five thousand six hundred men!*

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

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Communications.

For the National Recorder.

DELAPLAINE'S HISTORIC GALLERY.

In a collateral notice that was taken, a few days ago, in the Freeman's Journal, of Mr. Delaplaine's Historic Gallery, so little justice was done to this ample collection of American history and native biography, that the writer, into whose hands the necessary materials have since been put, cannot forbear to throw before the public, a rapid sketch of its invaluable contents, in a sort of bird's-eye view of the collection, as it is actually arranged at the State House.

On entering the hall you have before you the old frontispiece of the judges' bench, which was formerly ornamented with the king's arms, in later times with the arms of Pennsylvania, alike removed in the rage for modern improvement. The central pannel is now, however, suitably occupied by a portrait of the President of the United States. On his right are whole lengths of Washington (a copy from Stuart) and Governor Shelby, of Kentucky. The latter would not have been mentioned, but that thereby hangs a tale,* as he evidently occupies the place that belongs to Franklin, whose fine portrait, by Martin, of London, taken when the doctor was last resident in that city, is inconsiderately placed outside of the central trio. Below appear the three successive presidents, Adams, Jefferson, and Madison; all of whom are yet living, two of them at a very advanced age. Going round the room, to the right, appear in succession, interspersed with less prominent characters, Henry Clay, one of the plenipotentiaries at Ghent, Henry Laurens, (by Peale,) the minister of the revolution Congress to the republic of Holland; John Jay, some time chief justice of the United States, in his robes of office (by Stuart); John Hancock (by Copley); De Witt Clinton, the present governor of New York; Samuel Adams, the coadjutor of Hancock: Dr. Hosack, the celebrated professor of New York; Cadwallader Colden, one of the last royal governors of that province, a friend and correspondent of the philanthropic Peter Collinson, of London; Charles Thomson, the long survivor of the revolution Congress, of which he had been secretary from first to last, now in his ninety-first year; Thomas Willing, senior partner of the great house of Willing & Morris, for many years president of the Bank of North America, and afterward of that of the United States; Judge M'Kean; Samuel Miles, some time mayor of this city; William Findlay, governor of the state, &c.

By this time it will be necessary to go round the room again, at a greater height;

* When the materials were placed in the author's hands by the collector, he misunderstood him to say (as one readily apprehends what one wishes to be true) that he had been so fortunate as to obtain a whole length of Governor Shirley (the old governor of Massachusetts, who presided at the council of royal governors that was held at Albany, during the French war; and which is, with some probability, supposed to have paved the way for the future Congresses of New York and Philadelphia, by which the independence of the thirteen British colonies was at length happily achieved. This picture, of which I had already completed the description when the mistake was discovered, (and I cannot deny myself the pleasure of reviving so pleasing an anecdote as that with which I had connected it,) will be viewed with the more interest, from the amiable humility of the original in his private character, an amusing anecdote of which has been traditionally preserved. During the French war, which had been unaccountably prolonged by the dilatoriness of the king's commander, there was a public dinner given, at New York, to the great officers, civil and military, who were then assembled at that place. Lord Loudon presided, and Dr. Franklin was near him; but Governor Shirley had come late, and accidentally seated himself upon a low chair, almost out of sight from the head of the table. Franklin, who always saw and attended to every thing, sent to the Governor of Massachusetts to come up higher; but Shirley (who had been satiated with dignities,) declined the honour intended him, drily replying to the message, "I find a low seat the easiest."

there being no less than three or four rows of portraits *above* those already particularised.

Beginning on the east side, to the left of the door of entrance, you are struck with the venerable figures of Archbishop Carroll, of Baltimore; Bishop White, of Philadelphia, Provost of New York; Drs. Helmuth and Livingston, with other clerical or collegiate characters. On the other side of the door will be readily recognised the well known physiognomies of Drs. Shippen, Wistar, Physick, Dorsey, Coxe, &c.; to whom, in conjunction with Rush, Barton, and others, the medical school of Philadelphia owes its acknowledged pre-eminence. You may now observe on the south side of the room a phalanx of general officers, and naval commanders, whose names, since fame has sufficiently emblazoned them already, and their exploits are the theme of every historic page, I shall not undertake to detail, but proceed to point the observer's attention to a number of small heads of distinguished patriots. Among these, he will readily find Morris, the financier; John Randolph, the parliamentary orator of America; Judge Washington, the nephew and successor to the hero of Mount Vernon; Francis Hopkinson, the censor morum of Philadelphia; Rufus King, the advocate of his country, against the perpetuation of the evil of slavery, &c. &c.

Many other patriots, size of life, deserving particular mention, are interspersed in different parts of the room, but which could not be readily classed in the foregoing enumeration; such, for instance, as General Reed, and General Mifflin, (of the revolution); George Clinton, (former vice-president); Judge Tilghman, and General Wayne of Pennsylvania; Colonel Howard, of Baltimore; General Floyd, of New York, (from Pratt); General Wilkinson, (by Otis); President Smith, of Princeton College: the lamented James Bayard, of the commission to Ghent, (from Wertmuller); A. J. Dallas, the late secretary of the treasury, (from Rembrandt Peale); William Pinkney, of Baltimore, (by King); Robert Goodloe Harper, do. by do.; J. C. Calhoun, the present secretary of war, (by Lawrence); General Van Rensselaer, of Albany, (by Ames); Governeur Morris, (by Ames); General Cadwallader, of Pennsylvania, (by Otis); Caleb Strong, late governor of Massachusetts; Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, of New York, (by Ames); Robert Fulton, the engineer; Mr. Bagot, the British Ambassador, (by King); M. Hyde de Neuville, the French minister, (by do.); Don Onis, the late Spanish plenipotentiary,

"Hung o'er with titles, and stuck round with strings."

It will be observed, that this collection must form a school for the study of the manner, taste, touch, colouring, &c. of our different portrait painters; and is, in that respect alone, well worth the attention of artists and connoisseurs.

It contains also heads of Columbus, Vespucius, and Hernan Cortes, from the galleries of Florence and Madrid; but it is well known that these heads are merely ornamental, and not to be depended on as originals.

I mention it with regret, that there is no acknowledged portrait of the Discoverer of America. But his name can never be forgotten. Perhaps the day is not far distant, when the distinctive epithet of Columbia will be adopted, as the appropriate appellation of the United States. HISTORICUS.

For the National Recorder.

THE JEWS.

Without being very sanguine in our hopes of the success of Mr. Noah's plan, [see p. 74.] we are pleased to see the subject so fairly announced to the public. There is something comparatively creditable to the citizens of the United States, in the fact that a Jew has made an appeal to them on behalf of his sect, with an assurance of receiving their sympathy and good will. The mild toleration of our governments has given an opportunity for the growth of feelings that correspond more nearly with the precepts of the Divine Author of the religion we profess, than do the animosity and bigotry of the people of Europe. We cannot be insensible to the honour that has been acquired by the arms of the United States;—we still feel the glow of exultation that flushed us at each successive naval triumph—but far dearer to us is the peaceful glory of being foremost in promoting the freedom and happiness of mankind.

That there are some unhappy inconsistencies between our professions and our actual state, no one can deny. On this very subject of the Jews there are some blemishes. In Maryland, at least, a Jew is excluded from some offices. The friends of freedom have made some attempts to correct this error, and they will finally succeed in classing such laws with those

authorizing whipping, &c. which have lately been expunged from the statute book.

The great alarm, that the general persecutions on the continent of Europe have spread through the whole race of Jews, will be a strong inducement to them to change their residence to the United States, thereby increasing our wealth, not only by what they may bring with them, but by the industry and economy which has been thought characteristic of them. To them the advantages are obvious, in their safety and respectability, and it seems probable, that they will soon emigrate, in considerable numbers, to this republic.

A CHRISTIAN.

To the Editors of the National Recorder.

Gentlemen—I observe, in your last number, a communication under the signature of "A Pennsylvanian," in which it is said, that, on the subject of manufactures, "there is a deal of misrepresentation and idle clamour." No person who reads the next period, need doubt the existence of *misrepresentation;* for he there asserts, that "the manufacturers speak as if they were not encouraged, and as if they were the only sufferers: neither of which is true." Now, from what information I have obtained on the subject, I form the opinion, that the manufacturers generally say, that owing to the peculiar state of things, the encouragement which they do not deny has been granted them, has been found insufficient. They also, I believe, assert the prevalence of *general suffering*, and urge Congress to protect national industry as a means of alleviating it. To say that they alone suffered, would be to contradict their own declarations in their petitions, as well as the universal knowledge of the people. "A Pennsylvanian" must have been little acquainted with the opinions and petitions of manufacturers, or more anxious to pen a pointed invective than to state facts, else he would not have brought so unreserved an accusation against their whole body.

This writer has drawn a conclusion from reasoning which I think inconclusive. He supposes that no increase of demand, at home, for the farmer's produce can affect the prices, so long as there is a surplus left for exportation; that the prices here must continue to bear the same proportion to those of foreign nations, whether we have little or much to send abroad. This theory is objectionable, because there are certain countries of a limited extent, which depend upon others for their produce of a particular kind; as the West Indies, for instance, receive their flour from abroad; and if we have more surplus produce of that kind than those countries want, we shall overstock their markets, and the price of the article must fall enough to enable our merchants to pay the freight, and send it to those countries which produce it, so as to compete with their farmers; but if we have only surplus for exportation enough to supply countries which do not grow it, the price may be as high here as in other countries which do grow it. Suppose commerce to be unshackled, and the price of flour to be 8 dollars per barrel in Europe; if we have more to spare than the West Indies want, it is evident, it must be at 6 or 6½ dollars here, in order to enable our merchants to defray the expense of sending it to England, Spain, &c. for sale; but if we have such a demand created in our own country as to leave hardly enough for exportation to supply the West Indies, then the price here will be 8 dollars per barrel, for we can send it to the West Indies for less expense than the people of Europe can do it. It is also apparent, from the nature of the laws of commerce, that, if we have 800,000 barrels of flour annually, which must find a market in certain countries, the prices must be lower in those countries, and consequently lower here, than if we had but 50,000 to spare. The same may be predicated of other articles of our growth, as cotton, wool, tobacco, &c. Then the existence of a large number of manufacturers here will certainly improve the price of farmers' produce, though we should still have some left for exportation.

The last opinion of "A Pennsylvanian" which I shall notice, is, that of supposing the present evils in England, and the present dangers which hang over the liberties of the people of that country, attributable solely to the encouragement of manufactures. Other causes may be suggested, so obvious, that I shall not name them. The policy of England, however, is not wished to be introduced here. It is as pernicious to the welfare of a nation, to depend upon foreign countries for the markets of a great part of its manufacturing, as of its agricultural, industry. England is in the former, America in the latter predicament. Both should be guarded against. It was unwise in the British, to impose restrictions on the emigration of their manufacturers, when they had become too numerous. When we have manufacturers enough to supply our own wants, it will be time to cease from promoting their increase.

A FRIEND TO MANUFACTURES.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Jan. 18.—Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, obtained leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States north and west of the contemplated state of Missouri.—This was read and passed to a second reading.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of Maine into the union, as proposed to be amended by the superaddition of provisions for the admission of Missouri. The proposition of Mr. Roberts, for annexing a certain condition to the admission of Missouri, being under consideration—Mr. Morril concluded the speech which he yesterday began, in favour of the restriction.

Jan. 19.—The sitting to-day was almost wholly spent in the debate on the Missouri question. At an early hour Mr. Walker, of Georgia, took the floor against the right of imposing the proposed restriction on the state of Missouri. Mr. Mellen, of Massachusetts, advocated the restriction. Mr. Edwards, of Illinois, spoke against the restriction; and Mr. Leake, of Mississippi, followed on the same side.

Jan. 20.—The debate on the Missouri question was resumed this morning. Mr. Lowrie, of Pennsylvania, addressed the Senate in support of the restriction. Mr. Burrill, of Rhode Island, followed on the same side; and Mr. Macon, of North Carolina, closed this day's debate by a speech against the restriction.

Jan. 21.—The debate on the Missouri question was resumed by Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, who, after the disposition of some minor business, took the floor, and spoke until near 3 o'clock, against the proposed restriction.

Jan. 24.—The engrossed bill to continue in force the act to provide for reports of the decisions of the supreme court, was read the third time and passed, and sent to the other House.—The other subjects in order for to-day, were postponed; and, then the Senate again took up the Missouri bill. Mr. Pinkney resumed the remarks which he commenced on Friday, in opposition to the proposed restriction, and spoke nearly two hours: when he had concluded, Mr. Otis intimated a wish to reply to Mr. P., but as the Senate, he said, after the intellectual banquet which they had just enjoyed, would have now little relish for the plain fare which he could offer, he moved that the subject be postponed until to-morrow; which motion prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 18.—Much debate took place on the bill providing for taking the fourth census of the United States.—When it is passed, we shall lay a sketch of the bill before our readers.

Jan. 19.—Mr. Baldwin, from the committee on manufactures, reported a bill to regulate the payment of duties on merchandise, imported, [requiring cash payments on certain imports,] and for other purposes; also a bill laying duties on sales of merchandise at auction; which bills were severally twice read and committed.—Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on the slave trade be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a registry of slaves, more effectually to prevent the importation of slaves into the United States or the territories thereof.—The bill providing for the payment of horses and other property, lost, captured, and destroyed in the Seminole war, was rejected.

Jan. 20.—Mr. Foot offered the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating by law, the election and returns for representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Jan. 21.—But little business was done. After the presentation and reference of petitions, and the reception of one or two reports on private claims, it was found that the interesting debate in the Senate had attracted so many members from their seats as to leave the House without a quorum. A motion to adjourn was negatived by yeas and nays—54 to 19; after which a call of the House was moved, but it was superseded by another motion to adjourn, which succeeded, and the House adjourned about one o'clock.

Jan. 22.—The House refused to adopt the resolution offered by Mr. Foot.

Jan. 24.—Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States; which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, to wit:

No senator or representative in the Congress of the United States, shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the United States.—On the question of the final passage of the bill, making appropriations to supply the deficiency of former appropriations for the public buildings, a debate of about an hour ensued; principally upon the propriety of expenditures by the President, in a confidence that appropriations would be made to cover them. In this case, it was said, he was justified, because the evident intention of Congress was, that the buildings should be completed.—The bill passed.

The bill to authorize the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and providing for the admission of such state into the union, being the first order of the day was announced by the speaker. Mr. Taylor moved that the consideration of the bill be postponed to this day week, with the view of waiting the decision of the Senate on the bill now before them on this subject. This motion brought on an animated debate of considerable length, in which the propriety of waiting the movements of the other House, or of proceeding now to consider this bill, in which there were various details to be considered and decided, besides the principle now under debate in the Senate, &c. were discussed. The motion to postpone

the bill was supported by the mover, and Messrs. Livermore, Clagett, and Cushman; and the postponement was opposed by Messrs. Scott, Lowndes, Brush, Cook, Floyd, and Campbell. The question was at length decided in the negative, by yeas and nays—for postponement 87—against it 88.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

Jan. 17.—Two petitions, praying for certain restrictions in the mode of proceedings of magistrates, where a slave is brought before them.

Jan. 18.—A petition from Philadelphia, for a law to subject personal property to taxation, and one for a law to prevent kidnapping.

Jan. 21.—The bridge bill was debated, and after various amendments, passed to a third reading.—The yeas and nays on the first section were 17 to 14.

Jan. 22.—The bill regulating the judiciary system was reported. Among other provisions, this bill contemplates the appointment of two additional judges to the supreme court, and divides the state into circuits, in each of which a court is to be held by one or more of the judges. The judge holding a circuit court shall have power to try capital or other cases removed from the courts, though not sitting as a court of oyer and terminer.—The Windmill island bridge bill passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 17.—The resolution respecting A. S. Coxe, being altered so as to require him to be dismissed from an attendance on the committee, was debated, and again postponed.

Jan. 18.—The bill to prevent kidnapping was again considered in committee of the whole, and recommitted to the committee who reported it.

Jan. 19.—Further resolutions respecting A. S. Coxe were considered and postponed.

Jan. 20.—The above were committed to a select committee.

Jan. 21.—A memorial of the convention of manufacturers of the city and county of Philadelphia, with a statement of the depressed situation of manufactures, and praying the legislature to address Congress on the subject of an alteration in the tariff.—The bill for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures was passed.

PUBLIC MEETING.

City Hall, Jan. 25, 1820.

At a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia and the adjoining districts, held this day, agreeably to public notice, for the purpose of devising means for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire at Savannah—

William Tilghman, chief justice of the state of Pennsylvania, was called to the chair; and James N. Barker, mayor of the city of Philadelphia, was appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated from the chair, the following preamble and resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:

Whereas a fire, more extensive and disastrous than has ever been before known in our country, desolated a considerable part of the town of Savannah in Georgia, on the eleventh inst. which calamitous event, afflicting at any time, has been permitted to occur in the midst of an inclement season, thereby subjecting many of the unhappy sufferers to more severe privations, than otherwise would have been felt; and whereas to render assistance to these our distressed fellow citizens is a duty enjoined by every precept of Christian benevolence, and by every dictate of human sympathy. Therefore,

Resolved, That ward and district committees be appointed, to solicit donations from our fellow citizens, in aid of the suffering poor at Savannah.

Resolved, That Elihu Chauncey, cashier of the Bank of Pennsylvania, be appointed treasurer to the fund, and that the committees be requested to pay him the money collected as soon as possible.

Resolved, That the eight following named gentlemen be a committee of correspondence and superintendence, and be authorized to transmit to Savannah the donations which may be collected: viz.

William Tilghman, James N. Barker, Robert Ralston, Alexander Henry, Roberts Vaux, Charles Perry, John Goodman, of the Northern Liberties, and Ebenezer Ferguson, of Southwark.

Resolved, That the committee of correspondence and superintendence, be authorized and requested to collect donations in clothing, groceries, vegetables, grain, lumber, bricks, and other matters in kind, from such persons as prefer contributing in that way, to the subscription of money; and that the stores of Mr. Charles Perry, on Sommers's wharf, between Arch and Race-streets, be the place of deposit of such articles as may be collected.

Resolved, That the above named committee be authorized and requested to take such measures as they may deem advisable for obtaining assistance, from the state of Pennsylvania generally, to the object of this meeting.

Resolved, That the following named gentlemen compose the committees appointed in pursuance of the first resolution.*

NEW YORK.

Canal Fund.—The commissioners of the canal fund state their receipts, in 1819, as follows:

Loan of	$175,000
Premium thereon of 1 1-2 per ct.	2,625
	177,625
Loan of	200,000
Premium thereon, at 2 5-8 per ct.	5,260
	205,260
Loan of $25,000, at par	25,000
Duties on goods sold at auction	111,318 04
Ditto on salt manufactured in the western district	54,410 69
Tax on steam-boat passengers	16,412 44
To which add the balance in the hands of the commissioners	29,719 24
	$619,746 14

Payments in 1819.

To the canal commissioners	587,467 09
For interest on loans	38,836 64

* The numerous names are omitted.

For clerk hire, printing and stationary	167 37
	$626,471 10

The monies loaned for making the canals, are as follows:

In 1817	$200,000
1818	200,000
1819	400,000
	$800,000

The commissioners notice particularly the donations of land from the Holland Company, and from the Hon. Gideon Granger.—The former exceeds 100,000 acres—the latter 1000 acres, valued at five dollars per acre. [*Daily Adv.*

NEW DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

New York Board of Agriculture, Tuesday, Jan. 11, 1820.

Mr. Tracy, from the committee appointed to inquire into the best means of preventing or healing the disorder now prevailing among horses, reported as follows:

The committee appointed to inquire into the nature of the distemper prevalent among horses, beg leave to state, that from the limited time they have had to procure information, and from the recent discovery of the disorder in this part of the state, they can make but a very imperfect report; but being impressed with the importance of warning the farmers of its rapid approach, and putting them on their guard against this contagious distemper, that they make use of every possible expedient to prevent its spreading among their stock; your committee have thought it advisable to report such facts as they have been able to collect, and as further information shall come to their knowledge, to communicate the same to the secretary of the board.

Of the cause of this distemper, we cannot learn that any person has yet even offered a conjecture. It is said to have made its appearance some time in the course of the last year, in Kentucky, and on the banks of the Mississippi. In the month of August, it had reached the state of Ohio, and has now progressed east to the north river, and is scarcely known east of it. The opinion of many physicians and others, is, that it is the *Cynanche maligna*, malignant sore throat of the human race, transferred to the brute creation. Something of the same kind of treatment has therefore been generally adopted as far as circumstances would admit. The first stage of the disorder is indicated by an incapacity of eating, hay particularly, and most generally of any other food. The mouth, tongue and lips generally are blistered, which blisters soon turn into canker sores, which frequently are said to progress, till the ulcers are nearly half an inch deep. The rough skin of the tongue in most instances peels off.

Various remedies have been prescribed with success. The most powerful astringents are recommended to stop the canker, and soothing, healing applications are then used. A strong decoction of white oak bark with alum, copperas, vinegar and honey or molasses, mixed for a wash. Some have used linseed oil in the preparation, and in cases where the tongue has been almost destroyed, charcoal, powdered and given with water, has been used with apparent success. Probably there are many things nearly equally beneficial, and experience must point out the best specific. This distemper is supposed to have originated among horses, and to be very contagious. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and even poultry, are said to take this distemper by eating food affected by the saliva of the sick horse. Horned cattle, and other animals than horses, have not generally been supposed in great danger, unless by eating food on which the saliva of some sick cattle has fallen. Hence every one will readily see the propriety of watching over their horses and cattle, and removing every animal in the incipient state of the distemper from the rest of the flock. Bleeding in the first appearance of the disorder may be useful; after the animal has become debilitated, some doubts arise on the propriety of bleeding. The only mode of feeding is to pour down meal and water, or something of that nature; for although thirsty, the horse cannot, in the swollen state of the jaws, swallow even water. Something wrapped round the bits of the horse, say a cloth, containing the ingredients for the wash of the mouth, probably may be better than barely to use the liquor as a wash; a syringe may be used, which will, it is presumed, be found the easiest mode of applying the liquid.

The committee have consulted with Dr. Low, who suggests the propriety of fumigating cattle affected with Cynanche Maligna, with vermilion, thus prepared: Take a broad bar of iron, and pinch it in a cup form, weld on a handle as to a shovel; heat it red hot; and put about an ounce at each time on the hollow surface, covering the animal's head with a blanket at the same time. Let the afflicted cattle be housed.

Resolved, That the report be accepted.

MISSOURI QUESTION.

GREAT INTEREST OF THE DELIBERATIONS.

The deliberations of Congress, have never produced a deeper interest, if we may judge from the crowds which every day attend the sittings of the Senate, than the discussion which has occupied that body for the last eight days; and the curiosity of the public has seldom been repaid by a more able debate—certainly a more interesting question could not have formed the subject of it. Not only have the galleries been filled, but the public desire to hear the debate has been so far indulged, that every part of the chamber, not occupied by the seats of the members, has been crowded by auditors; and the scene has been rendered the more interesting, by the great number of ladies, whom we were glad to see admitted upon the floor. [*Nat. Int.*

Maryland.—The bill passed by the House of Delegates of this state, relative to the state of Missouri, is before the Senate. Mr. Harper spoke nearly two days on the subject. He opened the discussion in favour of the resolution, and entered into the propriety and constitutionality of permitting that state to join the union upon the same terms and privileges that all others had done.

[Mr. Harper did not doubt the right of Congress to make the restriction, but thought it *inexpedient* to exercise it.]

A bill has been reported, exempting every Quaker, Menonist, and Dunkard, who shall subscribe five dollars to the Baltimore Dispensary, from the militia fine of three dollars.

The assembly of New York has unanimously resolved to instruct their senators, and request their representatives, to insist on the restriction of slavery in the new states.

MAINE CONVENTION.

The convention of Maine, which met on the 5th inst. at Portland, adjourned *sine die* the 7th —The votes legally returned in favour of the constitution were 9050, against it 796—[1002 were rejected, having been returned out of season.] The whole number of votes received, was 10899—of which 10095 were in favour of the constitution.

Several measures necessary to the due organization of the new government in May next, were adopted. Gen. Chandler was elected president of the convention, to act in case of the death, or other disqualification of the existing president; and Robert C. Vose, Esq. secretary of state, *pro tem.* The Rev. Mr. Nichols, of Portland, was elected to address the throne of grace by prayer, at the organization of the government.—[*An election sermon is to be dispensed with.*]—The expenses of the convention the first session were 16,782 dollars; which left a balance in the hands of the Hon. Mr. Parris, the treasurer, of 2950 dollars. The treasurer was allowed one and a half per cent. on his disbursements.

It was voted, that the president of the convention cause to be transmitted to the supreme executive of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, one attested manuscript copy of the constitution of the state of Maine, and of the reports of the committee appointed to examine the returns of the votes of the several towns and plantations upon the question of the adoption of the constitution, and also an attested manuscript copy of the proceedings of the convention.

At the close of the session, the Hon. Judge Thacher moved the thanks of the convention to general King, for the dignified and impartial manner with which he had discharged the duties of the chair; which motion was unanimously adopted:—And the president returned his acknowledgments as follows:—

"Gentlemen of the convention—For the sentiments which you have approbated, I feel particularly grateful—they come I perceive from an old and respected friend, from whom political considerations have perhaps too long separated me; my friend on this occasion does not remember them—they are therefore erased from my recollection forever.

"The constitution, gentlemen, which you presented with so much unanimity to our fellow citizens, an unexampled majority have adopted. Your business has therefore now terminated; to the public it has been most useful, to yourselves most honourable—being now enrolled as the fathers of the constitution.

"Permit me, gentlemen, to hope that the constitution, with which God has been pleased through you to bless us, may long preserve the liberties and promote the happiness of all our fellow citizens; and that for your services you may not only receive the respect of the virtuous of your own times, but the regard of posterity."

[*N. Y. American.*

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL MEMORIAL.

RECENTLY PRESENTED TO CONGRESS.

At a general meeting of Delegates of the United Agricultural Societies of Virginia, at William Parker's tavern, in the county of Surry, on the 10th of January, 1820:

The following Memorial being adopted unanimously, was ordered to be signed by the president and secretary of the delegation, and transmitted to our representatives, to be laid before the Congress of the United States:—

Your memorialists present themselves to your honourable Houses, as a portion of the independent agriculturists of Virginia. In that character, we design not to harass our representatives with high-wrought pictures of distress, which their wisdom could not have anticipated, and cannot remove. Neither can we bring ourselves to detail, in the language of complaint, much less of reproach, those evils which we endure in common, not only with every class and denomination of our fellow citizens, but with almost every rank and description of civilized man. We solicit not the fostering care or patronage of the legislature, to alleviate, by bounties, monopolies, or protecting duties, calamities in their nature as inevitable as they are incurable by legislative interposition, because, resulting from a combination of circumstances over which our legislature can exercise no control. War is an unnatural and calamitous state; its evils must be felt sooner or later, and not less severely by being deferred. The transition from war to peace was sudden, and found us, like the rest of the world, unprepared. But we can bear patiently the penalty of our own improvidence, convinced that our distresses will be but temporary, and recollecting that they were preceded by twenty years of almost uninterrupted prosperity. In this frame of mind, which we recommend to the imitation of our more discontented brethren, we have only to solicit, respectfully but earnestly, from your wisdom and experience, that we be left to ourselves to disembarrass our own affairs by active industry and strict economy, instead of being placed at the mercy of interested individuals, who would flatter us with relief, by abridging our comforts, increasing our expenses, and diverting to their own pockets that portion of the produce of our labour, which, differently applied, might serve to extricate us from our present difficulties. The undefined projects and extravagant claims of the manufacturing associations, collected from their circulars, reports of committees, and other publications, could alone lead us to apprehend that we may not be left to this repose, which we so earnestly solicit, and which the difficulties of our present situation so imperiously demand. We have always suspected the policy of forcing any branch of trade or manufacture, by bounties, monopolies, or protecting duties. But, without entering into the discussion of the general question, we would respectfully suggest, that no period more unfavourable than the present could be selected for the commencement of an experimental course of political economy, beginning

with the taxation of the many for the emolument of the few. When we consider the taxes already imposed on foreign manufactures, (averaging perhaps twenty-five per cent.) and estimate the amount of freight, double commissions, insurance and various smaller charges incident to shipping and transporting to this country the products of the foreign artisan, at a moderate calculation, will give to the American manufacturer an advantage of 40 per cent.

If to this immense advantage over the European competitor, we add the cheap terms on which the chief necessaries of life, meat, bread, and fuel, can be procured, the abundance in which the raw materials are produced, our happy exemption from the whole of that frightful catalogue of oppressive taxes, which, barely to read, makes the American citizen shudder; but under the continually accumulating weight of which the foreign artisan must labour; add still further, on the authority of the advocates of protecting duties, a considerable capital unemployed, and numerous labourers starving in idleness, and you exhibit a series of advantages on the side of the American manufacturer, which would seem to put competition in our own market, entirely out of the question. If, with such overwhelming odds in his favour, the American declines to compete with the foreign manufacturer, we must conclude either that capital is wanting to fit him out for the trial, or he scorns the consideration of such profits, as would satisfy his opponent. If the former conclusion be true, it demonstrates the impropriety of attempting, at this time, to force manufacturers by law—for, as capital is essentially necessary, and cannot be forced by law, we had better await its slow growth, from the gradual operation of the usual causes, and whenever it arrives at sufficient maturity, manufactures will follow without force. But if, on the other hand, our manufacturers are so impatient to enrich themselves, as to disdain the gradual accumulation of moderate profits, we submit respectfully to your wisdom the impolicy of subjecting so large a portion of your fellow citizens to such unreasonable cupidity—of laying them at the mercy of an association, who (competition being removed) will no longer consider the intrinsic value of an article, or what price would afford a fair profit to the manufacturer, but how much the necessities of the consumer would enable them to extort. Of this spirit, we had a sufficient specimen during our late war with Great Britain.

In reply to these arguments, we are told that many manufacturing establishments have been ruined for want of protecting duties. We doubt not the fact of ruin; but we more than doubt the cause assigned for it. We strongly suspect, that, on fair investigation, most of the failures may be accounted for very differently. For instance. 1st. By embarking in business on fictitious capital; the sudden recal of which, left the adventurers, as they originally were, without funds. 2d. Engaging in speculations unconnected with their factories, and, by the failure of these, ruining their establishments. 3d. From the impatience of growing rich by the gradual accumulation of moderate gains, stimulating them to attempt establishments and projects beyond their means. Few, we believe, of those who commenced with real capitals, and pursued their business prudently, have failed to improve their fortunes. The greater part of this description of persons acknowledge, with honest candour, that they are sufficiently protected. But, as we have forced none of our fellow citizens to embark their capitals in the precarious speculation of establishing manufactures, perhaps before their time—nay, as they have voluntarily involved themselves in ruinous projects, not from patriotic motives, but views purely selfish and founded on the fallacious prospect of a protracted war, we see no reason why they should call upon us to reinstate them, by a heavy sacrifice, and this, too, at a time when it is with the utmost difficulty any of us can fulfil our own personal engagements, and many are reduced to the necessity of sacrificing their property to satisfy their creditors. Under these circumstances we hope that your honourable houses will not deem unreasonable our respectful remonstrance against any increase of burden beyond the necessary expenses of our government. One favourite argument, insisted on by the manufacturers, is so offensive a libel on the great body of the American people, that indignation will not suffer us to pass it unnoticed, to wit: that the establishment of home manufactures is necessary to keep the people firm to their duty in time of war. Thus more than insinuating, that the millions of independent, high minded agriculturists who people our extensive territory, constituting at once the pride and the strength of the nation, are to be taught the value of independence, and the necessity of self-defence, by the operations of an inconsiderable number of manufacturers scattered through the country. In every nation with whose internal affairs we are familiarly acquainted, the landed interest has been proverbial for liberality, in comparison with any other class; and we proudly believe that the day will never arrive when the American yeoman will not suffer himself, patiently, to be shorn to the quick in defence of the independence or honour of his country, while, if "you but touch a bristle of the manufacturing interest, the whole sty is in an uproar." We wish not to be placed under such protections, especially when their projects for our safety are accompanied by the alarming declaration, that they consider the election of a President, a Governor, or a Representative of the People, as uninteresting in comparison with a question on the fabrication of druggets, calicoes, and penknives.*

The specious vision of supplying all our own wants by our own labour, and thus being enabled to insulate ourselves from the other members of the human family, we look upon as a mere phantom, conjured up for the purpose of luring us into a prohibitory system. Could such a vision be realized, we would deprecate its influence as equally hostile to the advancement of science and duration of liberty. We do not envy the condition of the Chinese, the only people completely abandoned to this chimera, amongst whom science has been retrograde for a thousand years—the whole energies of the human mind reduced to the servile talent of imitation, and man degraded to a state of abject, grovel-

* Vide circular of the northern manufacturers.

ling slavery. Compare the timid slave, creeping through shallows in his clumsy junk, with the American seaman, "among the tumbling mountains of ice of the arctic circle, penetrating to the antipodes, and engaged under the frozen serpent of the south. Yet we know that he has not been squeezed into this hardy form, or inhaled this daring spirit, from the constraints of a watchful and suspicious government, but that, through a wise and salutary neglect, a generous nature has been suffered to take its own way to perfection."

We are firmly persuaded, that the best interests of men and of nations are promoted by free and extensive intercourse, one with another. The great object of nations ought to be, to procure the greatest possible quantity of produce, with the least possible expenditure of labour and of capital; this can be effected only by permitting the people to purchase such articles as they can buy cheaper than they can fabricate. Thus would be produced a most unrestricted state of comnerce, permitting every country to employ its capital and industry to the greatest advantage; in devoting them to pursuits adapted to the soil and climate of each, and consonant with the genius of their respective inhabitants. For these, and other considerations equally cogent, your memorialists feel themselves constrained to remonstrate against the pretensions of the manufacturing interest, as of a highly dangerous tendency. Whether considered with respect to their influence on our government, by establishing the precedent of investing one class with peculiar privileges and immunities at the expense of the rest; a measure pregnant with the most fearful consequences, being as inconsistent with the principles of justice, as incompatible with the spirit of our free constitution: their tendency to demoralize our people by the introduction of smuggling, an evil inseparable from high protecting duties, and one from which the united navies of Europe and America could not guard a coast, as extensive as ours: their effect on our revenue, already diminished by protecting duties, without producing any corresponding energy on the part of our manufacturers, and which, if further diminished by an increase of tariff, and by deriving capital from the purchase of public lands, must necessarily call for a system of internal taxation, in the present state of our affairs, productive of incalculable distress. Commerce must decline under such a system; with its decline, our seamen must diminish, and our gallant navy, after achieving more than our fondest hopes could anticipate, dwindle into insignificance. This sacrifice too, we are called upon to make, that our manufacturers may be enabled to furnish us with cottons and woollens, fifty per cent. higher than we could procure them in a foreign market.

With this view of the subject, your memorialists pray that no further protection be granted to manufactures, excepting such as, in your wisdom, you may deem essential for national defence, and that the existing duties be so reduced, as to produce the greatest possible revenue; and we revert to our original prayer, to be left to ourselves, to disembarrass our own affairs, without being called on to repair the losses of any other class, still less to advance them to wealth and power at the expense of the best interests of the American people.

JOHN PEGRAM,
President of the Delegation.
EDMUND RUFFIN, Secretary.

CIVILIZATION OF THE INDIANS.

Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting to Congress a report of the progress which has been made in the civilization of the Indian Tribes, and the sums which have been expended on that object.

Department of War, Jan. 15.

Sir—In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 6th inst. "that the secretary of war be directed to report whether any, and, if any, what, progress has been made in the civilization of the Indian tribes, and the sums of money, if any have been, expended on that object, under the act of the last session," I have the honour to make the following statement:

No part of the appropriation of ten thousand dollars annually, made at the last session, for the civilization of the Indians, has yet been applied. The President was of opinion, that the object of the act would be more certainly effected, by applying the sum appropriated in aid of the efforts of societies, or individuals, who might feel disposed to bestow their time and resources to effect the object contemplated by it; and a circular (of which the enclosed is a copy,) was addressed to those individuals and societies who have directed their attention to the civilization of the Indians. The objects of the circular were to obtain information, and disclose the views of the President, in order to concentrate and unite the efforts of individuals and societies, in the mode contemplated by the act of the last session. The information collected will enable the President to apply, early in this year, the sum appropriated. The economy and intelligence with which it will be applied, under the superintendence of zealous and disinterested individuals, will, it is hoped, carry into effect, as far as practicable, the views of Congress.

While many of the Indian tribes have acquired only the vices with which a savage people usually become tainted, by their intercourse with those who are civilized; others appear to be making gradual advances in industry and civilization. Among the latter description may be placed the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and perhaps the Creeks, most of the remnants of the Six Nations, in the state of New York, the Wyandots, Senecas, and Shawanese, at Upper Sandusky, and Wapakonetta. The Cherokees, exhibit a more favourable appearance than any other tribe of Indians.—There are already established two flourishing schools among them. One at Brainard, under the superintendence of the American Board for Foreign Missions, at which there are at present about one hundred youths of both sexes. The institution is on the Lancastrian plan, and is in a very flourishing condition. Besides reading, writing, and arithmetic, the boys are taught agriculture, and the ordinary mechanic arts, and the girls, sewing, knitting, and weaving. At Spring Place, in the same nation, there is a school on a more limited scale, under the superintendence of the United Brethren, or

Moravians. Two other schools are projected in the same nation, one by the American, and the other by the Baptist, Board for Foreign Missions; and arrangements are making to establish two other schools among that portion of the Cherokee Nation which reside on the Arkansaw. The Choctaws and Chickasaws have recently evinced a strong desire to have schools established among them, and measures have been taken by the American Board for Foreign Missions for that purpose. A part of the former nation have appropriated two thousand dollars annually, out of their annuity, for seventeen years, as a school fund. A part of the Six Nations, in New York, have, of late, made considerable improvements; and the Wyandots, Senecas, and Shawanese, at Upper Sandusky, and Wapakonetta, have, under the superintendence of the Society of Friends, made considerable advances in civilization.

Although partial advances may be made, under the present system, to civilize the Indians, I am of an opinion, that, until there is a radical change in the system, any efforts, which may be made, must fall short of complete success. They must be brought gradually under our authority and laws, or they will insensibly waste away in vice and misery. It is impossible, with their customs, that they should exist as independent communities, in the midst of civilized society. They are not in fact an independent people, (I speak of those surrounded by our population,) nor ought they to be so considered. They should be taken under our guardianship; and our opinion, and not theirs, ought to prevail, in measures intended for their civilization and happiness. A system less vigorous may protract, but cannot arrest their fate.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

J. C. Calhoun.

Honourable H. Clay,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE JEWS.

To the Honourable the Senate and House of Assembly of the State of New York,

The memorial of Mordecai M. Noah, of the city of New York, respectfully sheweth—

That your memorialist is desirous of purchasing that tract of land belonging to the state, known by the name of Grand Island; situated in the Niagara river, between lake Erie and lake Ontario, and bounded by the possessions of Great Britain in Upper Canada.

In thus applying to the state to extinguish its title in that island, he feels himself called upon to explain his views to your honourable bodies with frankness, in order that the application may be duly estimated, and considered in its proper light. His object is to cause a town or city to be erected thereon, to be inhabited by a community of Jewish emigrants.

Your memorialist has witnessed with painful emotions, the recent persecutions which they have experienced in various parts of Europe, and the incompetency of their governments to afford them that protection of person and property, which every independent power is bound to extend, to subjects and citizens living under their jurisdiction. At this enlightened period, when a general peace in Europe, was supposed to offer a favourable opportunity for the encouragement and promotion of liberal and tolerant views, your memorialist could not but behold with indignation, a spirit of cruelty and persecution revived, which he had hoped the lights of learning and civilization had forever destroyed. Professing the same religion, but having the honour to be a citizen of this republic, he has felt it incumbent upon him, as a duty which he owed to humanity and his country, to use every effort to induce his co-religionaries in Europe, Asia and Africa, to emigrate to the United States, and to participate freely in those blessings of equal liberty and equal law, which no other government can extend to them in the same ratio.

With this view, he has taken preliminary measures to make known to the Jews in Europe, the advantages which this country holds forth, and has directed his attention towards several parts of the union, in order to ascertain the most eligible spot, which may combine the benefits of soil, climate, and location; and after much observation and reflection, he is satisfied, that the state of New York, from its position, and internal resources, promises the most advantage. A people who have for many centuries possessed no rights in the soil, and who have been prevented by oppressive laws, from enjoying the benefits of agriculture, must be settled in a country sufficiently cleared and cultivated, to afford them immediate means of subsistence. To give to emigrants full faith and confidence in the title of their possessions, is one of the inducements for wishing to purchase a tract of land from the state, and the state consenting to sell the land in question for the object contemplated, carries with it a degree of sanction and approbation, which will be peculiarly acceptable. The state by sundry laws, has authorized the sale of public lands, and for specific considerations, has ceded portions of public territory to individuals.

The legislature by their acts of April, 1803, sold to Obadiah Cunningham, the islands in the Oswego river; and by their law of April, 1816, also sold to Jasper Parish, Squaw Island in the Niagara river. The tract of land to which your memorialist refers, is supposed to be about six miles in length, and two miles in breadth, part of it is covered with timber, and is said to be fit for cultivation. The state, however, from its exposed situation on the borders of Canada, will not readily find settlers for it, excepting a community of enterprising persons, having the means and disposition to protect it, and such a community, your memorialist contemplates inviting to that spot. Much of the timber has been cut and destroyed by unauthorized persons from Canada, who have built habitations, and who expect to acquire a title by actual possession. The last legislature, authorized the civil power of the neighbouring county, to drive those wanderers from the island, to destroy their habitations, and if necessary, to call out the militia to enforce the law. From a report made to his excellency the governor of the state, it appears, that the sheriff of Niagara county, executed the order with a combined civil and military force, and drove off the in-

traders, the expense of which, as laid before your honourable bodies, amounts to upwards of five hundred dollars, and the sheriff reports, that part of them have returned, and have recommenced building their houses, leaving it to the present legislature, to renew the law, and be subjected to additional expense. These circumstances are adverted to by your memorialist, to shew the difficulty which the state will have, in converting that island to any valuable purpose, excepting to dispose of it, and it is the interest of the state, to sell all the public untenanted lands, if it can be done at their valuation, because they pass into hands, calculated to give an impulse to agriculture and internal improvements.

Population is wealth, and an active population, possessing the means and the enterprise, of increasing the strength, and adding to the resources of the state, can never be viewed with indifference, nor want the necessary encouragement from your honourable bodies, to carry their objects into successful operation.—Should your honourable bodies therefore deem it the interest of the state, to dispose of that island, your memorialist will endeavour to bring to that settlement, manufacturers, mechanics, artists, and such persons from Poland and its borders, as may be familiar with agriculture, together with merchants and enterprising traders of capital.

While Spain and Portugal gave encouragement to the commercial enterprise of the Jews, the wealth and commerce of those nations were inexhaustible; when bigotry and fanaticism prevailed, and the Jews were banished, the sun of their prosperity set, and they have not since recovered from the shock.

During the late war on the continent of Europe the allied sovereigns drew most of their supplies for the maintenance of their vast armies, from the Jew bankers of London, Paris, Amsterdam, Hamburgh, Berlin, Stockholm, Vienna, Frankfort, St. Petersburgh, Leghorn, and Venice; and yet, when a general peace prevailed, some of the allied powers, were unable or unwilling, to extend to their best friends, that unalienable protection, which is due from a government to a citizen. It is then time, that the Jews should be assured, that there is a country, in which persecution is unknown.

It is supposed from the best computation, that there are upwards of seven millions of Jews throughout the world; and should the representations which your memorialist has made, and will continue to make, relative to the laws, institutions, character, soil and climate of the United States, lead to the emigration which he contemplates, should a proper estimate of these great advantages prevail, and a people remarkable for their patient endurance of insult and unmerited treatment, rise superior to oppression, and turn their eyes to the only country chosen for their inheritance, should a determination exist to exchange the "whips and scorns" of Europe, of Asia, and of Africa, for the lights of liberty and civilization, which they can enjoy as citizens of this republic, and under the benign protection of our constitution, it is impossible to assign limits to the great benefits, which our country may confidently anticipate, from a population thus singularly constituted.

In addition to those general advantages, your memorialist is not insensible, nor indifferent, to the benefits which this state will derive from a settlement of Jews on Grand Island. The completion of the grand canal, at the mouth of which this island is nearly situated, and the improvement of roads and inland navigation, will necessarily require heavy disbursements. To realize immediate benefits, and give an impulse to a brisk trade, settlements of a commercial character will be necessary; and if established on Grand Island, a very important frontier post may be defended without cost; and a people whose floating capital is immense, may be induced to purchase and hold all the state stocks, and eminently benefit our fiscal concerns.

From these considerations, your memorialist is persuaded, that if enterprising Jews are once directed to this part of the world, and should receive a liberal countenance from your honourable bodies, that they will be enabled and disposed, to pour in a stream of wealth and commerce, which will place the state in a most prosperous and enviable condition.

These advantages, are of sufficient importance, to justify a gratuitous transfer of that small island; but your memorialist, not wishing an act to be passed, which might give a preference to any religious sect, is desirous of purchasing the tract in question, and therefore entreats your honourable bodies, to pass a law, authorizing the survey of Grand Island, and the sale of it to him on such terms as your honourable bodies may consider just and liberal.

And your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray. MORDECAI M. NOAH.

Albany, 16th Jan., 1820.

Earthquake.—A slight shock of an earthquake was felt at Knoxville, (Tenn.) on Monday evening, the 3d instant, between eight and nine o'clock. It was accompanied by a noise resembling thunder.

Appointment by the Mayor—Joseph G. Nancrede, M. D., Vaccine Physician.

Deaths in this city from the 15th to the 22d inst.—45.

Deaths in Baltimore from the 10th to the 17th inst.—34.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dupuy, Dr. Joseph Bullock, to Miss Mary Ann Webb, both of this city.

On the 22d, by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, Mr. Joseph Patterson, to Miss Eliza Negus, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 17th inst. Mr. Campbell Luke, an amiable young gentleman, brother to Messrs. James and William Luke, merchants, of this city, came to an untimely death, by falling through the floor trap-doors of their four story store; he survived but a few hours.

On the 2d ult. aged 22 years, on his passage to St. Croix, whither he was going for the benefit of his health, the Rev. James Wallis Eastburn, A. M. son of Mr. James Eastburn, of New York, and late minister of St. George's, Accomac, Virginia.

On the 20th inst. Mrs. Sarah Billington, relict of Thomas Billington, late of this city.

On the 20th, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Wetherill, an old and respectable inhabitant of this city.

On the 21st, Mr. James W. Turner, merchant, aged 35 years.

In the village of Downingtown (Penn.) on the 23d, Richard Downing, esq. in the 70th year of his age.

On the 23d, Mrs. Rebecca Bond, consort of Mr. Joshua B. Bond.

On the 24th, Mrs. Eliza Chambers.

Miscellany.

Paulding, Williams, and Van Wart.

To the Editors—An obituary notice is going the rounds of the newspapers, stating the death of major John Paulding, at Stratsburgh, on the 30th ultimo, aged eighty-seven years—that he was a distinguished soldier of the revolution, and *one of the captors of major Andre.*

There is some mistake in the last paragraph. Major John Paulding, one of the captors of major Andre, died between two and three years ago, on his farm at Campond, in the county of West Chester, and state of New York. He was buried with the honours of war, the cadets from the military academy at West Point performing the funeral solemnities.

He was a native of West Chester county; the son of a respectable farmer; had received an education suitable to his condition, and was brought up in good moral habits. When the war came on, and the county of West Chester lying "between the lines," as the phrase then was, became a sort of border region, it was customary for the enterprising young fellows thereabout, to make excursions in small bodies, sometimes almost to the enemies lines, at Haerlem river, for the purpose of beating up their quarters, and intercepting the plundering parties that frequently came out and carried away the cattle. Among these, Mr. Paulding was always a distinguished leader, and his gallantry is still remembered by his surviving cotemporaries. In his adventurous career, he was three times captured by the enemy, and the last time escaped severely wounded. There are some old fragments of songs still extant, in which himself and his two companions are celebrated in exceeding homely poetry. He died about the age of sixty, and not long after the complimentary notice taken of the captors of Andre, by an honourable member of the House of Representatives.

Now I am on the subject, if you will afford me a little room, I may as well tell what I know of the other two. Isaac Van Wart was still living the last time I was in that part of the country, about three miles from the spot where Andre was taken. He is a most respectable looking man, and, among all those who know him, bears a character corresponding with his appearance. He was, like Mr. Paulding, the son of an honest farmer in middling circumstances, and his habits and education corresponded with his birth. Few men in his situation are more respected, and none deserve it more. The Washington Benevolent Society in New York used to send for him on the 4th of July, to give dignity to their procession, while the sons of Tammany paid the same compliment to major Paulding. Van Wart is an old fashioned federalist, but the other was, during his whole life, a sturdy democrat.

Of Williams, I have never been able to learn any thing particular. He removed from West Chester soon after the conclusion of the war, and I believe kept up no intercourse with his old companions from that time. He is, however, still alive, I believe.

Another remarkable object connected with the capture of major Andre, was, the famous tulip tree, near the spot where he was intercepted. It was the most majestic of the sons of the forest—one hundred and twelve feet high, ten paces round about, and its spreading branches extended over the neighbouring fields on each side of the road It was struck with lightning some years ago, shivered from top to bottom, and soon after blown down; not a vestige of it remains. Many people had little trifling articles made out of the wood, to keep as memorials; and it was, I remember, particularly noted by the good folks around, that the tree was struck with lightning the very day the news of Arnold's death arrived. The landscape connected with this little history is extremely picturesque and beautiful, and if our painters chose to make it the subject of a historical picture, I should think it might be interesting.

These matters are not of much consequence, yet I thought it might be worth while to correct the mistake, and record what I knew about this little romantic incident in our early history. Some centuries hence, people may perhaps feel a curiosity to know something about these illustrious "cow-boys," as the honourable member was pleased to call them. I have a complete private history of the events which preceded and followed the capture of major Andre, with an account of what he said and did, from the mouth of one of the captors. Some day or other, if the public should evince a disposition to hear it, I may give it in full. The only secret history of the affair extant, is the account of Joshua Hett Smith, who accompanied Andre across the river, and was suspected of being in the secret of his mission. It is full of slanders of Washington, Greene, and the worthy yeomen of West Chester, and contains de-

clarations and assertions of facts, totally irreconcilable with the true history of the affair. Yours, &c. WEST CHESTER.

[*Nat. Int.*

IMMENSE LONGEVITY.

Died, in this city, on Saturday night last, the 9th inst. Mrs. Starr Barrett, after having fully completed *one hundred and twenty years* of an active and various life. This venerable lady was born in the year 1699 of the Christian era, and 1078 (solar calculation) of the Hegira of the Mahomedans, about a year before the death of Charles II. king of Spain—to which country her family had emigrated at an early period of her life. She was born in one of the Barbary states; which, could not be ascertained by the writer, but it is supposed, under the empire of Morocco. Peter I. was then czar of Muscovy—a title now enlarged to that of emperor of all the Russias. Frederick Augustus was king of Poland. Charles XII. was king of Sweden. Frederick IV. (son to Christian V.) was king of Denmark. William III. king of England. Peter IV. king of Portugal, and Louis XIV. king of France.

Mrs. Barrett possessed a constitution truly *Arabian;* she was seldom or never sick, and rather withered away like some majestic tree, which gradually loses its moisture, but which the tempest has always spared. A variety of circumstances formed her a great traveller, and she had visited, with no unobservant eye, the four quarters of the globe. She spoke English, Spanish, Italian and French, with great fluency; was perfectly acquainted with the mixed Morisco or Frank, as it is spoken by the traders along the southern shores of the Mediterranean; was mistress of the Hebrew, and wrote, spoke, and translated the pure *Arabic*, with ease and elegance. Her memory was very tenacious of impressions made in early youth—but for the last half century, she was apt to forget occurrences from one day to another. She recollected the public joy in Spain, upon the important discovery of the Philippine islands, by the Spanish navigators—as well as the battle of Almanza, which was fought on the frontiers of the kingdom of Valencia, when the army of Philip Vth, king of Spain, obtained a complete victory over the Imperialists under the archduke Charles. Both these events occurred in 1707, when the subject of this notice was only eight years of age. She was near the scene of action when Gibraltar was besieged by the Spaniards, in 1727.

Mrs. Barrett was of an easy and cheerful disposition, even after her blindness, which continued the last thirty years of her life. Latterly, extreme debility had reduced her to second infancy. She ate every thing within the pale of the Hebrew rule (being a Jewess, and strict in her religious duties); drank and slept well, and was remarkably cleanly and particular about her person. After dwelling thirty or forty years in London, she came to this country in 1780, then in the 80th year of her age, and lived in this city for the last forty years. Her mortal sickness did not last a fortnight; when having completed a truly patriarchal age, she was gathered to her fathers, leaving behind her half a dozen generations to the fifth and sixth removal. She died, esteemed by all who knew her; and greatly beloved by her family for her amiable qualities and fervent piety. They were accustomed to look upon her with a feeling approaching to religious veneration; nor could the reflecting mind regard her person or face, for a moment, without a sentiment that would thrill the heart and make the countenance turn pale. Her great age had beheld the sons and daughters of men fall before her, like the leaves in autumn; and yet that life, extended as it was to the utmost span, must have appeared to its possessor but as a troubled dream from which she was at length awakened by the hand of Death. The soul has burst its mortal prison bounds,—

"Svegliata fra gli spini eletti,
Ove nel suo Fattor l'Aima s'interna!"

South. Pat.—Charleston.] H.

Straw Bonnets.—It is estimated that the value of straw bonnets manufactured in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, exceeded 300,000 dollars in the year 1817, and great improvements have latterly been made, which, together with the discovery of a vegetable by which the best quality of Leghorn bonnets are successfully imitated, is likely to render our fair countrywomen independent of foreign supplies in this respect, and at the same time furnish a delicate employment to many others of their own sex. There are few things that more properly demand the attention of Congress than this manufacture, so far as its amount goes. As gentlemen, certainly, they will encourage the ladies in their industrious habits.

[*Niles' Reg.*

Oil from Pumpkin Seeds.—A correspondent, who observed some time since a publication relative to the extraction of oil from pumpkin seeds, has recently, from

curiosity, made an experiment of the same on a very limited scale. He assures us, the extract obtained is of equal flavour and sweetness with the best of olive oil. Our correspondent is of opinion, that the publication alluded to above originated with the "Harmony Society," in the state of Pennsylvania, and if so, is desirous of knowing the best method in practice for extracting the oil from the seed. [*Nat. Int.*

Boston Athenæum.—A committee of the trustees of this institution have reported that the whole amount of volumes belonging to the Athenæum is twelve thousand six hundred and forty-seven. In addition to which the libraries of the American academy, and of the honourable John Q. Adams, constitute a grand total of nearly twenty thousand volumes for the use of the proprietors of the institution and the subscribers.

The committee report that the donors are so numerous that it would be difficult to designate all by name. They cannot, however, refrain from particularising the Hon. John Q. Adams, secretary of state, his excellency De Witt Clinton, governor, John Van-Ness Yates, secretary, and William A. Duer, Esq. member of the legislature of New York, the Right Rev. Bishop Cheverus, Samuel Appleton, Esq. Edward Brooks, Esq. and professor George Ticknor, of Boston, who by the number, the nature, or the value of their respective donations, are entitled in an eminent degree to the thanks of the proprietors."

[*Nat. Int.*

New Holland.—The annual muster, concluded at the last date, gave the following results:

Total number of souls in New South Wales	17,165
Ditto in Van Dieman's Land	3,214
Population of the territory	20,379

There were 14,500 acres of wheat in cultivation in New South Wales; 1,250 acres of potatoes, barley and oats; and 11,700 acres of maize. The following are the quantities of stock exclusively in New South Wales, viz.

Horses	2,850	Sheep	66,700
Cattle	33,650	Pigs	11,400

Of the above 20,379 souls, there were 4,100 male convicts, 1,340 women prisoners, and 850 of their children; and since this census was concluded, this portion of the population will have been nearly doubled; upwards of 4,000 men and about 500 women having been forwarded thither, from Great Britain and Ireland, since June of the last year. Thus, including the settlers who have since gone out, the entire population of the territory may now be estimated at 25,000 souls. In 1812, the total number of inhabitants were only 12,470, by which it will appear they have been doubled in six years. [*Niles' Reg.*

Origin of the Newspaper Reports of Debates in Parliament.—In the year 1771, some detached and loose accounts of the proceedings of parliament were printed in the newspapers.—Colonel George Onslow, in the House of Commons, complained of them as breaches of privilege. The printers were ordered to attend the House, which several of them did; they begged pardon, and promised not to offend again. But the printer of the London Evening Post, who was complained of with the others, refused to attend: upon which he was ordered to be taken into custody. As this was foreseen, it was previously concerted with Mr. Wilkes, at this time an alderman of London, that if the messenger of the House of Commons attempted to take the printer by force, the printer was to charge him with an assault and take him into custody; for this purpose a constable was awaiting. The thing happened as it was foreseen. The messenger came and insisted upon taking the printer away. The constable appeared and took the messenger into the Mansion House, where Mr. Wilkes, the Lord Mayor (Crosby) and Mr. Alderman Oliver, were in readiness. The printer made his complaint of the messenger having assaulted him, and the messenger was on the point of being committed when he was bailed by the deputy sergeant at arms. The House of Commons afterwards sent the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver to the Tower, where they received innumerable deputations from different bodies, with thanks for their conduct. Mr. Wilkes they did not choose to meddle with. From the spirit of the people shown at this time, parliament saw that the most prudent measure was to give up the contest. And from that time the debates and proceedings of parliament have been constantly and regularly printed in the daily newspapers.

Greenland Whales.—It has for some time been a popular opinion, that the whales of the present day are much smaller than those of former ages, upon a supposition that the natural effect of the long

war, which man has carried on against these animals, must be, to diminish their number; and more especially, that of the larger individual, which would naturally be more coveted by the fishermen, as more profitable. But this has been most ably controverted by an ingenious nautical naturalist, captain Scoresby, who proves from incontestable facts, that the whales of the present day, are as large and as fat, as was ever known at any period, of which we can have authentic records.

[*New Monthly Mag.*

New Hygrometer.—An instrument of a very curious construction, though extremely simple, and upon a most ingenious philosophic principle, has recently been invented, consisting solely of an hydrostatic balance, in one of the scales of which is placed a small porcelain dish, three inches in diameter, containing about twenty-one grains of pure sulphuric acid, and twenty-nine of distilled water. This, on being exposed to the greatest possible degree of artificial moisture, was found to gain by absorption, fifty grains in twenty-four hours; and again to be reducible to its original weight by due chemical process. The first mixture being duly balanced, was found to depress its containing scale about an inch, by the addition of half a grain of absorbed weight from the atmosphere; from whence a graduated scale may be formed, consisting of one thousand divisions.

The instrument when in use, is enclosed in a glass cover, with a free circulation of the atmospheric air from the lower part, but protected from the impulse of the air as a current.

It is the invention of Dr. Livingston of Macao in China. [*Ibid.*

Black Lead.—It has for some time past been an object of interest, with regard to the fine arts, that the black lead mines in Burrowdale, near Reswick, have of late years decreased very much in productiveness, affording indeed most recently very inconsiderable returns. It is pleasing however to know, that the deficiency is now likely to be supplied by two mines of the same material in Scotland, one lately opened at Glentrash farm in Inverness-shire, the other in Ayrshire, near new Cumnock.

In the latter, there is a greater variety in quality than in the Burrowdale mine; but as the quantity is considerable, and the average quality excellent, its discovery is of great importance.

In the former, the lead or graphite, is much mixed with foreign substances; but many masses of it are of very good quality, and it is altogether of considerable promise. [*Ibid.*

Progress in France of the Schools of Mutual Instruction.—A report has been lately made to the Society of Education at Paris, by M. Jomard, from which we learn, that the number of schools already established, is,

	Boys.	Girls.
In the city, *gratis*,	11	7
partial payment,	21	12
Schools in the country,	9	4
	41	22

These schools are capable of affording accommodation to about 6,600 scholars. The whole number of schools in France, may be upwards of 1,000, of which 360 are included in M. Jomard's report: of these 45 are instituted for young girls: the whole of them might contain 40,600 scholars, being about 115 to each school.

On July 1, 1818, there were under instruction 19,175 children. September 1, the number was 20,665. There are also in the military and naval departments 124 schools. The probable number of scholars in the whole, may amount to nearly 80,000.

There is also another description of schools, established by the "Brethren of the Christian Doctrine;" these in the course of three years have increased from 60 to 142; they are conducted by 419 brothers; and in the year 1818, they enumerated 25,000 pupils.

According to tables constructed by M. Jomard, the following scale is a near approximation, taking the population of France at 300:

Population,	300
Number of children from 7 to 12 years of age,	30
5 to 14,	50
Number of scholars who frequent these schools,	10 1-3
Number who do not frequent these schools,	20 2-3
Number of individuals who can neither write nor read,	143
Number of scholars in the Brethren's schools,	0.11

A similar scale for the city of Paris, presents the following proportions:

Population,	300
Number of children, from 7 to 12 years of age,	30
5 to 14	50

Number of scholars who frequent these schools,	385
Number who do not frequent these schools,	9
Number of individuals who can neither write nor read,	17
Number of scholars in the Brethren's schools,	18.13

The expense attending the schools of the Brethren, appear to be about four times as much as those attending the schools of Mutual Instruction. The number of masters is nearly three times as many. The comparative advantage to the public, is at least thirty times as great, by means of the schools of Mutual Instruction, as it is by means of those of the Brethren.

The increase of the more advantageous schools is, as might be expected, very rapid. From the first attempt in 1815, to the present day, they have made great progress, and they continue to spread in all parts.

The benevolent mind will indulge the most pleasing hope from this report: instruction *fixed* on the young mind, will not only prove a blessing to the individual, but to the public also; and should it become general, it may contribute essentially to the prevention of scenes to which France owed her late degradation and misery. [*Ibid.*

Measurement of the Earth.—The oblateness of the earth, as a spheroid, or its flatness at the poles, so sublimely calculated by Newton, and so judiciously maintained by him, in opposition to Cassini, upon scientific principles, until proved by actual measurement, has met with still stronger support, by the recent observations of the English and French mathematicians in the Shetland islands; where it is stated expressly by M. Biot, the length of the pendulum agreed correctly with the oblateness, deduced from the lunar theory, and from a comparison of degrees, observed in very distant latitudes. [*Ibid.*

Domestic Pump, self-acting.—A most ingenious, and highly useful improvement has taken place, in the application of the famous air and water Hungarian machine, or Chounitz fountain, as it was first called, from its being applied to hydraulic purposes, in the mines of that place. Mr. Boswell, a clever mechanist, first improved upon it, by rendering the pump self-acting; but a new one upon a better construction, and extremely simple, has been invented by James Hunter, esq. of Thurstin in Scotland; the principle of which is, to raise water above the original reservoir, by the descent of a certain portion of it.

That such a pump is perfectly applicable to all domestic purposes, is proved by the fact of a very small one having continued working for three months without being touched, raising about two tons of water in the four-and-twenty hours. It acts entirely without friction, and by its means, the rain water collected on the top of a house will pump up a corresponding quantity of pure water, from a well as deep as the house is high.

It is said, however, to be found most useful where a large body of water is to be raised through a small height; and consequently may be judiciously applied to canal locks to prevent a waste of water, restoring the water to the upper level from the lower locks.

Its principle depends upon the alternate filling and emptying of four reservoirs with air and water, by means of pipes and valves. [*Ibid.*

Chemical Experiment on Mount Vesuvius.—A very singular experiment, or rather result, has lately been announced, as obtained by M. Gimbernath, a learned Spaniard, who is now counsellor of the king of Bavaria. Having ascended the summit of Vesuvius, Dec. 4, 1818, he placed on one of the *fumarole* (clefts or crevices of the craters whence smoke constantly issues,) an apparatus for condensing the vapour. By this means he obtained a somewhat considerable quantity of clear distilled water, which tasted of fat or grease, and smelt strongly of burnt animal substances. The chemical tests to which this liquid was subjected, shewed clearly that it contained neither sulphuric acid, nor any free acid. M. Gimbernath is of opinion that it is saturated with a matter partaking of the nature of animal matter.

Should this opinion prove to be well founded, it will afford ample occasion to questions of the most perplexing kind.—How can animal matter have supported such intense combustion during so many ages? Can fresh supplies furnish additional fuel from time to time, and whence come they? Must we go back to the opinions of the ancients, and again talk of the giants, the Titans, Enceladus, &c.? Was this opinion of the ancients founded on the knowledge, that the vapours of volcanoes were blended with animal matter? and how did they obtain that knowledge? &c. [*Ibid.*

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, February 5, 1820. No. 6.

The editors of the National Intelligencer, in their observations on the Missouri question [see p. 86.] assert that the question concerns only the diffusion or the concentration of the slaves now in the country. If it were possible to prevent the smuggling of slaves into the new states, *and if no slaves were to be born hereafter*, their position would bear some semblance of truth: as it is, it is not only untrue but absurd. Even in the case supposed, there might be strong ground taken by the advocates of freedom. In what part of the constitution is any power conferred upon Congress to enslave any man? Can such an institution as slavery exist without a positive act creating it? If slavery were permitted in the new states, would not the United States courts be bound to liberate every man who should apply to them for his *inalienable right?*

Communications.

For the National Recorder.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON.

It is for no trifling end that I venture to intrude upon the honourable retirement in which you have placed yourself. The authority of your name has been used to advocate sentiments that are entirely opposed to those conveyed in your writings. It has been asserted that you have abandoned your former opinions, and that your silence is conclusive proof of it.

It is, sir, with a full belief that you continue to be the friend of liberty, that I address you, and implore you to avow your opinions to the world.

For any cause of less concern, I should hardly wish you to deviate from the calm and philosophic course that you have adopted; but when a question is agitated that concerns the present peace and future existence of the United States, the nation has a right to claim the counsel of those who are high in reputation and full of years and honour.

You will no doubt have perceived, that I allude to the *Missouri question.* In speaking of it to you, I will divest it of all the formality of verbal distinctions, and state it to be a question that involves not only the propriety of *diffusing* the slaves that must necessarily exist, but the expediency of *multiplying* them in an incalculable ratio. It is not only a question on the *constitution*, but it takes into view the *right* of slavery, and the moral and political effect of the institution upon the people and upon the nation.

You are surrounded by men who have from their childhood been taught to consider slavery lawful, and you may not have thought yourself imperatively called upon to announce opinions that differ from those with whom most of your hours are passed. But when the question assumes so terrible an importance, it seems necessary to your reputation, that your voice should be distinctly heard. It is not enough that you have long ago published the most unqualified opinions upon some branches of this subject: it now appears with additional features, upon which you have not spoken, and it must not be forgotten, that your authority is claimed by those who advocate slavery on the broad grounds of right and expediency.

Should you think proper to listen to this humble expression of the wish of many who feel for you the greatest veneration; and should your opinion produce a more extensive prevalence of the doctrines contained in the *Declaration of Independence*, you will have added in no small degree to the obligations we owe you, and to the happiness and strength of that nation whose foundation was laid in the principles of eternal justice. A REPUBLICAN.

For the National Recorder.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

An Address to the Public; particularly to the Members of the Legislature of New York, proposing a Plan for improving Female Education. By Mrs. Emma Willard. Second edition, 12mo. pp. 60, price 37½ cts.

It is almost impossible to assign a satisfactory cause, for the little attention that

is paid to the subject of the book before us. Exerting the most important influence upon the whole mass of society, it would, *a priori*, be supposed to be one of the topics which have been most profoundly discussed and most clearly illustrated. Perhaps the neglect has arisen from the fact that he who labours in this field must not expect to see the effect that his toils will produce. Like the planter of oaks, he must care for futurity.

So little of what has been written on the subject is of a practical nature, that we have been somewhat prejudiced against any inquiry into it, and will confess that we began to read this very interesting book with little hope of pleasure or instruction. We shall be glad if our agreeable disappointment, have the effect of calling to it the attention of any of our readers. We make an extract from it that will afford some idea of the manner and spirit in which it is written, and intend to return to it hereafter.

The most perfect method of female education, is that conducted by parents in the tranquil retreat of *home*. The purity and delicacy of the youthful mind is there exposed to less danger; the chill of selfishness is less likely to seize upon the affections, when in the midst of those with whom a common interest is acknowledged, and for whom an habitual love and veneration is felt, than when surrounded by strangers, and under the care of those whose manners and qualifications may be the subjects of discussion. No kindness of temper in a teacher can fully compensate for the want of the guiding hand of maternal affection. But there are many mothers whose time is so much occupied, or whose own improvement has been so much neglected, that they are unable to fulfil this duty with propriety, and it becomes necessary to devise some plan for better instruction for their daughters than they can give them. Of the proper mode of performing this, we do not consider ourselves at present capable of forming an opinion worthy the notice of our readers, and shall be satisfied with calling their attention to the subject, and introducing to them this little volume, the author of which will receive the silent thanks of all who peruse it. PATER.

Of the Principles by which Education should be regulated.

To contemplate the principles which should regulate systems of instruction, and consider how little those principles have been regarded in educating our sex, will show the defects of female education in a still stronger point of light, and will also afford a standard, by which any plan for its improvement may be measured.

Education should seek to bring its subjects to the perfection of their moral, intellectual and physical nature: in order, that they may be of the greatest possible use to themselves and others: or, to use a different expression, that they may be the means of the greatest possible happiness of which they are capable, both as to what they enjoy, and what they communicate.

Those youth have the surest chance of enjoying and communicating happiness, who are best qualified, both by internal dispositions, and external habits, to perform with readiness, those duties, which their future life will most probably give them occasion to practise.

Studies and employments should, therefore, be selected, from one or both of the following considerations; either, because they are peculiarly fitted to improve the faculties; or, because they are such, as the pupil will most probably have occasion to practise in future life.

These are the principles, on which systems of male education are founded; but female education has not yet been systematized. Chance and confusion reign here. Not even is youth considered in our sex, as in the other, a season, which should be wholly devoted to improvement. Among families, so rich as to be entirely above labour, the daughters are hurried through the routine of boarding school instruction, and at an early period introduced into the gay world; and, thenceforth, their only object is amusement. Mark the different treatment, which the sons of these families receive. While their sisters are gliding through the mazes of the midnight dance, they employ the lamp, to treasure up for future use the riches of ancient wisdom; or to gather strength and expansion of mind, in exploring the wonderful paths of philosophy. When the youth of the two sexes has been spent so differently, is it strange, or is nature in fault, if more mature age has brought such a difference of character, that our sex have been considered by the other, as the pampered, wayward babies of society, who must have some rattle put into our hands, to keep us from doing mischief to ourselves or others?*

Another difference in the treatment of the sexes is made in our country, which, though not equally pernicious to society, is more pathetically unjust to our sex. How often have we seen a student, who, returning from his literary pursuits, finds a sister, who was his equal in acquirements, while their advantages were equal, of whom he is now ashamed. While his youth was devoted to study, and he was furnished with the means, she, without an object of improvement, drudged at home, to assist in the support of the father's family, and perhaps to contribute to her brother's subsistence abroad; and now, a being of a lower order, the rustic innocent wonders and weeps at his neglect.

Not only has there been a want of system concerning female education, but much of what has been done, has proceeded upon mistaken principles.

One of these is, that, without a regard to the

* Several noted writers have recommended certain accomplishments to our sex, to keep us from scandal and other vices; or to use Mr. Addison's expression, "to keep us out of harm's way."

different periods of life, proportionate to their importance, the education of females has been too exclusively directed, to fit them for displaying to advantage the charms of youth and beauty. Though it may be proper to adorn this period of life, yet, it is incomparably more important, to prepare for the serious duties of maturer years. Though well to decorate the blossom, it is far better to prepare for the harvest. In the vegetable creation, nature seems but to sport, when she embellishes the flower; while all her serious cares are directed to perfect the fruit.

Another error is, that it has been made the first object in educating our sex, to prepare them to please the other. But reason and religion teach, that we too are primary existences; that it is for us to move, in the orbit of our duty, around the holy centre of perfection, the companions, not the satellites of men; else, instead of shedding around us an influence, that may help to keep them in their proper course, we must accompany them in their wildest deviations.

I would not be understood to insinuate, that we are not, in particular situations, to yield obedience to the other sex. Submission and obedience belong to every being in the universe, except the great Master of the whole. Nor is it a degrading peculiarity to our sex, to be under human authority. Whenever one class of human beings, derive from another the benefits of support and protection, they must pay its equivalent, obedience. Thus while we receive those benefits from our parents, we are all, without distinction of sex, under their authority; when we receive them from the government of our country, we must obey our rulers; and when our sex take the obligations of marriage, and receive protection and support from the other, it is reasonable, that we too should yield obedience. Yet is neither the child, nor the subject, nor the wife, under human authority, but in subservience to the divine. Our highest responsibility is to God, and our highest interest is to please him; therefore, to secure this interest, should our education be directed.

Neither would I be understood to mean, that our sex should not seek to make themselves agreeable to the other. The error complained of, is that the taste of men, whatever it might happen to be, has been made a standard for the formation of the female character. In whatever we do, it is of the utmost importance, that the rule, by which we work, be perfect. For if otherwise, what is it, but to err upon principle? A system of education, which leads one class of human beings to consider the approbation of another, as their highest object, teaches, that the rule of their conduct should be the will of beings imperfect and erring like themselves, rather than the will of God, which is the only standard of perfection.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Jan. 25.—The committee of finance were instructed to prepare and report a bill to remit the duties which may be payable on a statue of general Washington, to be imported from Europe, executed by the marquis Canova, for the state of North Carolina.—Mr. Rufus King, elected a senator from the state of New York, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat. Mr. Otis addressed the Senate this day, at considerable length, in reply to Mr. Pinkney, and in favour of the restriction on Missouri. Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, has the floor, and will speak to-morrow on the same subject.

Jan. 26.—Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, addressed the Senate at considerable length, in opposition to the restriction, and in reply to its advocates.

Jan. 27.—The Senate resumed the Maine and Missouri bill; and Mr. Ruggles, Mr. Trimble, Mr. Morril, and Mr. Logan, successively spoke to the question before the House. The further consideration of the subject was then postponed to to-morrow; when Mr. Roberts takes the floor again, in support of his motion for the restriction on Missouri. The resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, as it respects the choice of electors of President and Vice President of the United States, and the election of the Representatives in the Congress of the United States, was passed by a vote of 29 to 13: the requisite vote is two-thirds present.

Jan. 28.—Mr. Van Dyke, of Delaware, spoke nearly two hours, against the proposed restriction on Missouri; and then the further consideration of the subject was postponed to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 25.—After some minor business, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on the bill authorizing the people of Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, &c. Several important propositions were successively made in the course of the sitting, to amend the bill, and a great deal of discussion took place; a view of which, from the late hour of adjournment, could not be prepared for this morning's paper. The committee rose without deciding on any question.

Jan. 26.—The proposition under consideration was an amendment, offered yesterday, to the second section of the bill by Mr. Storrs, substantially to alter the limits of the proposed state, so as to make the Missouri river the northern boundary thereof; [with the view of drawing a line on which those in favour of and those opposed to the slave restriction, might compromise their views—his reasons therefore, as well as those of others, for and against the proposition, will be given hereafter.] Mr. Storrs rose and withdrew the amendment which he had offered yesterday, and in lieu thereof submited the following:

And provided further, and it is hereby enacted, That, forever hereafter, neither slavery nor involuntary servitude (except in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted,) shall exist in the territory of the United States, lying north of the 38th degree of north latitude, and west of the river Mississippi, and the boundaries of the state of Missouri, as established by this act. *Provided,* that any person escaping into the said territory,

from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed in any of the states, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed according to the laws of the United States in such case provided, to the person claiming his or her labour or service as aforesaid.

On this motion a debate ensued, of a desultory character. Messrs. Randolph, Lowndes, Mercer, Brush, Smith of Maryland, Storrs, and Clay successively followed each other. The question being taken on the motion of Mr. Storrs, was decided in the negative. The reading of the bill proceeded as far as the fourth section; when Mr Taylor, of New York, proposed to amend the bill by incorporating in that section the following provision:

Section 4, line 25, insert the following after the word "states:" "And shall ordain and establish, that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said state, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: *Provided, always*, that any person escaping into the same, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed in any other state, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labour or service as aforesaid; *And provided, also*, That the said provision shall not be construed to alter the condition or civil rights of any person now held to service or labour in the said territory.

The main question of the restriction on slavery in the future state of Missouri, being thus fully before the House, and the usual hour of adjournment having arrived, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Jan. 27.—The order of the day on the Missouri bill being announced, Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, moved the postponement of the order of the day to this day week. His object was in the mean time to consider, in the hope of its adoption, a proposition for the prohibition of the further introduction of slavery west of the Mississippi. Should such a measure be adopted, the territories in that quarter would be placed on the same footing as the ordinance of 1787 had placed the Northwestern territory. The question now agitated in Congress might then perhaps be left to the good sense of the people of the states to be formed out of that territory; and, should any question present itself on the subject of the admission of slavery into any such state, it might be left for the proper tribunal, the supreme court, to determine it. The proposed postponement was opposed by Mr. Edwards and Mr. Lowndes, on the ground that it would only serve to procrastinate the interchange of opinions on the question now fairly before the House, which, whatever else was done, would certainly take place, and could not be prevented. Mr. Edwards was opposed to any prohibition whatever, of the nature proposed, or in the way of compromise. The motion to postpone was negatived; and the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on the bill for authorizing the people of Missouri to form a constitution, &c.—Mr. Taylor's motion to amend the bill by imposing a restriction on slavery being under consideration, Mr. Taylor, of New York, delivered a speech in support of his motion, which occupied about two hours. Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, followed, and spoke some time against the right of Congress to impose the restriction.

Jan. 28.—After some other business, the House resumed the subject of the Missouri bill. Mr Holmes, of Massachusetts, resumed the floor, and occupied about two hours in concluding the argument which he commenced yesterday against the proposed restriction. Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, followed on the same side, but had not proceeded far in his argument, when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

Jan. 26.—*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws of this commonwealth regulating *auctions*, so as that any citizen may carry on the business of auctioneer within the city and county of Philadelphia, who shall pay for a license and give satisfactory security for the payment of the duties to the state, and for the fulfilment of his engagements with those who place property in his hands for sale.

Jan. 27.—A resolution presented, stating the expense and inconvenience of the present militia system, and that a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the militia law, that there be but one day of training, and that those who are conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms be not required to pay more than an equivalent for personal service.

Jan. 29.—Mr. Raguet made a report on the present distressed and embarrassed state of the commonwealth. Laid on the table; ordered, that 300 copies of this report be printed for the use of the members.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 22.—The bill to prevent horse-racing passed a third reading.

Jan. 24.—The bill to prevent partial assignments passed.

Jan. 26.—The bill for the relief of the Grand Lodge passed.—Mr. Lehman, from the committee on inland navigation, presented a bill for the improvement of the state.—The bill making appointments in this state incompatible with offices under the United States being under consideration, an amendment to prevent justices of the peace from holding any other office of trust or profit within this commonwealth was offered, and, after considerable debate, negatived—yeas 15, nays 73.

Jan. 27.—A bill was reported for the prevention of vice and immorality and of unlawful gaming, and to restrain disorderly sports and dissipation.—Also, one for the reduction of the salaries of the governor and secretary of the commonwealth, and reducing the daily pay of the members of the legislature.—A bill relative to the incompatibility of a judge to hold any other office within this state was passed.—The members of the city and county of Philadelphia were appointed a committee to inquire what justices of the peace had been concerned in kidnapping.—The directors for the Philadelphia and Pennsylvania banks were chosen.—The following resolution was reported:

Whereas, the United States, during the protracted wars of Europe, have derived great benefits from an extended agriculture and commerce, which can no longer belong to them, since the vast population which composed the armies of the continent have been distributed amongst the various branches of productive industry: And whereas, since the independence of our country, owing to lucrative inducements held out by the great foreign demand for our productions, the nation has been supplied from the workshops of foreign countries, not only with those commodities which belong to the class of superfluities, but with those which are vitally important to the comfort of the people: And whereas, the same reciprocity, which has been the foundation of a trade mutually advantageous, cannot in the nature of things continue to the extent which has heretofore prevailed, in consequence whereof, we must look at home for a market for most of our agricultural products: And whereas, the raising up within the bosom of the republic, of a class of citizens who will be able to supply those articles of manufacture which are essential to our comfort, will be a means of creating a demand at home, for what we cannot find a sale abroad, and of rendering our country independent of foreign nations, in regard to those supplies which our soil, climate and industry can produce: And whereas, the rivalry of foreign manufactures, aided by the protection of their respective governments, whose interests are intimately connected with their support, will naturally be exerted to depress and strangle the efforts of those, whose envied success may drain them of their population, and whose future competition may drive them from their accustomed markets: And whereas, in addition to that protection, *which a patriotic people should be ever ready to extend, by a preference of domestic to foreign fabrics*, the helping hand of government is requisite to overbalance those difficulties which are invariably presented to infant enterprises: Therefore,

Resolved, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence and exertions in favour of the passage of such laws as may afford to the manufacturing interests of the country, a fair prospect of success against a forced foreign competition, and that the article of iron, one of the chief staples of Pennsylvania, be particularly recommended to their attention.

Jan. 28.—Mr. Duane made a report relative to domestic economy, the general stagnation of business, and the establishment of a loan office.

Jan. 29.—A bill was reported to prevent the holding of fairs in this commonwealth.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Monday, January 24th, 1820.

The court was opened, and silence commanded while a commission appointing a president of the court should be read. The prothonotary then read the commission from the governor, under the great seal of the state, appointing JOHN HALLOWELL, esq. president of the court.

The commission having been read, the judge took his seat on the bench, and delivered an address appropriate to the occasion in the presence of his honour the chief justice of the supreme court, a large number of the gentlemen of the bar, the special jury, and many others composing a large audience. After the judge had concluded his address, a copy was requested by the gentlemen of the bar, for publication, and is as follows:—

By the commission just read it will be perceived that the chief executive magistrate of this commonwealth, has selected me for the honourable, important, and highly responsible situation of president of this court; I feel deeply sensible of the affectionate partiality of my late brethren of the bar, and of the good opinion of many of our most respectable fellow citizens, whose recommendations have in no small degree operated to produce this appointment. It is with real and unfeigned diffidence of my own qualifications, that I enter upon the performance of the task assigned me: I shall however endeavour to merit the confidence reposed in me, by a faithful, diligent and zealous attention to the duties of my station.

I deem it not improper briefly to state, what, according to my present impressions, will be the course of my official conduct; I know the rights and privileges of the *bar*, and shall pay a sacred regard to them—I know the respect due from the *bar* to the *bench*—and cannot doubt that it will in general be freely and cheerfully accorded; if necessary, however, in particular instances, as far as my voice prevails—it will be *exacted*.

A cordial and harmonious intercourse between the court and the bar is of vital importance in the administration of justice.

The legal and constitutional rights of jurors shall be *by me* preserved inviolate; and while I shall carefully refrain from invading *their* province in the decisions of questions of *fact in civil cases*—I shall as carefully resist every attempt on the part of counsel or jurors, to take from the court and transfer to the jury, the inherent and invaluable right of reserving to themselves the decision of questions of law.

In *criminal* cases I shall concede to jurors the right of deciding both the *law* and the *fact*, if they choose to exercise it, believing nevertheless, that it is always their duty to pay a respectful deference to the opinion of the court in point of law; it is in my judgment essential to liberty that these principles should be asserted and maintained.

The various duties of the president of this court, while sitting as judge of the courts of oyer and terminer, quarter sessions, register's court, and orphans' court, shall receive from me, in conjunction with my associates, the most careful and deliberate attention.

In the execution of the important trust confided to me by this appointment, I hope for the cordial and harmonious co-operation of my associates on the bench, and of my late brethren of the bar (from whom I separate after an intercourse of more than thirty years with sentiments of respectful attachment). I shall confidently rely upon their firm support when I am *right* and upon their kind indulgence (which I fear will be too often required) when I am *wrong*.

I cannot conclude this communication, without paying a just tribute of respect and venera-

tion to the memory of my departed predecessor; his unremitted attention to the laborious duties of the various judicial stations, from an early period of life to an advanced age—the integrity of his character and private virtues, will long entitle him to the grateful recollections of the citizens of this commonwealth.

I devoutly implore the assistance and protection of that Being, who is himself, the fountain of justice; but whose, "tender mercies are over all his works," and in whom are hidden, "all the treasures of wisdom and of knowledge;" that he would condescend to enlighten mine understanding, enable me to do "his will and walk in his way;" to "execute justice in mercy;" to become, as far as a judge ought to be, "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well."

At a meeting of the members of the Bar of Philadelphia, held in the county court house on the 27th of January, 1820,

S. Levy, esq. was appointed chairman, and James S. Smith, secretary.

The following answer to the address of John Hallowell, esq. president of the court of common pleas, to the bar, on the 24th instant, was unanimously adopted—and J. M. Broome, S. Ewing, and P. A. Browne, esquires, were appointed a committee to present it, on behalf of the bar, to judge Hallowell.

Answer.—The members of the bar from which you have been selected to preside over the court of common pleas, reciprocate the feelings of affection and respect which you have expressed to them in taking your leave; and under any other circumstances would have viewed your separation with unmingled regret.

You carry with you to the bench their unfeigned regards, earned by your liberality as a lawyer, and urbanity as a gentleman; and they receive, from the recollection of these qualities, an assurance of the harmony which ought to exist between the court and the bar.

In the conflict of opinion, and the zeal of controversy, they may often need the moderating influence of the court, and sometimes have occasion for their indulgence. In either case they are confident they will see the hand of a friend.

The bench is supplied from the bar: and the honest judge who never forgets that he was once an advocate, cannot appeal in vain to the bar for their cordial support.

If any of them should differ from you in opinion, they will at least believe that you have been influenced neither by caprice, prejudice, nor partiality, but solely by the temperate convictions of your own judgment; and while they may feel the effect as unwelcome, they will acknowledge the motive to be pure.

The members of the bar know how to appreciate the talents and worth of each other, and generally reward both with their respect and esteem. Rely then, sir, on their liberal support of you in the arduous duties of your office, and accept of their best wishes for your health and happiness.

S. Levy, *Chairman.*
James S. Smith, *Secretary.*

NEW YORK.

Legislative.—An act was passed on the 20th inst. in the house of assembly, for the transmission of the statutes of this state which may hereafter be enacted, to the seat of the general government.

The committee on the subject of state prisons, have reported that the actual expense of these institutions to the state, exclusive of the expenses of building and repairing, will exceed $50,000, for the last year. No deduction, however, has been made for the labour of the convicts at Auburn. The committee state with regret, that from the information before them, these institutions (at the same time that they are burdensome and expensive) have failed to answer the purposes of correction, which it was hoped and believed they would do: this fact is but too clearly proven, from the number of prisoners that are now confined on second and third convictions, which in the prison at Auburn, amount to an eighth part of the whole number confined.

From this view of the subject, the committee recommend an immediate revisal of our laws, and that a total new system, for the employment and government of convicts, be immediately reported to the house. The committee also state, that institutions for the punishment and correction of criminals in the adjacent states, are not only so managed as to answer that great object, but are at the same time rendered profitable instead of expensive to the state.

The committee therefore recommend, that they be authorized to send so many of their number as they may think proper, to examine the prisons at Philadelphia, Trenton, and Vermont, and that they report all the facts relative to their government to the legislature, together with such amendment of the law and police of our prisons as they shall think advisable, and that if the above system is approved, that the legislature provide for the expense.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Mordecai M. Noah, for the purchase of Grand island, with the intention of founding thereon a colony of Jews, have brought in a bill authorizing the sale thereof to him. The island to be surveyed and appraised. One-eighth of the appraised value is to be paid before issuing the patent, and bonds to be given for the balance, payable in eight equal annual instalments.

[*Alb. Reg.*

NEW JERSEY.

House of Assembly, Jan. 24.—A committee was appointed to report upon the practicability and propriety of entering upon the business of opening the canal from the Delaware to the Raritan.

Jan. 27.—The bill to secure an equal distribution of the estates of insolvents, who make over their property to assignees for the use of their creditors, was passed.

KENTUCKY.

The law giving damages of 10 per cent. on protested bills of exchange, has been repealed.

MISSOURI QUESTION.

It is yet attempted to impress the public mind, in defiance of repeated contradictions, that this is a question which involves *an extension of slavery*, that is, the multiplication of

slaves in our country. Once for all, no such question is presented to the consideration of Congress, or of the nation. The question concerns only the *diffusion* or the *concentration* of slaves now in the country. There is not in the Congress of the United States, a single individual who would raise his hand in favour of authorizing the introduction of slaves into the United States—or, in other words, in favour of the extension of slavery. Justice to the character of our country requires that this should be distinctly understood, and never overlooked, as it frequently is, in the newspaper discussions of what is called the Missouri question. [*Nat. Int.*

The legislature of *Illinois* has passed a vote of censure upon one of their senators (Mr. Thomas) for his vote last year against the restriction.

The following resolves have passed the General Assembly of *Ohio*.

Whereas, the existence of slavery in our country has ever been deemed a great moral and political evil, and its tendency directly calculated to impair our national character, and materially affecting our national happiness; and inasmuch as the extension of a slave population in the United States is fraught with the most fearful consequences to the permanency and durability of our republican institutions: and whereas, the subject of the admission of slavery in the new state of Missouri is at this time before the Congress of the United States:—Therefore,

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the state of Ohio, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their zealous endeavours to prevent the adoption of so odious and dangerous a measure.

Resolved further, That his excellency the Governor be instructed to send a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States.

Havanna, January 6, 1820.

Slave Trade.—"I find there have been entered at the custom house, from 1st September to 31st December, 6474 negroes, making an average of almost 20,000 annually; vessels arrive almost daily and make great voyages. During the month of December last, there were 143 arrivals, of which 81 were American, and 87 clearances, of which 52 were American.

From the Speech of the Governor of Massachusetts—"May the time soon come, when all the American people shall entertain an unwavering belief, that no partial means can cure, no temporary expedients relieve the embarrassments of the times; but, that their ultimate removal must be sought in the power of just laws and virtuous habits."

Deaths in Baltimore, from the 17th to the 24th ult.—30.

Deaths in Philadelphia, from the 22d to the 29th ult.—58.

Deaths in Charleston, from the 9th to the 16th ult.—13.

Statistics.

UNITED STATES' NAVY.

The following is an official list of the vessels of War of the United States:

SHIPS OF THE LINE.

Columbus	74	Independence	74
Chippewa	74	New Orleans	74
Franklin	74	Washington	74

FRIGATES.

Constitution	44	Java	44
Congress	36	Macedonian	36
Constellation	36	Mohawk	32
Fulton, (steam frigate)	30	Superior	44
Guerriere	44	United States	44

SHIPS.

Alert	18	Louisiana receiving ship	18
Confiance	32	Ontario	18
Cyane	24	Peacock	18
Erie	18	Queen Charlotte	14
General Pike	24	Saratoga	22
Hornet	18	Blockship	22
John Adams	24		

BRIGS.

Detroit	18	Niagara	18
Enterprize	12	Oneida	14
Ætna	none	Ranger	14
Jefferson	18	Raven	14
Jones	18	Sylph	16
Lawrence	20	Spark	12
Madison	18	Spitfire	bomb

SCHOONERS.

Asp	2	Linnet	16
Corporation	none	Lynx	6
Despatch	2	Nonsuch	6
Eagle	12	Porcupine	1
Fox	4	Surprise	6
Ghent	1	Ticonderoga	14
Hornet	6	Vengeance	bomb

SLOOP—Lady of the Lake, 1.

BARGES, GALLIES, GUN-BOATS, &c.

At Sackett's Harbour, 15 barges, no armament.
At White Hall, 6 gallies, 2 guns each.
At Boston, 1 anchor hoy.
At Newport, gun-boat, No. 95.
At New York, gun-boat, No. 8.
At Baltimore, 3 barges.
At Norfolk, gun-boats, Nos. 72, 76.
At Charleston, (S. C.) gun-boats, Nos. 158, 168.
At New Orleans, Bulldog, (felucca,) 2 guns, and 2 launches.

EXPORTS FROM SAVANNAH.

From 1st October, 1819, *to 1st January*, 1820.

	Bales of Sea Island Cotton.	Bales of Upland Cotton.	Tierces Rice.	Hhds. Tobacco.
Oct. 1819.				
West Indies	00	00	80	0
Coastwise	00	462	00	0
Nov. 1819.				
Liverpool	45	1485	00	0
Nantz	00	251	103	0
West Indies	00	00	100	0
Coastwise	00	1570	40	0
Dec. 1819.				
Liverpool	673	8158	00	0

Havre	22	2467	00	0
Nantz	23	450	30	0
Rouen	00	720	00	0
West Indies	00	00	285	2
Coastwise	00	3290	424	0
Total	763	18853	1062	2
Oct. 1, 1818, to Jan. 1, 1819,	213	13594	1703	18

EXPORTS FROM CHARLESTON, S. C.

From 1st October, 1819, *to 31st December*, 1819.

	Bales Sea Islands.	Bales Uplands.	Tierces Rice.
Coastwise	00	1,644	1,155
London	95	723	268
Liverpool	1,568	14,452	172
Glasgow, &c.	761	3,075	70
France	182	7,737	459
North of Europe	69	4,585	854
West Indies	00	00	5,029
Bales	2,675	32,216	8,007
During same period last yr.	592	17,046	4,764
	2,063	15,170	3,243

[*Amer. Centinel.*

COMMERCE OF ALEXANDRIA.

Inspection of Flour.

Year ending Sept. 11,	1811,	237,450	barrels.
	1812,	188,861	do.
	1813,	180,247	do.
	1814,	101,989	do.
	1815,	110,623	do.
	1816,	158,553	do.
	1817,	217,621	do.
	1818,	158,746	do.
	1819,	176,922	do.

Domestic produce exported to foreign ports, as valued at the Custom House.

1815	$2,356,221
1816	1,110,707
1817	1,539,662
1818	1,167,169
1819	935,781

Duties arising from the importation of foreign merchandise, direct to the port of Alexandria, for the year 1819, amount to 135,513 dollars.

[*Nat. Intel.*

BALTIMORE INSPECTIONS,

For the year ending 31st December, 1819.

Wheat flour	454,569 bbls	increase	19,604
do	22,468 half do	do	3,416
Rye flour	2,884 bbls	decrease	16,274
do	32 half do		
Corn meal	2,302 casks	decrease	2,200
Pork	8,638 bbls	increase	900
do	216 half do	do	50
Beef	4,492 bbls		
do	75 half do		
Herrings	61,168 bbls	increase	4,733
Mackerel	4,050 bbls		
do	406 half do		
Shad	11,587 bbls	increase	4,603
do	171 half do		
Codfish, pickled	47 bbls		
Butter	4,798 kegs	increase	1,194
Lard	6,823 kegs	do	2,137
Domest. liquors	22,398 small casks	dec.	2,000
do do	12,647 large casks		
Foreign do	2,714 casks	increase	1,200
Oil, &c.	505 large casks	incr.	1,500
do	934 small casks		
Ullages	2,231 casks		
Flaxseed	379 casks	decrease	1,000

Miscellany.

INTERESTING STORY.

An attempt at Murder—From an English paper.

On Thursday, Henry Stent, a butcher, residing at No. 4, Arabella Row, Pimlico, London, was taken into custody, at the Saracen's Head inn, Snowhill, for an attempt to murder his wife. The woman had eloped from him in the month of March, 1818, with a fellow of the name of Seaton, a broker, in that neighbourhood, who had been the intimate friend of the husband, and was nearly supported by him and his family. The guilty pair left the country for America, and shortly after their arrival at Philadelphia, Seaton deserted her, leaving her in great distress in a foreign land: with much difficulty she procured a passage to England, and after encountering great perils at sea, arrived at Liverpool, from whence she proceeded to London, and wrote to her husband from the Saracen's Head. About half past six in the afternoon he arrived, and on inquiring for Mrs. Stent, was shown into the room to her; there were no other persons in the room but themselves. Shortly after, Thomas Pithouse, a waiter at the inn, being in the passage leading to the back yard, heard a violent shriek, and immediately a second; and before he and his fellow servant could get to the room door, a third; they both rushed into the room; his fellow servant was first, who immediately cried out, "Thomas, the man has got a knife;" the woman at the same time cried out, "Oh, he will kill me!" The man then stabbed the woman with great violence in the throat, saying, "I have accomplished my purpose; I wish for nothing but to suffer; I know I shall suffer." She was taken on a shutter to the hospital. Hodson, an assistant at Giltspur-street Compter, was sent for to take the prisoner. On his entering the room, Stent immediately said, "I am the man," and surrendered himself without making the smallest resistance. On searching him, there were found only a few shillings, part of a razor case, which he had used as a sheath for the knife while in his pocket, and the letter he had received from his wife in the morning. He was examined before the sitting alderman at Guildhall on Friday, and when asked if he wished to say any thing for himself, he bowed respectfully to the alderman, and simply replied "No sir." He was then remanded till Monday, and was conveyed back to the Compter in a coach, accompanied by his brother and his cousin.

The circumstances of this case are fully detailed by the witnesses produced against the prisoner.

He is a young man about 28 years old, was respectably dressed in black, with a white waistcoat, and appeared perfectly cool and collected, but without any appearance of impudence or bravado.

The first witness called was Thomas Pithouse, waiter at the Saracen's Head, who stated, that the woman came to the inn by the Liverpool coach, between 10 and 11 o'clock on Thursday morning, had breakfast, and desired to be furnished with paper, &c. to write a letter: she wrote one, which was sent by a porter to Pimlico; she remained within doors the remainder of the day; and about half past six in the afternoon, after she had her tea, the prisoner arrived, and on inquiring for Mrs. Stent, was shown into the room to her; there were no other persons in the room but themselves. Shortly after, he (the witness) being in the passage leading to the back yard, heard a violent shriek, and immediately a second; and before he and his fellow servant could get to the room door, a third: they both rushed into the room; his fellow servant was first, who immediately cried out, "Thomas, the man has got a knife;" the woman at the same time cried out, "Oh, he will kill me!" His companion then made a snatch to get the knife, but missed his hold; the man then altered the direction of the knife, and grasping it full in his hand, stabbed the woman with great violence in the throat. He then said, "I have accomplished my purpose; I wish for nothing but to suffer; I know I shall suffer." The wife replied, "Yes, you have Henry, and I freely forgive you; come and kiss me." The prisoner then knelt down and kissed her twice, which she returned, saying, "I hope the law will not take hold of you; you are the best of husbands, and I am the very worst of wives, and I hope my fate will be a warning to all bad wives." She was then taken on a shutter to the hospital, and in her way thither, she was continually calling on her dear Henry, wishing him to kiss her, and begging him to give her his hand; one of the persons attending, took hold of her extended hand, which she then closed, most affectionately, saying, "God bless you, I shall now die happy,"—mistaking the stranger's hand for that of her husband.

At this part of the evidence, which was given with much feeling on the part of the witness, the prisoner's fortitude seemed to be quitting him, his lip quivered, the big tear stood on his eye, and his whole countenance evinced he was greatly agitated and affected, but after a short interval he recovered his composure.

Thomas Turner, the porter, said he was the first person in the room; he saw the woman on her back on the floor, and the man kneeling on her stomach; on his coming in, the man rose up, and perceiving he had a knife, he (the witness) drew back, and before he could get to the prisoner to seize him, he stabbed the woman in the neck, as described by Pithouse: he then said, "Don't be alarmed; I will not hurt any of you; I have accomplished my purpose:" he then let the knife drop from his hand. On the witness observing to him, what a rash man he was to commit such a deed, and that he signed his own death-warrant, the prisoner replied, he was perfectly satisfied; she had been a base woman: on which his wife said, "Indeed I have; I freely forgive you, and hope no harm will come to you." This witness also corroborated Pithouse's account of the affecting scene that subsequently took place between the husband and wife, and the expressions of penitence and affection used by the latter while being conveyed to the hospital.

Hodson, an assistant at Giltspur-street Compter, produced the knife and letter, which was nearly in these words—

"*August* 6, 1819.

"Henry—You, no doubt, will be offended at my writing to you, one that I have used so ill; but, believe me, I have considered of my crime, and I will repent, if possible. Oh, Henry! I have suffered more than I can tell you, in crossing the seas; there was nothing but storms and trouble, and the ship was lost. But you, perhaps, already know that I have put my trust in God for safety in crossing them again, and have got safe to England once more to throw myself at your feet, and implore your pity, if you cannot pardon me: but oh! for one moment consider before my doom is fixed. Indeed, I am penitent, and sorry for my sins; and hope you will hear my prayer for mercy, as well as that God which I have offended. But if my story was told by any other than me, you would see what a villain he was. If you find you cannot forgive—but oh! that thought makes me tremble—do not let my dear father and mother know you have heard of me, for that would bring their troubles on afresh to their minds, (that is, if their lives are spared,) and I hope I have not got that to answer for.

"All I wish, is to pass the remainder of my days in obscurity, or in the workhouse, if you think proper, or in any other place; do not desert me, for God's sake, do not. I have come from America, landed on Tuesday morning, and at night left Liverpool; and this morning got to the Saracen's Head, where I shall await your answer with the greatest distress. If you please to let me have some of the clothes I left, as I have not a gown to wear. Oh! Henry, think well before you say what shall be my fate; only ask your own heart. Do not tell any body that you know of my being in England, but think what a journey for a lone woman to take. I do not know when you will get this, but, if you can, let me know to-night what is to be my lot. Indeed, I will be content on bread and water, if I can but obtain your forgiveness. Oh! Henry, be not deaf to my prayers; I know it is a crime, I have often heard you say, you never would forgive; only write to say you will pardon me, and do what you like after; but do not let any of my friends know that I have wrote to you—grant me that request, if you cannot grant any more. Let me know, for I had only 2*l.* 5*s.* to bring me to London. MARIA STENT.

"*One o'clock.*"

On the prisoner's being taken to the Compter, he asked for pen and paper, and wrote a note to his sister: this was taken to her by Hodson, but he thought it right to bring the note back after she had read it. The note was then produced and read, as follows:

"Dear Eliza—I have been to the Saracen's Head and seen Maria, and from what has passed between us, I am now in Giltspur-street Comp-

ter. I must leave it to you to break the matter in the best way you can to our dear father and mother. HENRY STENT."

On the other side was written—

"I have stabbed her, but would not put that on the other side, for fear of shocking you too suddenly. It is of no use to come to-night, as you cannot be admitted; but I shall be glad to see some of you in the morning."

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

Upon inquiry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, on Monday, it was learnt that Mrs. Stent had passed a good night, and that she was, upon the whole, much better. Thus it would appear that she is likely to recover the effects of the wounds of the body, however painful those may be of the mind. She has been visited by her sisters and other members of her family, who feel it a duty, whatever may have been her failings, to offer her the consolations of affection in her melancholy situation. It seems that she has received five stabs; one on her arm, another on her hand, a third on her breast, a fourth on her right side, and a fifth in her neck. That in the right side is the most to be apprehended; but, if inflammation can be prevented, there is no serious danger. Mr. Stent still remains resigned to his fate. He says he anticipates death; and indeed shall welcome it as a relief from the misery he has felt ever since his wife's desertion. He was surprised on hearing that he had inflicted more than one wound, and said he was only conscious of giving one stab. His friends have endeavoured to console him, but he says he needs not consolation, as his mind is perfectly easy; he still seems to feel an affection for his wife, and hopes, that if she is to die, she may not linger in pain. The crime of which she had been guilty, he says, was one which he could not forgive; and the love he bore her rendered it the more agonizing to his feelings. The unhappy man seems painfully alive to his dishonour, and to the ingratitude with which he has been treated; and if the crime of which he has been guilty, can be excused under any circumstances, perhaps his case possesses the strongest claims to that excuse. We can imagine no affliction so great as the infidelity of a wife, in whose bosom a husband may have deposited his dearest affections and his honour, and who, brutalized by the suggestions of illicit passion, forgets the sacredness of her duty, and plunges herself into infamy and her husband into a state of wretchedness and despair, which, in a sensitive mind, can admit of no mitigation.

Mrs. Stent, we understand, is about 26, her husband about 28.

Seaton, the miscreant to whose overtures she became the willing victim, lived next door to her husband, and was treated by him with kindness. He was a married man, and at the time of his elopement with Mrs. S. had four children, and his wife was pregnant with a fifth. The elopement took place on the 21st of August last, and on the preceding evening Mrs. Stent and her husband drank tea with Seaton. After tea, Seaton engaged the husband at a game at cards, while his wife returned home, packed up all the moveables on which she could lay her hands, clothes, plate and money, and removed them to another place. After she had accomplished this object, she returned and finished the evening in a most convivial manner. The next morning she set off, and was not again seen by her husband till Thursday. About three weeks after the elopement, Seaton returned to his wife in the dead of the night, and demanded what money she had in her possession. She denied that she had any; but he persisted that she had, and insisted upon having it. The poor woman then urged the proximity of her confinement, and the calls of her other children. He was, however, deaf to these arguments; he shut the door, and with dreadful threats forced her to strip herself, and from her stays ripped 60*l.* with which he went off. His unhappy wife was soon after seized with the pangs of child-birth, and was delivered. The agonies of her mind on this occasion exceeded those of her body; she gave way to the full tide of misery which had burst upon her, and became raging mad. She died—and was soon followed by her helpless infant. Thus did vice triumph over the happiness of an innocent family! The death of the mother and infant was succeeded by the death of another child. Whatever property remained was soon dissipated in the necessary expenditures of the funeral, and the support of the surviving children, who were subsequently removed to the workhouse, where they now remain a burden to their parish. What may be the sensations of the guilty father when this heart-rending tale reaches his ears, it is impossible to anticipate; but if a shadow of feeling remain in his bosom, his misery cannot be less than his crime; nor can Mrs. Stent, who was the partner in his flight and the participator in his infamy, be less exposed to the horrors of remorse.

The following letter from an English settler, on the emigration of his countrymen to the United States, is written with more fairness and knowledge than most papers on the same subject that have gone from this country, and is likely to do much good where it is most wanted. The deficiency of style is amply compensated by the excellence of the matter.

From the London Monthly Magazine, Nov. 1819.

To the Editor—Sir, I consider it may be rendering some of my countrymen a service to answer the inquiries of "N. J," and proceed therefore to inform you that I am a native of Warwick, and have lived in the city of Philadelphia, for fifteen years; have repeatedly travelled from the British provinces of New Brunswick, &c. along the United States south and west, for upwards of a thousand miles, and consider myself fully acquainted with the country and its inhabitants, within that tract at least.

Many of my countrymen have written lately on emigration; but still many objects are either not noticed or not an-

swered satisfactorily, as respects persons wishing to migrate hither. Thus Birkbeck has attracted numbers to his settlement, who no doubt will be weak enough to expect to find his farm, and every thing in the country resembling English farms; having fine thorn hedges, undulating surface to the fields, here and there the rural cot, and the country steeple, and so on; but in these respects they will be mainly disappointed.

Persons not accustomed to travel southward from England can scarcely conceive the difference in the heat and power of the sun in summer, between the latitude of 52° (Liverpool) and that of 40° (Philadelphia); much less that of the Illinois and western country, 32° to 36°. Here we have it usually from 80° to 90° in the summer, and there it ranges up to 95° and continues much longer. The country in a great degree is flat, and of course not much relieved by refreshing breezes, produced by a mountainous and unlevel surface of country.

It is well known there is little attraction to an English emigrant northeast of the North or Hudson river, dividing the states of New York and Connecticut or Massachusetts, as the population is there sufficiently thick, and no particular facilities offer for new settlers. The western parts of the state of New York afford abundant opportunities for English or European settlers, who are farmers or labourers generally. The northern and western parts of the state of Pennsylvania afford a similar chance; and these two countries, (or parts of states,) I consider as more suited to English migration, than any other of the United States. There is nothing whatever inviting for this purpose in the state of Delaware, although land may be bought low, (say from 10 to 40 dollars per acre,) and you are not far removed from the thickest settled parts of the United States, and within easy reach of the great mart of Philadelphia, and of several market towns; and generally in a country as well inhabited as England is, on an average, in the country there. Yet still the lands are not very good, the country aguish, and the people rather more indolent and careless, from living in a slave state; and the boundary line from Pennsylvania is scarcely passed, without meeting a marked difference in the industry, habits and appearance of the country and people.

Maryland, Virginia, and all the southern and southwestern states, contain increasing objections;—increasing, as you advance southward, as increasing in heat and all the disagreeables of slavery. The states of the Ohio and the Illinois are less objectionable, as not permitting slavery: but the necessary remoteness of situation at present, as to the more improved Atlantic parts of the United States, and the great difficulty of a removal, if once settled there, would deter many, if on the spot, before deciding, instead of doing so on your side the Atlantic.

To an Englishman, I do not hesitate to say, that things will be found most suitable to his settling in the western parts of New York state, or in the northwestern, or any part of Pennsylvania. Climate, soil, habits, industry, course of life and pursuits in general, point out Pennsylvania to me as the most eligible spot or part of country. It may be necessary to declare, as I do with perfect truth, that I am not in any shape or way, directly or indirectly concerned or interested, nor any of my family or friends, in any lands or objects of any kind or sort, in so deciding. Fifty solitary acres, within 20 miles of this city, purchased with a view to a retreat, bound all my possessions of the land kind on earth.

Heat of climate and slavery decide my English feelings against a southern or southwestern settlement for my countrymen. Very excellent situations may hereafter offer in the Mississippi country, not below 36° at most of latitude, though rather say 40° for an English habit.

Your correspondent "N. J." has wished to consider his native country "as the freest, best and happiest" in the world.—This is common to people of every nation: but England is not the "happiest" country of Europe, compared even with France—where the great mass of the people live more at ease, and less oppressed with political evils even than in England. But France will always contain innumerable objections to an Englishman migrating there. Neither "N. J." however, nor any man can know the full measure of freedom, by living in any corner of Europe that I have heard or read of. Where shall he find entire religious freedom? Where live away from the influence of an established hierarchy; from the stigma of being a dissenter from the opinions of the majority; from the oppression of tythes, collected under the most absurd, stupid and antiquated customs? Where from the oppressions of a monarchy, the laws of which he has scarcely a hand in making? Where even from the risk or chance of military oppression, in one shape or other, sooner or later, either land or naval, to par-

take of contests he abhors, or be the victim of them in his person, his property or otherwise? If England should unhappily not escape a revolution during the crisis of the transition and its most frightful effects from war to peace, the delusion of "N. J." will be effectually dissipated; and what has been so many years anticipated, the English government will then pass almost instantaneously to a despotism—unless the people should prevail.

As to the "sort of workmen necessary" for "N. J." to employ, on a tract of 1,500 acres, I would advise him most cordially to drop every idea of that till he arrive in the United States. Hands of every kind and trade can be readily obtained here, and wages are now reducing considerably, owing to the prodigious influx of strangers, Irish and English, and to the approximation of specie payments, by the withdrawing from circulation all the surplus bank paper, and the consequent increase of the value of money. I say again to "N. J." hire no hands in Europe, none of any sort or kind: most trades are exercised as dexterously and competently here as in any part of the world; and from the earliest times, the American mechanics are allowed to exercise a degree of skill not always found in Europe, brought on from necessity and the difficulty of getting supplies of every article of convenience or use to be had there. Engagements made with workmen in England are not binding here, unless voluntarily confirmed, on landing, before the British consul, and then dubiously so, if otherwise coveted.

If "Germans" should be so particularly desired by "N. J." he can obtain them here, in most parts of Pennsylvania: but why Germans in particular? I would not advise "N. J." to bring out female servants, although done by myself with two such; one of whom very shortly left us, with the expense of her passage out of pocket: the other, it is true, turned out very well. Such things depend more on the event than on any general principles or advice that can be laid down. My advice, generally, is to bring nothing but the mere stock of clothes usually possessed by most persons, and as much money as ever they can raise. By depositing such money in the hands of some well established and perfectly safe house, either in London or Liverpool, whose solidity and general credit are undoubted and well known to us here: say in London, with Baring, Brothers, & Co., Samuel Williams, Bainbridge and Brown, or others of equal character and notoriety. If in Liverpool, with Rathbone, Hodgdon, & Cos., Cropper, Benson, & Co., T. and W. Earle, & Co., or others; and then procuring a letter of credit from such house there to their correspondent here, authorizing the emigrant to draw bills of exchange for the amount, to be sold for cash on their so drawing here. This simple mode is preferable to all others, and leaves the parties unincumbered with goods unsaleable on their arrival here; with guineas not easily procured and exported contrary to law; and, in the event of the loss of the ship at sea, the property would be lost to the family or connexions of the emigrant. English goods of most kinds are retailed here as low, or lower, than in London; and should some few articles cost more, the difference would be no object, when set against the mistakes and loss that might occur by bringing goods and merchandise, not worth its cost on arrival. I therefore again say to all my countrymen, bring nothing but yourselves, and as much money as possible, in the shape of bills of exchange as above described. The absurd advice of W. Fearon is, to bring ploughs, if bound to Illinois. I can only say, that two years ago, I saw an English complex plough, that had been imported by Mr. Bakewell, (of the great breeder's family in England,) and had cost ten pounds sterling at least, in perfect order, but was sold with his other goods when quitting his farm, 22 miles northwest of this city, for the petty sum of 60 cents, (about 2*s.* 9*d.* stg.) In fact, the American ploughs are far best suited to the country.

An English friend of mine, a farmer, three years here from Wisbeach, has just purchased a fine farm, 22 turnpike road miles from hence, near a village in Chester county, 220 acres, for the excessive low price of eighteen dollars thirty cents an acre (about four guineas only). It was bought at sheriff's sale, with excellent buildings. STAT NOMINIS UMBRA.

Philadelphia, July 10.

HAYTI.

In the Quarterly Review, No. XLII, there is an uncommonly well written article on the subject of the revolutions in this beautiful island, so much talked of and so little known. The following concluding paragraph is very impressive.

"Such is the present state of the northern part of Hayti. It presents in truth, an imposing and an awful spectacle; and very firm must be the nerves of that poli-

tician who can contemplate it *siccis oculis*, whether for good or for evil. We do not wish to despond; and it is yet, we fear, too early to triumph; but we cannot conceal from ourselves how much depends upon the personal character of the future rulers of this emancipated race. A third, worthy of Toussaint L'Ouverture and Henry I. the Numa and the Ancus of Hayti, may not arise in immediate succession; and we have yet to learn whether habits of obedience, and a love of order and discipline, will succeed to the influence of individual character, and perpetuate the action of that admirable system of polity which these two wonderful men have constructed and set in motion. Spain yet retains the larger, and we believe, the more fertile part of this noble island; but she retains it as an unproductive desert. We know not with what composure she contemplates the state of things beyond the immense *llanos* that separate her from a free and active population; but it becomes ourselves not to forget that the blue mountains of Jamaica are visible from St. Domingo. We would not, and indeed cannot, anticipate what is yet in the womb of time; but in the lap of peace and security it may not perhaps be unwise to meditate on an event which sooner or later must surely come to pass—we speak of the general emancipation of the negro race. With timely precautions, such a circumstance would not, in our humble opinion, be very deeply to be deprecated: and one of the most effectual of those precautions would be the extension of the present humane and judicious plan of giving the slaves some kind of education, and imbuing their minds with the principles of our holy religion. They would then be in a favourable state of preparation for the adoption of that system by the planters, which has so happily succeeded in the two governments of Hayti, and might cultivate the soil as free labourers, receiving, from the proprietor, one-fourth of the produce. However this may be, we cannot but rejoice in the good which has already been wrought, and express our ardent hopes that no attempts will be made to rivet afresh the chains of this meritorious people, and that the independence which they have conquered at the expense of so many sufferings will descend unimpaired to their posterity."

Spontaneous Combustion.—At my mills there was an iron kettle, used for holding ashes, it had remained with ashes in from the 5th mo. to the 9th mo., at which time flaxseed oil was by accident spilled into the ashes: in about twenty-four hours the ashes was found to be on fire, and wishing to have it fully ascertained, whether it was the oil which occasioned the ashes to take fire, I filled a kettle with cold dry ashes, in which I poured a pint of flaxseed oil, and in twenty-four hours I examined it, and found that as far as the oil had penetrated, the ashes was in a state of combustion, and on applying some shavings and chips of wood, it immediately caused them to blaze.

From an apprehension that many buildings have been consumed by fires from the foregoing cause, I have been induced to give publicity to the fact.

JOSEPH ATKINSON.

Ellicott's Patapsco Mills, 1st mo. 22d, 1820.

[*Morn. Chron.*

Tea Trade.—A small investment, usually of silver, broad cloth, Worcester china and other articles, of less than a million and a half per annum, puts in employ the finest ships in our mercantile marine at the largest freights—makes the largest return of profits known in trade, for a long series of years, to a great company; and to a host of dealers—and affords the *largest revenue* from any article of our consumption, our own growth and manufacture of malt excepted. A large part, and a long continuance of these profits and advantages, have been secured by the steady conduct of the East India Company, defended by their charter from competition in their purchase of *tea* from the Chinese. An investment or purchase of less than 1,500,000*l.* has ordinarily sold to the consumer in Great Britain and Ireland, for 9 or 10,000,000*l.* producing for the employment of our shipping and the profit of the East India Company, the revenue and all the dealers and venders of tea, the great surplus amount of 7,000,000 to 8,000,000*l.* per annum. The whole quantity of tea sold for our consumption does not exceed 25,000,000 lbs. a year. If tea be a wholesome, desirable, and useful habit of daily beverage and refreshments for all the people, 150,000,000, lbs. would be requisite for their general and constant use, as bread, beer, meat or water. What quantity of tea have our ingenious imitators of these leaves of China annually supplied, to make up, in part, the deficiency of the importation of the East India Company? The annual sales at the India House seem to be very inadequate to the consumption of an

article, of which it was said in the house of commons in the last sessions "*the poor make half the substance!*" If the poor of these realms make use of the *tea* of China as well as the rich, the consumption, at only 7 lbs. a year for each, of only 10,000,000 tea drinkers, (or half the whole population) would be 70,000,000 lbs. instead of 25,000,000 lbs. the whole quantity furnished us by the East India Company from China. So that of the tea consumed in England 45,000,000 lbs. are of *domestic growth and manufacture*, and 25,000,000 imported. [*Lond. Paper.*

SEVENTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.]

The editors have been favoured by Mr. Isaac Levy, with a file of the New York Gazette, for three years commencing with 1750, printed once a week in this city, by James Parker, in Beaver-street.

During the years 1750, '51 and '52, the mail between New York and Boston, during the winter season, was carried only once in two weeks—in the summer once a week.

Mr. Kean, a tragedian, took his benefit, in Richard the Third, on the 29th of April, 1750, the last time he performed. After which he went into the employ of Mr. Murray, as clerk.

John Penn, Esq. grandson of William Penn, the proprietor of Pennsylvania, arrived at New York, in November, 1752, from London, in the ship Joseph, Capt. Bryant.

On the 1st of October, 1751, the streets of Philadelphia began to be lighted with lamps, and the next night a person was fined forty shillings for breaking one of them with an apple. In November, in the same year, an act was passed affixing a penalty for breaking glass lamps in the city of New York.

"*New York, Jan.* 21, 1751.—Fine mild weather here all last week, after a very severe spell of cold, which filled our rivers full of ice, and stopt our navigation; but now all is clear again, and not a bit of ice to be seen. Many of my readers will tell me, they know that already; but if they please to consider, we have little news here, and this may be some in foreign parts, they will excuse me for telling it again."

"*New York, December* 18, 1752.—We hear from Elizabethtown, that an odd sect of people have lately appeared there, who go under the denomination of Regulators: there are near a dozen of them, who dress themselves in women's clothes, and painting their faces, go in the evening to the houses of such as are reported to have beat their wives, when one of them entering in first, seizes the delinquent, while the rest follow, strip him, turn up his posteriors, flog him with rods most severely, crying out all the time, '*Wo to the men that beat their wives.*' It seems that several persons in that borough (and it is said some very deservedly) have undergone the discipline, to the no small terror of others, who are any way conscious of deserving the same punishment. 'Twere to be wished, that in order for the more equal distribution of justice, there would arise another sect, under the title of *Regulatrixes*, who should dress themselves in men's clothes, and flagellate the scolds, termagants, &c."

New York, Jan. 6, 1752.—Our river is full of ice—several vessels on sailing have been detained for a considerable time, till Saturday last, and with the rest of our shipping, squeezed into Rotten Row for shelter. It was a happy turn the Corporation acted with that prudence, in not consenting to the views of a few self-interested people, to get that only place for shelter of our shipping filled up.'

Another New Invention.—A patent has lately been taken out, by a gentleman from Massachusetts, for an invention which seems to promise extensive advantage to navigation, if once fairly brought into operation. It consists, principally, in a new method for *sub-marine ploughing*, to any necessary depth, by the power of a steamboat. When the matter is effectually loosened up and pulverised, it cannot reasonably be doubted but the rapidity of ebb-tides, united with the natural current of the rivers, will soon carry it off, and keep the channel open. The inventor is now in this city, giving a perspicuous view of his plan, which appears uncommonly simple and practicable. The advantages of being able to plough open channels through the shoals which so frequently form in many of our immense rivers, would, alone, be an object of very great advantage to our southern and western states; but, when we consider the invention as tending to opening channels for large ships to enter the harbours and rivers throughout our whole sea-board, the advantages presented to view are incalculable. [*Nat. Int.*

Louis Cook, convicted of having violently beaten, and cruelly used his *dog*, in St. Paul-street, on the 20th November last, was condemned to pay a penalty of 10s. and costs.—*Montreal.*

In Paris, reservoirs of hot water are carried about for sale.

From Foreign Magazines.

From the London Monthly Magazine.

Vinegar from Wood.—This new and useful article of commerce, we wish to point out to our readers, as not yet sufficiently known, and but lately brought to great perfection. It is made in the large way at an establishment at Battersea, belonging to Dr. Bollman, 139 Sloane-street, Chelsea, of one uniform strength of fifty degrees by the new excise autometer. It is made under the inspection of excise officers, pays a regular duty, agreeable to its strength, by a late act of parliament upon vinegar, and is sent out to purchasers with excise permits, expressing the strength, and that the duty has been paid: this gives to purchasers every requisite security. The quality of this acid has been examined by many eminent chemists, for individual information; and by Dr. Hume, of Long Acre, for the government victualling office; and by Dr. Chambers, of Dover-street, for the East India Company; and it is pronounced to be pure acetous acid, perfectly free from sulphuric and all other mineral acids, and from mucilaginous, earthy and metallic impurities. It is, therefore, when diluted, perfectly wholesome with food, and may be used for all the purposes of vinegar with perfect propriety and safety. To merchants, chemists, vinegar dealers, dyers, calico printers, picklers of fish, &c. this concentrated article will save considerable expense in freight of carriage, as it occupies six or seven times less bulk than common or distilled vinegar; and by applying directly to the maker, it will be sent to them at any place, and regularly supplied at a very moderate price; and also, to large traders and consumers of this article, the great profit now made by intermediate dealers will be saved. The acid of the above strength, admits of being diluted with seven waters, or mixed, one part of acid with seven parts of water, which will reduce it to the strength of common distilled vinegar: it is then well qualified for pickling vegetables and fish; the latter particularly, is found to be preserved longer with this vinegar, and to eat firmer and better than with any other. This acid is bright and colourless as water; but it readily takes any colour or flavour, and when coloured and flavoured to give it a fruit taste at the establishment it makes an excellent vinegar for table use. When diluted with five or six waters, its colour is like white wine: it has not the malt flavour, but it is superior to it in taste, with this additional quality, that it will keep for any length of time, in any climate, without losing its strength, or becoming ropy and thick, or mothery, as it is generally termed. At sea, it is particularly useful for the scurvy: and for all medicinal purposes it answers the uses of the best distilled vinegar, and makes "ammonia acetata" in great perfection. Also for surgical purposes, where often a more concentrated vinegar is required than is found in the shops, it is eminently useful.

HERSCHEL.

We went to Slough, to pay a visit to Herschel. He lives in a small but pretty house, close to which is his observatory. His great telescope is erected in the middle of a grass-plat. The tube of this prodigious instrument is thirty-nine feet four inches in length, and is made of plates of rolled iron. The great speculum, when it came from the mould in which it was cast, weighed 2118 lbs. The foot of the instrument is moved by a very singular mechanism. The observer sits upon a chair at the side of the upper aperture, with his back to the object to be observed, and directs the magnifier to the image reflected by the great speculum below in the telescope. A similar but smaller telescope is near at hand, and also an instrument which he calls the Comet-seeker. In an adjoining building are several smaller telescopes, partly finished, all made upon the same principles, with only this difference, that the eye-glass is at the side of the aperture. Herschel polishes the metallic specula himself, by means of machinery; and the whole art consists in the curvature which he gives them. The mirrors in time lose their brilliancy, and require fresh polishing. Hence the use of them in foreign countries is very limited, because nobody knows how to give them this polish. Herschel has described the whole process in writing, so that his art cannot be lost with his death. He is now near eighty years of age, and notwithstanding his sixty

years' residence in England, still speaks German very well. He invented and made the instruments to which he owes so many remarkable discoveries, among which is the knowledge of a new planet. The foggy atmosphere of England is very unfavourable to his observations, as he does not reckon above a hundred hours fit for observation in the whole year. Every thing new that he discovers in his examination of the heavens, he communicates to the observatory at Greenwich, to make the calculations and more exact researches. For the complete observation of the heavens, it would require, he told us, nine hundred years, after the expiration of which, instruments of greater diameter may be made. He has at times continued his observations for twenty-four hours together, and through the cold winter nights. His sister was his assistant in his observations; we were introduced to her; she too has not forgot the German. Though we would most willingly have stopped longer with this remarkable man, to whom the sciences are so much indebted, and whose conversation, when he communicated his ideas to us, was highly interesting, we were obliged to hurry away, having still a long journey to make before night.*

FROM BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Preservation of Water at Sea.—M. Pernet, after an examination of the means which are, or may be adopted for the preservation of fresh water at sea, gives the preference to the following: 1½ parts of oxide of manganese in powder is mixed with 250 parts of water, and agitated every fifteen days. In this way water has been preserved unchanged for seven years.

The editor of the Annales de Chimie observes, that oxide of manganese has the power, not only of preserving water, but of rendering that sweet which has become putrid; but he also points out the important circumstance, that the oxide is slightly soluble in water, and therefore recommends the use of iron tanks for the water, as in England.

Count Volney's *Researches on Ancient History* have at length appeared in an English dress, and are likely to be generally and eagerly read. They are as remarkable for their extensive erudition as for their keenness of argument, and for the conviction on many important points which they leave on the mind. Theologians may profit by their perusal, as well as philosophers; for the author's criticisms, if free, are not coarse, and he never forgets his character as a gentleman and a scholar. The work was translated under his own eye, for he reads and speaks English, by colonel Corbin; and it is embellished with a fine miniature portrait, and by many maps and large tables.

Chesnut wood has recently been successfully applied to the purpose of dyeing and tanning, thus forming a substitute for logwood, and oak bark. Leather tanned by it, is declared by the gentleman who made the experiments, to be superior to that tanned with oak bark; and in dyeing, its affinity for wool is said, on the same authority, to be greater than that of either galls or sumach, and consequently the colour given more permanent. It also makes admirable ink.

Mr. JAMES HOGG, author of the Queen's Wake, is printing, in two duodecimo volumes, Winter Evening Tales, collected in the south of Scotland.

Robert Southey, esq. will soon publish the Fall of Paraguay, a Poem.

The Royal Society of Sciences at Gottingen has proposed for the subject of a prize, to be awarded in November, 1820, a critical Synopsis of the most ancient Monuments of every description hitherto discovered in America, to be placed in comparison with those of Asia, Egypt, &c. The memoirs to be written in Latin. Value of the prize fifty ducats.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A correspondent, whom we have to thank for many favours, has sent us an article lately published on the Missouri question. The tone of just indignation in which the inconsistency of the slaveholders is exposed, excites a correspondent emotion in our own minds; but the great question before the people, is unfortunately of all others the most likely to excite anger, and we see already a great degree of heat in the discussion. The cause of truth is always more powerful in proportion to the moderation with which it is advocated. It is not the business of *our side* to darken the subject by raising evil passions.

☞ The Senate have rejected the restrictive amendment to the bill admitting Missouri, by a vote of 27 to 16.—Particulars next week.

* Journal of the Second Tour of the Austrian Archdukes.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, February 12, 1820. No. 7.

The reports of the committees on Internal Improvement, and the Public Distresses, occupy a great part of this week's paper, to the exclusion of miscellaneous matter. We hope that even those of our readers who generally feel little interest in state papers, will take time to read them, as they contain a great body of information that can be useless to no one.

Next week we shall print from the report of the committee of the House of Representatives, the arguments *against* the establishment of a *loan office*.

Communications.

For the National Recorder.

CURRENCY.

Some months since, the Aurora and Poulson's Advertiser, each contained a very temperate and well written article on the subject of the relative value of the gold and silver coins current in the United States, as established by law. The relative value between gold and silver, is laid down by both those writers *as being always the same;* but it is contended in the Aurora, that owing to an error in our mint regulations, the relative value between gold and silver is not correctly adjusted, and that in consequence of this inaccuracy, the *par of exchange* between the United States and Great Britain is fixed upon an erroneous principle, which has caused a loss in all our transactions with that country. It is stated by this writer, that the *par* value of the Spanish dollar has by the act of Congress been improperly fixed at 4*s.* 6*d.* sterling. In England, he very correctly remarks, the price of standard silver at the mint is 5*s.* 2*d.* per ounce; at this price the value of the Spanish dollar is 4*s.* 4*d.* Mr. Poulson's correspondent vindicates the principle upon which the relative value of the different foreign coins is fixed, as being the only correct one. Our present object is not to attempt to reconcile these discordant theories, but to endeavour to satisfy our readers that the fundamental position, upon which the whole reasoning of both these writers depends, is altogether gratuitous and inadmissible.

The relative value between gold and silver is *not* always the same. In relation to each other, the value of the precious metals is as variable as the value of any other commodity, and for the same reason. The proportion between the value of gold and silver is not the same in all countries; and in the same country it varies from one year to another. At the close of the fifteenth century, immediately previous to the discovery of America, the proportion between the value of gold and silver in Europe, was as one to ten or twelve; that is to say, a pound of pure gold was estimated as being equal to twelve pounds of pure silver. At this time, the mint regulations of most of the European states, as well as of this country, fix the relative value between gold and silver, according to Dr. Kelly, as one to from fourteen to sixteen. Since the discovery of the American mines gold then has risen in comparative value, or in the quantity of silver it will purchase. Both metals have fallen in their real value, or in the quantity of corn they will purchase; but silver has fallen in value more than gold. The superior fertility of the silver mines of Peru, will account for this difference. A minute historical retrospect of the relative value of these metals, would demonstratively prove that their value in relation to each other is subject to the same law, as the value of both in relation to every other commodity, depending upon the proportion which the supply bears to the demand.

The world, by the discovery of the inexhaustible mines of South America, was soon supplied with ten times the quantity of coin to that previously in circulation; and had not the demand for it, at the same time, increased, although in a different ratio, its value would have depreciated tenfold. From this cause, however, it only fell in Europe in the proportion of four to one. The demand may be now

said to outstrip the supply, which from temporary causes is much diminished; the value of the precious metals is, therefore, again rising, and all other commodities becoming comparatively cheaper.

Whenever, therefore, a government enacts a law declaring that a piece of gold of a certain weight and fineness, shall be estimated as being equivalent to so many pieces of silver, and authorizes all debtors or purchasers, at their option, to pay in gold or silver, it attempts to fix the proportion between the value of the two metals, always varying in their relation to each other. Moreover, this legal standard, as it is called, is attended with serious inconveniences; in the first place, compelling the nation to supply itself almost exclusively with the metal whose mint price exceeds its market, and, secondly, by creating an inducement to accumulate the metal, whose mint price is below the market, for exportation, or to convert it into bullion, that it may resume its current value.

When governments do not attempt to fix the relative value of these two metals, that which is selected as a legal tender, determines the price of all commodities, without excluding the other metal from circulation, whose relative value will always be regulated by the current rate of exchange. In all payments where silver is the legal tender, gold would be received, provided it was estimated at its current value. Neither party would be the gainer or loser on the transaction, and the two metals would, without any interference, circulate together.

Having thus, we trust, satisfactorily shown, that the mint regulations of all countries, are founded upon erroneous views in respect to the relative value of gold and silver, it will be unnecessary to examine the arguments of the writers to whose essays we have alluded, as they are both founded upon the same fallacious doctrine. The writer in the Aurora, however, having contended, that in consequence of the *par* value of the Spanish dollar having been improperly fixed by Congress at 4s. 6*d.* a loss has occurred on all our transactions with England, it may be proper to notice this error.

The only measure of value in Great Britain is gold, and not, as in this and some other countries, both gold and silver. Now in a country in which gold is the scale to which all prices are referred, a commodity may be dear or cheap, according as more or less gold is given in exchange for it; the price or relative value of the Spanish dollar there, notwithstanding their mint regulations on the subject, like the price of every other commodity, as we have already remarked, will always depend upon the proportion which the supply bears to the demand, and consequently vary with those circumstances. Accordingly, although the value of the Spanish dollar may be estimated by law in England as being worth 4s. 8*d.*, British debts or purchases, whether paid in silver or gold, will be referred to gold as the scale of adjustment, and the Spanish dollar only be received at its current market price.

We shall conclude, with an observation on what is called by commercial and economical writers, the *par of exchange.* The par of exchange between countries in which gold or silver is the scale to which all prices are referred, is nothing more than a convenient phrase, to express the reduction of different denominations of coin to one common denomination. Between countries in which two standards, namely, gold and silver, are both adopted by law to refer the prices of other commodities to, there can be no such thing as a *par* of exchange; the only relative value of the precious metals between these countries being the *current* rate of exchange, from time to time.

For the National Recorder.

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated into the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess."—*Treaty ceding Louisiana*, art. iii.

Those gentlemen in Congress, who oppose the proposed restriction on Missouri, on the ground of its opposition to the treaty of 1803, rely for the establishment of their opinion upon that part of it that we have quoted.

If their doctrine be true, is there not in the treaty a contradiction in terms, so absolute that it cannot be satisfied by any mode of fair interpretation? If human beings can be held as *property*, what are we to reply to the words which guaranty to the inhabitants their *liberty?* When the interests of property and liberty are at variance, which shall be preferred? W. P.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Jan. 31.—After some other business, the Senate resumed the Missouri question, and Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, addressed the Senate more than three hours; and announced his intention of continuing his argument to-morrow.

Feb. 1.—Mr. Barbour concluded the speech which he commenced yesterday, against the restriction. Mr. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, followed, in support of the restriction, and in reply to the gentlemen who had opposed it. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, succeeded, and closed the debate, in a speech of some length against the restriction. No other gentleman rising to speak, the question was then taken on the restrictive amendment offered by Mr. Roberts, which is in the following words: "Provided also, that the further introduction into the said state of persons to be held in slavery or involuntary servitude within the same, shall be absolutely and irrevocably prohibited;" and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, King, of New York, Lowrie, Mellen, Morril, Noble, Otis, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Taylor, Tichenor, Trimble, Wilson—16.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Hunter, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Louisiana, King, of Alabama, Lanman, Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Macon, Palmer, Parrott, Pinkney, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker, of Alabama, Walker, of Georgia, Williams, of Mississippi, Williams, of Tennessee—27. So the amendment was rejected.

Feb. 2.—The Senate, after other business, resumed the consideration of the Maine and Missouri bills. Mr. Burrill, of Rhode Island, moved to amend the 5th section of the amendment respecting Missouri, wherein it is provided, that the constitution, whenever formed, "shall be republican, and not repugnant to the constitution of the United States," by adding to this provision the following clause: "nor to the three first articles of compact in the ordinance of the 13th of July, 1787, between the original states and the people and states of the territory northwest of the river Ohio." Mr. Burrill followed his motion with a speech of considerable length in its support; after which, the subject was, on the motion of Mr. Lowrie, postponed to to-morrow.

Feb. 3.—Mr. Burrill withdrew his amendment for the purpose of allowing a different amendment to be offered; when, accordingly, Mr. Thomas, of Illinois, submitted the following additional section, as an amendment to the Missouri bill, (which, it will be recollected, it is proposed, by a report of the judiciary committee, to incorporate with the Maine bill,) viz.

"*And be it further enacted,* That in all that tract of country ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, excepting only such part thereof, as is included within the limits of the state contemplated by this act, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always,* That any person escaping into the same, from whom labour or service is lawfully claimed in any state or territory of the United States, such fugitive may be lawfully reclaimed, and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labour or service as aforesaid."

The amendment having been read, the further consideration of the subject was, on the motion of Mr. Thomas, postponed to Monday next.

Feb. 7.—Mr. Thomas withdrew his amendment for the purpose of modifying, or introducing it in another shape, and the bill was postponed to to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Jan. 31.—After other business, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill.—Mr. Taylor's motion to impose on the proposed state, a restriction respecting slavery, being still under consideration, Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, resumed the argument which he commenced on Friday, against the restriction, and spoke until near six o'clock.

Feb. 1.—Mr. Reid, of Georgia, addressed the House in a speech of about half an hour, against the restriction. Mr. Clagett, of New Hampshire, followed, on the other side of the question, and spoke about an hour in favour of the restriction. Mr. Dowse, of Massachusetts, succeeded, on the same side, and advocated the restriction near half an hour. Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, next rose, and, after a few remarks from him, indicative of an intention to address the House on the question, he moved that the committee should rise.

Feb. 2.—Mr. Randolph addressed the committee nearly three hours against the restriction.

Feb. 3.—Mr. Randolph concluded his argument.

Feb. 4.—Mr. Hardin, of Kentucky, took the floor, and spoke at considerable length against the restriction. Mr. Cook, of Illinois, took the other side of the question, and spoke some time in favour of the restriction.

Feb. 5.—Mr. Meigs, of New York, submitted the following preamble and resolution for consideration, which, being read, were, on motion of Mr. Walker, of North Carolina, ordered to lie on the table:—

Whereas slavery in the United States is an evil of great and increasing magnitude; one which merits the greatest efforts of this nation to remedy: Therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of devoting the public lands as a fund for the purpose of—

1st. Employing a naval force competent to the annihilation of the slave trade.

2d. The emancipation of the slaves in the United States; and

3d. Colonizing them in such way as shall be conducive to their comfort and happiness in Africa, their mother country.

The House, in committee of the whole, resumed the Missouri bill: Mr. Cook continued the speech which he commenced yesterday, in

support of the restriction, and in continuation occupied the floor about two hours. Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, next rose, and spoke more than an hour in favour of the restriction; when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise.

Feb. 7.—Mr. Meigs made an unsuccessful motion to go into the consideration of his resolution submitted on Saturday. Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, moved the adoption of the following resolution; and submitted a few remarks on the deep importance of the question now under consideration in the House, and the great anxiety of the people to know the result of the deliberations on that question, &c. to enforce the propriety of agreeing to the proposition which he offered, and which was as follows:

Resolved, That the standing rules and orders of the House of Representatives, directing the method and order of transacting business, be suspended, and that until the passage or rejection of the bill for the admission of Missouri as a state into the union, this House will proceed to transact no other business, but will daily, as soon as a quorum assembles, enter upon the consideration of that subject, and will not suffer its deliberations to be interrupted by the examination of any other question whatever.

The question was put whether the House would now consider the resolution, and it was determined in the negative—ayes 72, noes 79.

Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, resumed and concluded the speech which he commenced on Saturday, in favour of the restriction on Missouri.—Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, followed, in opposition to the restriction, and spoke nearly three hours. When he had concluded, Mr. Clay (Speaker) rose, and expressed a wish to address the committee on the highly important question before it; but the lateness of the hour prevented his asking its attention this afternoon.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

Feb. 2.—The bill from the House, to regulate the practice of physic and surgery within this commonwealth, was negatived—yeas 14, nays 15.

Feb. 4.—A petition presented, that measures may be adopted to unite the Susquehannah with the Schuylkill by a canal.

Mr. Breck, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill to appropriate $10,000 for the relief of the sufferers by fire at Savannah.

Feb. 5.—The bill to exempt the Grand Lodge from payment of taxes for twenty years passed.

Virginia.—The resolutions of the House of Delegates to support Missouri against Congress, have not been passed by the other branch of the legislature, and it has finally been decided to instruct the senators in Congress to give *their* support to Missouri.

Maryland.—The legislature by a vote of 47 to 20, has refused leave to bring in a bill admitting Jews to the full rights of citizens.

The African expedition, consisting of the United States ship Cyane, and the ship Elizabeth, sailed from New York on the 6th inst. The Elizabeth, chartered by government, proceeds to the western coast of Africa, for the purpose of carrying into effect the act of 1818, agreeably to the views of the President, as expressed in his late message on that subject. She carries out the United States agents and artisans, mechanics and labourers, for the purpose of negotiating with the local authorities of the country, for *permission to land* and *provide for recaptured or liberated Africans*; and to build houses and cultivate land for their use. About 50 adults, people of colour, go out as mechanics and labourers, provided with utensils, tools, implements, and stores. Those whose services are valuable on account of their trades, and who could not be prevailed on otherwise to go, are permitted to take their families with them. This expedition, we are informed, has no direct or necessary connexion with colonization. The Colonization Society, it is understood, will soon send a vessel out from the south with colonists. The United States takes no part in the affair of colonization. But if its operations for liberated Africans are carried on in the same place where the Colonization Society conducts its colony, a mutual help will necessarily be felt by each other's efforts. These two communities ought not to be connected in the public mind, as they are not in fact; yet they may be viewed as two individuals carrying on, each its benevolent purpose, upon the same theatre of action.

The Cyane proceeds on a cruise on the western coast of Africa, against the slave traders.

Late from England.—The seditious and blasphemous libel bills passed the House of Lords, and the newspaper stamp bill the Commons, by large majorities. The seize arms bill passed the House of Lords, Dec. 17, 135 to 38. On the 23d, a bill to abrogate the right of traverse, received the royal assent.

Mr. Hobhouse, a member of the British commons, has been arrested on a warrant from the speaker, and committed to Newgate, for a libel on the House of Commons. He protested against the illegality of the proceeding. A meeting of the electors of Middlesex has also protested against it. Sir Francis Burdett has become his security for permission to reside in the keeper's house.

Some fresh meetings of the reformers had taken place in Scotland, and the military force had been called on to suppress them. No blood was, however, shed, and Mr. Grant, in the commons, ridiculed the idea of assembling a force to suppress them.

The celebrated Miss O'Neil, who is now Mrs. Beecher, having married a rich Irish gentleman, has settled at her husband's request, all her fortune on her father, mother, brothers and sisters, making them independent for life. Her husband has settled on her 1000*l.* a year for life.

A Mr. Heathfield has published a pamphlet proposing to pay off one half of the national debt, by an assessment of 15 per cent. on the capital of all property in the kingdom. The Courier says the project 'is wise, necessary, will be effectual,' and permit the repeal of 20 millions of taxes.

The chancellor of the exchequer reported

that the excise duties of the past year had exceeded the average of the three preceding years.

The emperor of Russia has subscribed 2000 francs for the statue to the memory of M. de Malesherbes, the intrepid defender of the martyr, Louis 16th.

DIED.

At Madras, 21st August last, his highness Azeemool-Dowlah Dahawder, nabob of the Carnatic.

In Marblehead, captain William Crowninshield, aged 86, a native of Marblehead. He was at the capture of Quebec, when Wolfe was killed; he entered the United States army in 1775, and was engaged in the land and naval service during the war.

At Natchez, Mississippi, the 19th November, in the 24th year of his age, with the prevailing epidemic at that period, Mr. Charles Mansfield Banton Hirst, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Hirst, of the city of Philadelphia.

In the 27th year of his age, after two days illness, with the yellow fever, in the island of St. Thomas, Mr. Augustus Cushing, of this city.

On the 27th ult. after a short illness, Mr. Edward Rowley, in the 63d year of his age.

On the 7th inst. Mrs. Sarah Fœring, in the 39th year of her age, wife of Mr. Samuel Fœring.

On the 8th inst. after a short illness, Dr. Matthias Mosman, in the 36th year of his age.

On the 8th inst. in the 36th year of his age, Wm. Strong, late captain in the United States marine corps.

On the 5th inst. in the 84th year of his age, at his farm in Chester county, the Rev. David Jones, chaplain in the revolution army, and during the late war. His remains were interred on Monday, at the Baptist ground, in the Great Valley.

At Havanna, on the 14th ult. Mr. Thomas P. Goodwin, of this city.

Report of the Committee of the Senate of Pennsylvania, appointed to inquire into the extent and the causes of the present general distress.

In the performance of a duty of such high importance as that which has been entrusted to your committee, they have felt it incumbent on them to enter at large into the investigation of the subject contemplated by their appointment, in order that the people of the present day may be correctly informed as to the extent and causes of the evils by which they are oppressed, and that the records of the House may be furnished with a document, which may afford evidence at a future day of the miseries which it is possible to inflict on a people by errors in legislation, and by the bad administration of incorporated institutions.

In ascertaining the extent of the public distress, your committee has had no difficulties to encounter. Members of the legislature from various quarters of the state have been consulted in relation to this subject, and their written testimony in answer to interrogatories addressed to them by the committee, has agreed, with scarcely an exception, upon all material points. With such a respectable weight of evidence, added to that which has been derived from the prothonotaries, recorders, and sheriffs, of the different counties, from an intercourse with the numerous private citizens residing in different parts of the state, as well as from the various petitions presented to the legislature, your committee can safely assert, that a distress unexampled in our country since the period of its independence, prevails throughout the commonwealth. This distress exhibits itself under the varied forms of—

1. Ruinous sacrifices of landed property at sheriffs' sales, whereby in many cases lands and houses have been sold at less than a half, a third, or a fourth of their former value, thereby depriving of their homes and of the fruits of laborious years, a vast number of our industrious farmers, some of whom have been driven to seek in the uncultivated forests of the west, that shelter of which they have been deprived in their native state.

2. Forced sales of merchandise, household goods, farming stock, and utensils, at prices far below the costs of production, by which numerous families have been deprived of the common necessaries of life, and of the implements of their trade.

3. Numerous bankruptcies and pecuniary embarrassments of every description, as well among the agricultural and manufacturing, as the mercantile classes.

4. A general scarcity of money throughout the country, which renders it almost impossible for the husbandman, or other owner of real estate, to borrow even at a usurious interest, and where landed security of the most indubitable character is offered as a pledge. A similar difficulty of procuring on loan, had existed in the metropolis previous to October last, but has since then been partially removed.

5. A general suspension of labour, the only legitimate source of wealth, in our cities and towns, by which thousands of our most useful citizens are rendered destitute of the means of support, and are reduced to the extremity of poverty and despair.

6. An almost entire cessation of the usual circulation of commodities, and a consequent stagnation of business, which is limited to the mere purchase and sale of the necessaries of life, and of such articles of consumption as are absolutely required by the season.

7. An universal suspension of all large manufacturing operations, by which in addition to the dismissal of the numerous productive labourers heretofore engaged therein, who can find no other employment, the public loses the revenue of the capital invested in machinery and buildings.

8. Usurious extortions, whereby corporations instituted for banking, insurance and other purposes, in violation of law, possess themselves of the products of industry without granting an equivalent.

9. The overflowing of our prisons with insolvent debtors, most of whom are confined for trifling sums, whereby the community loses a portion of its effective labour, and is compelled to support families by charity, who have thus been deprived of their protectors.

10. Numerous law suits upon the dockets of our courts and of our justices of the peace, which lead to extravagant costs and the loss of a great portion of valuable time.

11. Vexatious losses arising from the depreciation and fluctuation in the value of bank notes, the impositions of brokers and the frauds of counterfeiters.

12. A general inability in the community to meet with punctuality, the payment of their debts, even for family expenses, which is experienced as well by those who are wealthy in property, as by those who have hitherto relied

upon their current receipts to discharge their current engagements.

With such a mass of evils to oppress them, it cannot be wondered at, that the people should be dispirited, and that they should look to their representatives for relief. Their patient endurance of sufferings, which can only be imagined by those who have habitually intermingled with them at their homes and at their firesides, merits the commendation of the legislature, and prefers a powerful claim to their interference.

Having thus enumerated the most prominent features of the general distress, your committee will proceed to point out the cause which in their opinion has occasioned it. That cause is to be found chiefly in the abuses of the banking system, which abuses consist, first, in the excessive number of banks; and, secondly, in their universal bad administration. For the first of these abuses the people have to reproach themselves, for having urged the legislature to depart from that truly republican doctrine, which influenced the deliberations of our early assemblies, and which taught, that the incorporation of the monied interest, already sufficiently powerful of itself, was but the creation of odious aristocracies, hostile to the spirit of free government, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the people. The second abuse, the mismanagement of banks, is to be ascribed to a general ignorance of the true theory of currency and banking, and to the avarice of speculators, desirous of acquiring the property of others, by an artificial rise in the nominal value of stock, and by the sharing of usurious dividends.

In order that this subject may be clearly understood, your committee have thought that the following concise history of banking in Pennsylvania, would be acceptable.

The first bank which was established in the state, and indeed in the United States, was the Bank of North America, which was chartered by Congress on the 31st day of December, 1781, with a capital not to exceed ten millions of dollars, and without any limits being assigned as to its duration. This charter was confirmed by the state of Pennsylvania, on the first day of April, 1782. This bank commenced and continued its operations upon a capital paid in of 400,000 dollars, and as its credit stood high, and the union was deficient in a circulating medium, it was enabled to extend its issues vastly beyond the amount of its capital. The extent of its loans may be inferred from the rate of its dividends, which were as high as 12, and even 16 per cent. per annum. The extensive and distant circulation of the notes of this bank, occasioned by the disbursements of the general government, which was a heavy borrower, emboldened its directors, and led them to overstep the bounds of discretion. The channels of circulation becoming overcharged with paper, and the public beginning to doubt the ability of the bank to redeem its notes on demand, naturally led to the consequences, which with the unerring certainty of fate, will sooner or later result from an extravagant emission of paper. The notes returned for payment, and with the diminution of its specie means, the bank, to sustain its credit, was compelled to resort to the measure of calling upon its debtors for payment. This reduction of bank loans operated in its day, in precisely the same manner that we have seen it in ours. A general pressure for money, bankruptcies, usurious extortions, the disappearance of specie, and an impossibility of procuring loans at legal interest, were among the evils attendant upon it. For the truth of this assertion, your committee beg leave to refer to the journals of the House of Representatives of the 21st and 23d days of March, 1785, by which it will appear, that so great were the evils which resulted from the operations of this bank, that a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Philadelphia and of the counties of Chester and Bucks were presented to the legislature, praying for a repeal of its charter. These petitions were referred to a committee, who, on the 25th of the same month reported* that a bill should be brought in to repeal the charter, which was accordingly done at the ensuing session, on the 13th day of September, 1785. The bank however claiming the right of prosecuting its business under the charter which it held from Congress, continued its operations, and the legislature at a subsequent date, viz. on the 17th day of March, 1787, revived its charter, limiting its capital to 2,000,000 dollars, (of which about 830,000 only were raised) and its duration to fourteen years. This charter has been since extended for two successive periods of fourteen and ten years, on the 29th of March, 1799, and the 28th of March, 1814, and will expire on the 17th of March, 1825.

On the 25th day of February, 1791, the first Bank of the United States was chartered by Congress, with a capital of ten millions of dollars, and located at Philadelphia. Its charter expired without renewal on the 4th day of March, 1811.

On the 30th day of March, 1793, the Bank of Pennsylvania was incorporated for twenty years. The charter was renewed on the 14th of February, 1810, for twenty years longer, with an increase of capital, which is now $2,500,000, and will expire the 4th of March, 1833. This bank was authorized to have branches, of which it established four, viz. at Lancaster, Reading, Easton and Pittsburgh, the last of which has been discontinued.

On the 5th of March, 1804, the Philadelphia Bank was chartered, after having been some time in operation without a charter, to continue until 1st May, 1814, with a capital not to exceed two millions of dollars; of which 1,800,000 were raised. On the 1st day of March, 1806, it was renewed for ten years, and will expire on the 1st day of May, 1824. It was authorized by an act of 3d March, 1809, to institute branches, of which it established four, viz. at Wilkesbarre, Washington, Columbia and Harrisburgh, the two last of which have been withdrawn.

On the 16th March, 1809, the Farmers and Mechanics Bank was incorporated, with a capital of 1,250,000 dollars, to continue until the 1st May, 1824.

Some two or three years prior to the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States, application was made to Congress for its renewal; which having failed, overtures were

* See the report at full length in Journal of 28th March, 1785.

made to the legislature of Pennsylvania, but without success. The anxiety displayed by the stockholders of this bank to continue their business, and the successful appearance of their dividends, added to the locating of branches by the Pennsylvania Bank in the country, very naturally excited the attention of the public, and particularly of the inhabitants of some of the interior counties of the state, who fancied that much of the prosperity of cities was to be traced to the establishment of banks, and that if that were the case, there was no reason why the country should not participate in their advantages. Such considerations as these, urged on by the desire of accumulating wealth without the dull exercise of labour, engendered a spirit of speculation. It was supposed that the mere establishment of banks would of itself create capital, that a *bare promise to pay money*, was money itself, and that a nominal rise in the prices of land and commodities, ever attendant upon a plenty of money, was a real increase of substantial wealth. The theory was plausible, and too well succeeded. The Farmers Bank, with a capital of 300,000 dollars, was established in the county of Lancaster, in the beginning of the year 1810, and was accompanied by several others in the city, as well as in other parts of the state.

These early symptoms of a mania for banking induced the legislature, on the 19th of March, 1810, to enact a law prohibiting unincorporated associations from issuing notes, or pursuing any of the operations of banks; but in defiance of its provisions, the system was persevered in, and even companies incorporated for the purpose of constructing bridges, departed from the spirit of their charters, converted themselves into banks, and emitted notes for circulation.

The evils, however, which would have flowed from this banking spirit, would soon have been checked, by the usual corrective, viz. *the return of the notes for payment*, had not the war which was declared in June, 1818, interposed. Prior to that period, the emissions of our banks were regulated with a constant regard to their liability to be called upon for the payment of their notes in coin. The periodical demand for dollars for the China and India trade, which regularly occurred every spring, was a check upon the overtrading spirit which has always characterized corporations exempt from individual responsibility. The merchants at that day were not afraid to demand their rights, and those who held claims upon the banks in the nature of notes or deposits, would make a demand for a hundred thousand dollars, with less hesitation than they now display in asking for a single thousand. Banks were then, what they should always be, the servants of the public; and until they are again reduced to the proper relation in which they ought to stand to the community, their operations must ever continue to be injurious. Without liability to prompt payment, uninfluenced by any considerations of fear, forbearance or delicacy on the part of the public, the community has no guaranty against a depreciated and fluctuating currency.

The war, as might naturally be expected, put a temporary stop to the exportation of specie, and thereby removed the only sure check against inordinate issues of paper which can possibly exist. This cessation of the returning of notes for payment, had the effect of inviting the banks to enlarge their issues. Loans were made to government to an immense amount, and to individuals vastly beyond what the absence of foreign commerce justified, and a gradual depreciation of the currency was the result. The increase of dividends and the facility with which they appeared to be made, extended throughout the whole commonwealth the spirit of speculation already introduced into some counties. The apparent success of the Farmers Bank of Lancaster, which from the enormous extent of its issues, was enabled to divide upwards of twelve per cent. per annum, and to accommodate its stockholders with loans to double the amount of their stock, had a powerful influence upon the public mind. A bank by many was no longer regarded as an instrument by which the surplus wealth of capitalists could be conveniently loaned to their industrious fellow citizens, but as a mint in which money could be coined at pleasure, for those who did not possess it before. Under these delusive impressions, associations sprang up in every quarter, holding out inducements to the farmer, the merchant, the manufacturer and mechanic, to abandon the dull pursuits of a laborious life, for the golden dreams of an artificial fortune.

The liability however to individual ruin attendant upon unchartered copartnerships, restrained in a degree the banking mania, and impelled the projectors to apply for a legislative sanction. During the session of 1812-13, a bill to incorporate twenty-five institutions, the capitals of which amounted to 9,525,000 dollars, was passed by both houses of the legislature by a bare majority of one vote in each. The bill was returned by the governor with his objections, which were sensible and cogent, and on a reconsideration, the votes were 38 to 40. At the following session the subject was renewed with increased ardour, and a bill authorizing the incorporation of forty-one banking institutions, with capitals amounting to upwards of 17,000,000 of dollars, was passed by a large majority. This bill was also returned by the governor with additional objections, but two-thirds of both Houses (many members of which were pledged to their constituents to that effect) agreeing on its passage, it became a law on the 21st of March, 1814, and thus was inflicted upon the commonwealth an evil of a more disastrous nature than has ever been experienced by its citizens. Under this law 37 banks, four of which were established in Philadelphia, actually went into operation, the charters of which will expire on 1st of April, 1825.

The immediate commencement of a number of these banks, with scarcely a *bona fide* capital equal to the first instalment, (for the convenient mode of discounting stock notes to meet the subsequent payments was soon discovered,) increased the mass of paper credits already too redundant, and depreciated the whole circulating medium so far below a specie value, as to excite a want of confidence in its convertibility. In the absence of a *foreign* demand for specie a *domestic* one arose. The laws of the New England states had been so rigorous upon the subject of banks, which were liable to a penalty of 12 per cent. per annum for the non-payment of

their notes, that no depreciation of *their* currency took place. The consequence thereof was, that the difference between the New England prices of commodities, stocks and foreign bills of exchange, and those of Pennsylvania was equal to the extent of the depreciation of the currency of the latter, and as our bank notes were at that time redeemable on demand, the most profitable remittance which could be made to New England in exchange for her commodities was specie, and this demand created a run upon the banks, which they were not able to withstand. The situation of the southern and of the western banks was precisely similar to that of our own. All had over issued, and a general depreciation had ensued. The same causes produced the same effects, and a general stoppage of payment of all the banks in the United States, except those of New England, took place in August and September, 1814.—The New England demand, it is true, was increased by two causes, viz. 1st, by facilities in foreign trade through neutral vessels, which were afforded them by an exemption from the blockade of the enemy; and 2dly, by a well grounded apprehension, that the southern banks from their extensive emissions would necessarily become embarrassed. Certain it is, however, that all these causes combined, could not have produced a general suspension of payment, had our banks observed the same caution in their issues as that which characterized the banks of the eastern states.

At the time of the suspension of our city banks, a public meeting of merchants and others was held, who publicly sanctioned the measure, under a pledge given by the banks, that as soon as the war was terminated, specie payments would be resumed. That this measure was intended, is evident, from the curtailment of loans immediately consequent upon the suspension.

But unhappily the redemption of the pledge was not demanded by the public at the stipulated time, and the banks urged on by cupidity, and losing sight of moral obligation, in their lust for profit, launched out into an extent of issues, unexampled in the annals of folly. The fulfilling of a promise to pay money, by tendering another promise equally false, sanctioned by the public acquiescence, led to the organization of additional banks under the act of March, 1814, which had not until then been attempted to be formed, and a scene of indiscretion in the loaning of bank credits was every where exhibited, which realized the anticipation of those who had foretold the ruinous effects of the paper system. Money lost its value. The notes of the city banks became depreciated 20 per cent. and those of the country banks from 25 to 50, and specie so entirely disappeared from circulation, that even the fractional parts of a dollar were substituted by small notes and tickets issued by banks, corporations and individuals. The depreciation of money enhancing the prices of every species of property and commodity, appeared like a *real rise* in value, and led to all the consequences which are ever attendant upon a gradual advance of prices. The false delusions of artificial wealth increased the demand of the farmer for foreign productions, and led him to consume in anticipation of his crops. The country trader seduced by a demand for more than his ordinary supply of merchandise, was tempted to the extension of his credit, and filled his store at the most extravagant prices with goods vastly beyond what the actual resources of his customers could pay for, whilst the importing merchant having no guide to ascertain the real wants of the community but the eagerness of retailers to purchase his commodities, sent orders abroad for a supply of manufactures wholly disproportioned to the effective demand of the country. Individuals of every profession were tempted to embark in speculation, and the whole community was literally plunged into debt. The *plenty of money*, as it was called, was so profuse, that the managers of the banks were fearful they could not find a demand for all they could fabricate, and it was no unfrequent occurrence to hear solicitations used to individuals to become borrowers, under promises as to indulgence, the most tempting.

Such continued to be the state of things until towards the close of the year 1815. At that time the doctrine so generally taught and so generally received by the great mass of the community, that the paper currency was not depreciated, but that specie had risen in value, began to be abandoned. The intelligent part of the people became convinced, that although the nominal prices of property and commodities had been advanced, the substantial wealth of society had absolutely diminished, and the evils attendant upon a depreciated and perpetually fluctuating currency were universally acknowledged. Each city, town and county, had its own local currency, bearing no equivalency with, or a fixed proportion to any other—the consequence of which was, that a new and extensive class of brokers sprang into existence, who have ever since been supported at the expense of those who have been defrauded by the banks of their just and indisputable rights. Counterfeiters also added to the mass of paper in circulation, and the difficulty of detection, where so many signatures were current, invited to an increase of their numbers.

The plan about this time projected of establishing a national bank with a commanding capital, held forth an expectation, that the desired restoration of the currency was about to be effected. Petitions in favour of the measure were presented to Congress, and the general government weary of the embarrassments to which its fiscal concerns had been subjected, from a currency varying not only in every state, but in almost every village (for the banking system had by this time extended itself through the middle, southern and western states) chartered the present Bank of the United States, with a capital of thirty-five millions of dollars, on the 10th day of April, 1816, with corporate powers which will expire on the 3d of March, 1836.

No sooner was this measure adopted, than the numerous city banks, alarmed for their safety, resolved upon a retrograde movement, and with the reduction of their loans, commenced a reaction, which was accompanied by great mercantile distress. The result of this procedure, however, was a gradual amelioration of the currency, insomuch that by the month of

July of that year, the depreciation of the notes of the banks in Philadelphia was brought to 7 or 8 per cent. and by the month of December to considerably less.

The Bank of the United States, the subscriptions to which were opened on the first Monday of July, 1816, commenced its operations about the first of January, 1817, and had it been conducted with the discretion and wisdom which were essential to so powerful a machine, its influence might have been productive of the most happy results. The public was aware that the currency of the state banks was still depreciated from excess, and that nothing but a further reduction of their issues could remove its unsoundness; and yet with this fact, evident to the most limited capacity, the directors of the new bank fancied, that if they could only persuade the city banks to *call* that a sound currency which was in reality an unsound one, the evil of depreciation would be cured, and they accordingly proposed to them to enter into an agreement to resume specie payments on the 21st of February following. The city banks, sensible that their power over the community was so great, that few individuals would have the boldness to make large demands upon them for coin, and relying upon that forbearance which had hitherto been extended to them by an injured public, who had been for two years and an half paying them six per cent. per ann. for the use of their dishonoured bills, consented to the arrangement, and specie payments were accordingly *nominally* resumed on the appointed day. We say *nominally*, because in point of fact, a *bona fide* resumption did not take place, as is evident from the well known circumstance, that for a long time after that period, *American* as well as foreign *coins* would command on the spot a price in city bank notes above their nominal value. Depreciation can as well result from the forbearance of the public to demand their rights, as from the refusal of the banks to pay their engagements; and the arrangement alluded to, was not a real resumption of cash payments, but a mere change of one species of incontrovertibility for another. No sooner, however, had the directors of the national bank succeeded in the desirable object of rendering depreciated paper an equivalent for their own convertible notes, than, instead of reflecting from an acquaintance with general principles, and from the experience of the past, that the channels of circulation could contain without depreciation, but a limited amount of paper credits, and that that amount was already in those channels, they began to add to the mass already redundant, by emissions of their own notes; and in the course of a few months added to the mass of bank loans an amount greatly beyond the reductions which had been made. By this means the currency, although *nominally* convertible, was depreciated below its former low state, and was thrown back, instead of being advanced on the road of restoration; and thus was rendered nugatory all the pain and embarrassment which the public had suffered from the former curtailments of the state banks.

This unwise procedure of replunging the people into the debts from which they had been partially extricated, and of involving others who had hitherto escaped, was continued for a time; but the dreadful day of retribution at length arrived. The bank discovered, almost too late, that its issues had been extended beyond the limits of safety, and that it was completely in the power of its creditors. It also foresaw that the payment of that portion of the Louisiana debt, redeemable on the 21st of October, 1818, which was held by foreigners, might occasion a demand for a considerable amount of coin, that the enhanced prices of China, India and other goods, *occasioned by the depreciation of the currency, from the over issues of itself and the state banks*, would lead to a demand for specie, and that as it was professedly a specie bank, liable under a penalty of twelve per cent. per annum to pay its notes on demand, the same delicacy and forbearance would not be extended towards it as to the state banks. These considerations impelled it to seek its own safety, and from that moment a system of reduction commenced. This reduction operating upon the state banks, which had not profited by the opportunity afforded them of contracting their loans whilst the other was extending, obliged them also to diminish their transactions, and a general curtailment ensued, which has not yet had its consummation. The severity of the second pressure commenced in the city in October, 1818, and was continued without intermission for a year; at the expiration of which time it is said that the reductions made there by the national bank alone have exceeded seven millions of dollars, and those by the other banks probably two or four more. The reductions of the country banks during the three last years may be inferred from the following statement, which exhibits the amount of their notes in circulation at four different periods.

November 1,	1816,	$4,756,460
Do.	1817,	3,782,760
Do.	1818,	3,011,153
Do.	1819,	1,318,976

From the foregoing history, it will be seen, what influence has been produced upon the affairs of the community by the operations of the banking system. Real property has been raised in nominal value, and thousands of individuals have been led into speculations, who without the facility of bank loans would never have been thus seduced. The gradual nominal rise in the price of land, has produced an artificial appearance of increasing wealth, which has led to the indulgence of extravagance and luxury, and to the neglect of productive industry. Foreign importation and domestic consumption have thus been carried to an extent, far beyond what the actual resources of the country and people would justify, and in pursuing a *shadow* the community has lost sight of the *substance*.

Your committee is aware of the arguments advanced by some, that the general pacification of Europe has had a sensible effect upon the domestic relations of the United States, and that the neglect of the general government to afford adequate protection to domestic manufactures, has been instrumental in a high degree, in producing the present distresses. There can be no doubt, but that the former occurrence has sensibly diminished the prices of our agricultural produce, and as far as that has had an influence upon the affairs of individuals, it is en-

titled to consideration; but your committee must observe, that that fall has been accompanied by one nearly corresponding in the prices of foreign productions, and that were it not for the debts into which the community has been plunged by bank facilities, the difficulties resulting therefrom would have been easily surmounted. In relation to the second argument, viz. the want of protection to domestic manufactures, although it may apply in a great degree to the operations of manufacturing towns, yet it is not valid as relates to the great mass of the people of the commonwealth, who can perceive in the banking institutions the immediate causes of their embarrassments. Nevertheless, your committee are of opinion that in the present circumstances of the world, it is the policy of the general government to assist the rising manufactures of the nation, by such public aid, as will prevent their prostration by the jealous rivalry of foreign states.

Your committee is sensibly impressed with the dangers which may hereafter arise from the renewal and creation of bank charters, and as they have deemed it to be within the limits embraced by the resolution under which they act, they take the liberty of giving to the Senate their ideas of the provisions which should be incorporated in every charter of a bank hereafter sanctioned by the legislature. They are as follows:

1st. A penalty of twelve per cent. per annum in addition to a forfeiture of the charter, should be imposed upon the amount of all notes and deposits not redeemed in specie on demand.

2dly. No bank should be allowed at any time to loan more than fifty per cent. beyond the amount of its capital.

3dly. All profits above *six per cent.* should be equally divided between the stockholders and the state, the amount accruing to the latter to be specifically appropriated to internal improvements. The justice of this provision is founded upon the consideration, that although high dividends have been made, yet none but the original subscriber gets the benefit of them, for all subsequent purchasers are compelled to pay for the stock a speculative advance upon its par value, at least equivalent to the extraordinary interest.

4thly. No director, except the president, should be re-eligible for more than three years, in any period of six, and none should be entitled to loans beyond a limited amount.

5thly. The affairs of the bank and the private accounts of the directors should at all times be open to the inspection of the legislature.

6thly. No note for less than five dollars should be issued, inasmuch as no solid system of paper credits can any where exist, unless the minor channels of circulation are exclusively supplied with coin.

Without such provisions as these, the propriety of which has been established by the dear bought experience of the past, your committee conceive, that it will be impossible to guard the public in future, against the evils of excessive issues, which, whenever they are made, must sooner or later re-act upon the community, with effects in a greater or less degree, similar to those which our fellow citizens now so unhappily experience.

Having thus performed a part of the duties assigned them, your committee will now touch upon the most important and most difficult branch confided to their charge, viz. a remedy for the existing distresses.

At a period of extreme suffering, it is natural for those who are writhing under the lash of affliction, to appeal for assistance to those whom they suppose to be possessed of the power to relieve, and remedies are often suggested, which it would not be practicable, or which it would not be consistent with the honour of the state, to adopt. Among these latter the measures of compelling creditors to take property at a certain valuation for their claims, and of extending the stay of executions to a period beyond that which is at present established by law, are prominent. Petitions to that effect have been presented to the legislature, and if the prayers of the petitioners could be accorded, without compromitting the high standing which Pennsylvania maintains amongst the states of the union, your committee would be amongst the first to fly to the relief of their suffering fellow citizens. But the solemn nature of the obligation of contracts, independent of constitutional objections, must impel them to withhold their recommendation of projects, which would entail upon the commonwealth a stigma, as imperishable as time. Whilst they are thus, however, actuated to stand forth as the supporters of the public faith, they feel it incumbent upon them to present to the consideration of the Senate, a measure, which in their estimation is calculated to afford relief to a vast portion of those, who, though ultimately solvent in their circumstances, are in danger of ruin from the immediate pressure of their debts. The measure alluded to is the establishment of a loan office, by which the sum of a million and a half of dollars may be loaned by the state to farmers, manufacturers and others, upon indubitable landed security, for a period of five or ten years, distributed in such moderate sums as will exclude the application of speculators, and dispense the benefits of the scheme amongst the greatest possible number of sufferers. At a moment like the present, when the paternal care of a government is most loudly implored, and when an opportunity is afforded to perform an act of no less importance than the rescuing from ruin of thousands of our most useful citizens, the people have a right to expect from the legislature, some noble public spirited effort to avert so awful a calamity; and your committee, in accordance with this rational expectation, most sincerely concur in the appeal.

It is not pretended, that by any acts of the legislature, every embarrassed individual can be saved from ruin. Many, unhappily, by the depression of poverty, and other causes, are irretrievably involved. But it cannot be doubted, that there are numerous individuals who possess farms capable of affording them support, of the value of from five to ten thousand dollars, and who from the immediate pressure of a debt of one or two thousand dollars, are in danger of being utterly overwhelmed. Do cases like these merit the helping hand of a protector? your committee would ask; or are the hapless

victims of the rapacity of creditors to be left to their fate, and suffered to be swept away by the torrent, which let it be remembered, owes its immediate rise to legislative enactments?—We should hope not; and yet such must be the result, unless the representatives of the people, in imitation of their predecessors, who, on more than one occasion stepped forth for the relief of the community in the manner here recommended, shall extend the hand of protection to their prostrate countrymen. But your committee would observe, that in affording direct relief to those who are embarrassed for time, and who, to be saved from insolvency, only require that a debt payable in sixty days should be converted into one payable in two or three years, the benefits of the loan are not confined to those to whom it is immediately granted. Capital diffused amongst a community, extends its influence to all who surround it. The plenty or scarcity of money depend no less upon the rapidity or slowness of circulation, and upon the expansion or contraction of confidence, than upon its absolute quantity. Every time a sum changes hands, it cancels an obligation, and it is highly possible, that a million of dollars in the course of six months, would discharge ten or twenty millions of debts. If examples of the liquidating power of money were required, they could be adduced in abundance. Let one, however, suffice, as particularly applicable to the case in point. A sum was lately paid to the sheriff of a neighbouring county in discharge of a judgment, and before it left his hands, it was employed in the settlement of *three or four* additional judgments, by the direction of the different plaintiffs and defendants.

The oppression and ruin which have been inflicted upon the community by the banks, has excited a strong feeling of hostility towards them. Numerous petitions have been presented to the legislature from different quarters of the state, praying for a repeal of the charters of those which were established by the act of March, 1814, and if there ever was an occasion wherein the right of annulling charters reserved by the state, should be exercised, the present is most unquestionably one. But doubts have arisen in the minds of your committee as to the expediency of such a course. Of the justice of the measure they entertain no question, but they are disposed to think that a general repealing of charters would have the effect of occasioning a run upon all those banks which now redeem their notes in specie, by which means they would be brought to a stoppage of payment, and the mass of inconvertible depreciated paper in the state, already so productive of loss and inconvenience to the public, would be greatly increased. Your committee, however, deem it of importance that the banks should be deprived of the power of purchasing property sold under their own judgments and mortgages; and if the right of so abridging their corporate powers is not reserved in the law, the end can be attained by repealing the charters and restoring them with that restriction. This restriction upon the present corporate powers of the banks would, it is conceived by your committee, have a tendency to restrain that urgency to force the sale of property, which a prospect of future rise is so apt to produce, and there can be no reason why that class of creditors in the community, who have been the most faithless in their contracts, who have been making dividends of money extorted from the public whilst they refused the payment of their notes, who are the least of any liable to legal compulsion, who have only a limited responsibility, and above all, who have been the causes of the public misery, should be the only class, which should escape the calamity, of which they themselves have been the authors. If they are determined to press their debtors to a sacrifice of their property, let them not profit by their own severity. In thus expressing their opinions against the immediate repeal of the charters of the banks incorporated in 1814, your committee, however, think it due to the public, to recommend to the Senate the adoption of a resolution expressive of its sense as to their renewal at the period when they shall expire. Your committee would most strenuously urge it upon future legislatures to suffer no consideration to prevail with them to renew a single charter, or to grant a new one, but with the restriction abovementioned.

The abolishing of imprisonment for debt, which has just been sanctioned by law, where fraud and concealment have not been practised, and the amendment of the law respecting usurious loans of money, will both have a tendency to ameliorate the condition of the community. The former will relieve the minds of thousands from the apprehension of disgrace and accumulated misery, while the latter will put an end in a great degree to those extortions which are practised upon the unfortunate, and will bring into circulation, at legal interest, a vast amount of money, held back for usurious contracts.

In addition to the plan of a loan office suggested above, your committee recommend to the Senate, liberal appropriations for internal improvements. Money for both objects can be readily obtained at six per cent. or less, and it is not more the duty of a state to assist its citizens with the means of employment at a period of difficulty, than its policy to do so, when labour can be commanded at one half its customary rate. Manual labour during the ensuing summer will probably be to be had for little more than a bare subsistence, and two roads may possibly be constructed at the usual expense of one. This is the moment then for extraordinary exertion; and we trust that the legislature will not be backward in adopting a measure which shall carry relief to the doors of thousands, and at the same time, increase the fixed wealth of the state, to a greater extent than can ever again be done by the expenditure of a similar sum.

Your committee cannot close this report, without expressing their hopes, that the sad experience of the past may deeply impress the minds of the community with the important truths—that labour is the legitimate source of wealth—that frugality and industry are alone to be relied on in the great pursuit of riches—that speculation is destructive of the morals and subversive of the steady employments of a people, and that the consumption of domestic manufactures, especially of those which are fabricated within their immediate dwellings, is hereafter to be relied on as an important item in restoring to the body corporate that health and vigour, of which it has been latterly deprived.

In order to ascertain the sense of the Senate upon the various matters recommended herein, your committee beg leave to submit for their adoption the following resolutions, viz:

1. *Resolved*, That it is expedient for the commonwealth to borrow the sum of ——— dollars, to be loaned to the inhabitants of the several counties and cities upon landed security, in a ratio proportioned to their representation.

2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to appropriate at the present session the sum of ——— dollars for internal improvements.

3. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to deprive the banks incorporated by the act of March, 1814, of the power of purchasing property sold under their own judgments or mortgages.

ROADS AND INLAND NAVIGATION.

On the 26th instant, Mr. Lehman made the following report.

The committee on roads and inland navigation, to whom were referred a resolution directing them to report, what objects of general importance ought to be selected for the appropriation of the public money, and also several petitions relative to the internal improvement of the state—

RESPECTFULLY REPORT,

That they are deeply impressed with the conviction of the signal advantages which are conferred upon states by the application of their best resources, for the purpose of facilitating and cheapening the transportation of persons and commodities by mean of *good roads*, *bridges*, *navigable rivers*, and *artificial canals*.

Next to *moral* and *intellectual cultivation*, the *internal improvement* of the country especially demands the liberal patronage and the maturest wisdom of the legislature of Pennsylvania. In every quarter of the world, from the earliest period recorded in authentic history down to the present time, the utility of such improvements has been tested by experience, and been felt and acknowledged by the people who enjoyed them.

It would be superfluous to enumerate the improvements which have been completed, and the new projects which at this moment, the policy of the most enlightened governments in various parts of the civilized globe, and even in some of the states of our own country, are still devising and executing. The benefits, and, under existing circumstances, it may be said, the *absolute necessity of similar exertions in our own state*, are so obvious, that examples cannot be necessary to stimulate those into whose hands is, in a material degree, committed the *destiny of Pennsylvania*.

Agriculture, the noblest and best pursuit of our citizens, *agriculture*, inland and foreign *commerce*, and even the *fine arts*, those solid and permanent sources of our prosperity and grandeur, are all cherished and enlivened by the *facility of exchange* which internal improvements alone can create.

They enable the *farmer* to bring into cultivation and render rich and productive *lands otherwise barren*; to discover and bring into use *new mines*; they give a value to his *timber*, which otherwise rots or is burnt; they *widen* his *market*, and consequently incite his industry by augmenting the price of all his surplus productions; which he may transport with facility to the place where they are wanted, and receive in exchange the money or the conveniences he may require. They enable the *manufacturer*, *whose interests have become vitally connected with the prosperity and independence of the country*, to bring his fuel and subsistence, and also his raw materials of manufacture to his workshop, and when perfected by industry and art, he can carry them with ease and cheapness to the consumer at home, or to the trader who seeks a foreign market. The merchant is enabled to distribute his wares, whether domestic or foreign, and is furnished with commodities which are native, or made by the labour and ingenuity of his countrymen, and which by the agency of ships and sailors, he conveys to all parts of the habitable globe. Every workshop and every farm; every man enjoying an income from lands and houses, or engaged in active life, and ambitious of bettering his condition; all would partake of the general prosperity produced by a free, easy, and cheap communication between the various parts of the state: to these may be added an advantage arising from facilitating intercourse, perhaps paramount to all others: the connexion of all classes, landed, commercial and manufacturing, by the strong ties of interest; giving to one part of the state a dependence upon another, and uniting them by a common concern; binding the people of every county together in a mutual intercourse of good offices, and making Pennsylvania in reality *one state*, cemented in a social and commercial as well as a political union.

Your committee, under the assumption that both the utility and necessity of internal improvements are incontrovertible; that they form part of the solid basis, upon which the future grandeur of Pennsylvania must rest; and that not only some of the primary interests, but the duty and honour of the commonwealth, are alike involved in the completion of some of the works already begun, and in the commencement and prosecution of other liberal and enlarged plans of public good, will proceed, with deference, to designate some of the objects which, in their opinion, are entitled to legislative patronage.

Your committee will premise, that the plan they have adopted embraces only some of the great leading objects which are of general utility, and excludes all such subjects as, in their opinion, are of secondary importance to the community at large, and calculated only to promote the interest of particular sections of the state, or to divert the inland trade of Pennsylvania, that great element of our prosperity into neighbouring states. The peculiar situation of the state at this period, threatened on all sides by vigilant and powerful rivals, demands, in the opinion of some members of the committee, a temporary neglect of many petitions asking for aid to private and sectional objects: the good sense and patriotism of the petitioners will perceive the propriety, at this time, of sacrificing something at the altar of public good: the time it is hoped will soon arrive when it will be more convenient for the government to pay due re-

gard to the interest of particular neighbourhoods, without overlooking the great and more imperious interests of the commonwealth.

The first and most important object, in the opinion of your committee, is the completion of the projected canal between the rivers Susquehanna and Schuylkill, by uniting the waters of the Tulpehocken, a branch of the Schuylkill, with the waters of the Swatara and Quitapahilla, streams which empty into the Susquehanna. This object is the more interesting to your committee, when they contemplate the numerous rivers of Pennsylvania, flowing in all directions, and presenting but few formidable impediments to an extensive inland navigation. The company incorporated for the accomplishment of this great work, which will unite by a water carriage the Delaware with the Susquehanna, are authorized to raise by subscription the sum of 500,000 dollars, which it is contemplated would, with the property they already possess, be adequate, or nearly so, to the completion of this grand object, so intimately connected with the prosperity of every portion of the state. The proceeds of a lottery are by law pledged for the payment of the interest upon this sum, but owing to the peculiar difficulties of the times, the necessary subscriptions have not been made, although the lottery, under proper management, will produce a sum nearly equal to the interest of the money to be borrowed. To secure the prompt completion of this canal, your committee have annexed a section to the bill accompanying this report, pledging a part of the auction duties, paid in the city of Philadelphia, to make up the deficiency of interest (which, in the opinion of your committee, can never exceed a few thousand dollars a year,) to the new subscribers of the capital stock of the company, for the period of 20 years, provided the profits of the lottery and the tolls which may be collected for the use of the canal, should be found inadequate. They have also introduced a section into the bill connected with the report, authorizing a subscription on the part of the state of 50,000 dollars towards the capital stock of the company.

For detailed information respecting the practicability and utility of this canal, the committee beg leave to refer to a report of a committee, to be found in page 390 of the journals of last session: they will here only observe, that this canal, if completed, will open a new market for all the heavy commodities produced on or near the extensive waters of the Susquehanna, and will shorten the land carriage one hundred miles between the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, which, if the great roads are made free of toll, will, without any further progress in inland navigation, forever secure to our state the chief part of the trade with the "empires" rising in the west; a trade which in its progress and effects gives a new spring to every branch of useful industry, cherishing the now necessary arts of agriculture, manufactures and commerce, as well as the fine arts, which adorn and illustrate a state, and which cannot fail to raise Pennsylvania to her former proud rank among the states of the union.

The other objects embraced in the bill, and in aid of which appropriations are made, are

1st. The great turnpike, on the southern route, from the Susquehanna to the city of Pittsburgh.

2d. The improvement of the navigation of the Ohio and some of its branches.

3d. The improvement of the navigation of the river Susquehanna.

4th. The improvement of the navigation of the river Delaware.

5th. Some of the sections of the great middle or northern turnpike road, extending from Harrisburgh, through Huntingdon, Lewistown, Alexandria and Ebensburgh to the city of Pittsburgh.

6th. The great road, in part completed, which is to extend from Berwick, on the Susquehanna, to Newton or Elmira, in the state of New York, and which will bring much of the produce, as well as many of the cattle of the western parts of New York, into the state of Pennsylvania. Berwick, on the Susquehanna, being within about 25 miles of the highest navigable waters of the Schuylkill, and the whole distance from Berwick to Newton, in New York, is only 78 miles, thus enabling us to connect the central counties of New York with the metropolis of Pennsylvania, by a land carriage of about 100 miles.

7th. The Ridge road, and Perkiomen and Reading turnpike. The companies incorporated for making these roads are in a peculiarly distressed condition, and the roads are parts of the great northern road from Harrisburgh to Philadelphia, and may be considered as the eastern section of the great northern road between the Delaware and the Ohio.

8th. The Philadelphia and Great Bend turnpike road, the Bridgewater and Wilkesbarre turnpike road, and the Wilkesbarre bridge. These are parts of the great line of communication between the city of Philadelphia and the northern counties of the state, lying between the Susquehanna and the Delaware. Without the prompt completion of these roads, the trade of that extensive tract of country, must necessarily be directed into the state of New York.

All the objects for which appropriations, to the amount of 310,000 dollars, are here recommended, are—1st, Great and leading roads already laid out, and some of which are only in part finished, and the completion of which will conduce to the advantage of the whole commonwealth—and 2d, The three principal rivers of the state, the improvement of the navigation of which is identified with the interests of every portion of the state.

Your committee feel the greatest confidence in recommending to the consideration and sanction of the House, the bill annexed to this report, not only because it is calculated to increase that branch of commerce which the most sagacious political economists, with one voice, acknowledged to be the greatest and most important, that is, the commerce which is carried on between the inhabitants of the town and those of the country, and which acts as a vivifying principle to agriculture and manufactures, but because the present condition of the state of Pennsylvania seems to demand an extraordinary expenditure on the part of the government.

In the present distressed condition of a large portion of our citizens, who are without employment, owing to the depressed state of foreign commerce, and domestic manufactures,

and a variety of other causes, a liberal appropriation will give them occupation and relief, and at the same time enable them by their labour to confer solid and permanent advantages upon the community. In the opinion of your committee, nothing is better adapted to give practical and effectual relief to the distress existing among certain classes in this state, in common with all other states in the union, nothing is better adapted to answer the voice, or rather the cries of the people, and to carry comfort and happiness to the hearts of the afflicted; and they, with confidence will add, that nothing is more sure to secure the approbation and applause of our constituents, than a liberal and extensive application of the resources of the state, towards its internal improvement, thus creating easy and cheap communications, by expending money among our own citizens: a policy which has a retributary operation, independent of the work produced, maintaining, relieving, and enriching individuals, who are parts of our own family.

Your committee will take the liberty of suggesting another important consideration, which in their opinion, ought to induce the legislature at this moment to extend a fostering hand to the objects embraced in the bill. This consideration arises from the laudable efforts of active and circumspect neighbouring and rival states to complete works which (unless they are counteracted by plans of our own somewhat assimilated to theirs,) will divert our growing inland trade from its present channel, through the state of Pennsylvania: a state which, until within a few years, has been considered as "the natural avenue from the shores of the Atlantic to the vast regions of the western territory."

In the judgment of your committee, every nerve should be strained and every resource called into action to secure the immense benefits which may hereafter accrue to the commonwealth, by the preservation of this interior trade: a trade which the experience of all flourishing states proves to be even more productive than foreign trade, and in contemplation of which, in the language of one of our earliest and most enlightened patriots, now no more, they will say, "imagination can hardly paint the magnitude of the scene which demands our industry, nor hope exaggerate the richness of the reward which solicits our enjoyment." If heedless of these enjoyments, a parsimonious policy, incompatible with our true interests, should unfortunately prevail; if our funds are hoarded, instead of being expended in the encouragement of works which would give new life and energy to the various branches of productive industry; this great state, blessed by Providence with natural advantages beyond any other state in the union, and only wanting the addition of "art to nature," of "labour to our natural means," must be checked in her career of prosperity and grandeur: more politic neighbours will continue to drain her of the industrious and useful part of her population, a large portion of her lands will continue unimproved and unsettled, and as capital always emigrates to where it finds the most profitable employment, the wealth of her metropolis, and with it the industry it supports, will be transferred to Baltimore and New York, and the now copious and perennial stream of treasure, flowing from the city of Philadelphia into the reservoir of the state (and which if a wise policy is pursued will hereafter become susceptible of an augmentation beyond the wants of a prudent government,) will be lessened in proportion to the diminution of the sources from which it flows.

One additional consideration, the committee will present to the view of the House, which is more particularly applicable to the policy of constructing water conveyances, in addition to good roads and bridges. It is obvious that by the improved method adopted upon the Schuylkill and elsewhere, of rendering rivers navigable by means of dams and locks, water powers will be erected in various parts of the state, which will operate as labour saving machines, and enable Pennsylvania the more easily to enjoy the benefit arising from the establishment of manufactures, and enter into a successful competition with foreigners.

It is obvious that the resources of the state, even without the imposition of taxes, are fully adequate to the accomplishment of the noblest objects in relation to internal improvements, as well as to the promotion of education, the patronage of science, and of all the other ends of good government which require pecuniary aid. Your committee therefore will not consume the time of the House in expatiating upon this point: such an examination also falls more particularly within the sphere allotted to another committee. They will, however, observe, that the bank stock of the government, at its present reduced market or exchangeable value, is equal to two millions, two hundred thousand dollars, and that the whole property of the government (without taking into view the wealth of the people, which may be truly called the wealth of the government,) after deducting all debts, cannot be estimated at less than five millions of dollars, and in the opinion of many judicious persons, the amount is much greater, taking into view the sum due for arrearages on unpatented lands, the amount of which is not precisely ascertained.

But such is the fortunate condition of the government, in relation to its finances, that, for the accomplishment of any *present object* embraced by an enlightened policy, it is not absolutely necessary to disturb this accumulated treasure. If the legislature should deem it inexpedient to part with any of the existing funds, if it is thought unwise to provide for the gradual recovery of arrearages due for unpatented lands, it may safely borrow two millions of dollars, the whole of which might, in the opinion of your committee, be, within two or three years, judiciously expended, and which could now be procured at less than the ordinary interest, by the creation of a funded debt, and the surplus of the ordinary income over the ordinary expenditure (reasoning from an average number of past years,) may be converted into a sinking fund, which in about 20 years would be adequate to the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal. Your committee, therefore, with deference take this opportunity of recommending the adoption of a resolution now on the table of the House, instructing the committee of ways and means to introduce a bill, authorizing the governor to ob-

tain money on loan. They will further observe, that the roads, bridges and water conveyances, created by a judicious expenditure of public money, assisted by individual enterprise, become themselves a *productive state capital*, from which immense monied returns may be confidently expected, whenever easiness and cheapness of carriage from remote quarters increase the quantity of goods for transportation.

Your committee, therefore, urgently recommend the sanction of the House to the bill annexed to this report, which they regard only as a part of a more liberal and enlarged plan, which the wisdom of this, and the next legislature, may devise, and the execution of which will be pregnant with every blessing—will cause Pennsylvania to advance with "gigantic strides" to prosperity and greatness, and which is imperiously required by the *duty* and the *honour*, as well as the interest of the state.

Miscellany.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, Feb. 4, 1820.

BENEFICENCE OF FORMER TIMES.

It would appear, from the following subscription paper, that, *eighty years ago*, a fire occurred in the state of South Carolina, the sufferers by which received assistance from this city. This ancient document, (excepting a small part torn of,) is before me, with the signatures of the donors. The sums bestowed vary from £65 to 5 shillings; the whole amounting to £372 1s. 8*d.* which at that day was remarkably munificent, and goes to prove that Philadelphia is not undeserving the character for benevolence which is universally awarded to her. The publication of the subscription paper, and the names of the benefactors will, no doubt, be gratifying to such of their descendants as continue to dwell in the city of their forefathers! X.

"Whereas, William Bull, esq. governor of South Carolina, by his letters, dated the 29th of November last, directed to Thomas Penn, esq. one of our proprietors, and George Thomas, esq. our governor, representing the great distress of many of the inhabitants of that colony, occasioned by a dreadful fire, which lately happened there, and requesting the charitable contributions of such as are well disposed in this province: We, therefore, whose names are underwritten, commiserating their calamitous circumstances, and willing to minister to their relief, do promise to pay unto Robert Strettell, Job Goodson, John Bringhurst, and Joseph Noble, the several sums of money by us respectively subscribed, to purchase and remit such effects as may best answer the end proposed.

"*Dated at Philadelphia, the 9th day of 1st Mo.* 1740."

William Fishburn,	Thomas Robinson,
John White,	Thomas Chalkley,
Thomas Bond,	Richard Waln,
Caspar Wistar,	Samuel Pennock,
Benjamin Eastburn,	Samuel Emlen,
Benj. Shoemaker,	T. Griffitts,
Edward Roberts,	J. Steel,
Thomas Lloyd,	Samuel Coates,
John Dillwyn,	Joshua Emlen,
John Reynell,	William Clare,
Lloyd Zachary,	Richard Hockley,
John Armitt,	James Steel, jun.
Matthias Aspden,	Samuel Neve,
Simon Edgell,	Israel Pemberton, jr.
Hendarkran Aken,	Joseph Trotter,
Joseph Paschall,	Thomas Nickson,
Joseph Fox,	Samuel Powell,
John Jones, jun.	Joseph Davies,
John Wister,	Joseph Richards,
Thomas Penn,	Samuel Parr,
James Logan,	John Jones,
Israel Pemberton,	Edward Warner,
John Kinsey,	Charles West,
Hugh Roberts,	Samuel Mickle,
Anthony Morris,	N. Allen,
Samuel Preston,	Reese Meredith,
Cadwr. Foulke,	John Howell,
Job Goodson,	Solomon Crissen,
Robert Strettell,	Isaac Zane,
Joseph Wharton,	Mary Rawle,
William Callender,	John Jervis,
Samuel Sansom,	S. Warner,
Joseph Noble,	William Logan,
Edward Cathrall,	Thomas Peters,
James Morris,	William Fisher.

To dress Flax to look like Silk.—Take one part lime and between two or three parts of wood ashes; pour over them a due proportion of water to make a strong ley, after they have stood together all night, which must be poured off when quite clear. Tie handfuls of flax at both ends, to prevent its entangling, but let the middle of each be spread open, and put it in a kettle, on the bottom of which has been first placed a little straw, with a cloth over it, then put another cloth over the flax, and so continue covering each layer of flax with a cloth, till the kettle is nearly full. Pour over the whole the clear ley, and after boiling it for some hours, take it out, and throw it in cold water: this boiling, &c. may be repeated, if requisite. The flax must be each time dried, hackled, beaten and rubbed fine;

and, at last, dressed through a large comb, and through a very fine one. By this process the flax acquires a bright and soft thread. The tow which is off, when papered up and combed like cotton, is not only used for many of the same purposes, but makes lint for veterinary surgeons, &c.
[*Am. Farmer.*

Ivanhoe, by the author of Waverly, Guy Mannering, &c. will be published on Tuesday next, by M. Carey & Son.

Europe, after the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, by the Abbe de Pradt, translated by an American gentleman, is in press.

A prospectus has been issued, by Peter Schmidt of New York, of an intended periodical paper, to be called the *German Correspondent.* The object of the work will be, to impart intelligence from Germany. "It will," says Mr. Schmidt, "be derived from the most authentic sources, and will embrace the civil, the literary, the scientific, and moral state of Germany. Articles which may instruct while they amuse; reviews and abstracts of interesting works; notices of important inventions and discoveries; descriptive accounts of improvements in the arts and political economy; German criticism of American publications, and biographical sketches of eminent men, &c. will come within the scope of the German Correspondent."

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

Mr. Poulson—Observing a remark in your paper of Thursday last, respecting a spontaneous combustion, I was induced to try the experiment, and am now fully convinced it could not be produced by the mere union of linseed oil and ashes; ashes being an incombustible substance. Linseed oil is composed of carbon-oxygen and hydrogen, the two very combustible gases; ashes do not possess any property whereby the contact of either of these gases will produce inflammation—it would scarcely inflame at 400° Fahrenheit. DAVYANA.
Feb. 5th, 1820. [*Amer. D. Adv.*

Sir—I observe in your paper of yesterday, that your correspondent "Davyana," has made an *unsuccessful* experiment, to verify the account given by Mr. Atkinson of a spontaneous combustion, produced some time ago, at his mills near Baltimore, by the accidental mixture of linseed oil and wood ashes.

An experiment has also been made, with a similar view, at the Mint of the United States. The ashes employed were chiefly from hickory wood, well sifted, and cold; and the quantity of linseed oil, one pint. No change of temperature was perceived, till about 46 hours after the oil had been poured on the ashes, when the mixture was fairly ignited, and in a short time emitted flame, which continued upwards of an hour. After the flame had ceased, the ignition continued for about 18 hours, and the ashes were then poured out of the vessel.
February 8th.—Ibid.] R. P.

DIVORCES.

In most, if not all of those bills (granting divorces) the provisions go to permit the suffering party to marry again, and to inhibit the offending party from enjoying the same privileges. If the latter, notwithstanding this restriction, should contract a new marriage, he or she is subject to the penalties attached to the crime of bigamy. Upon this question of *divorce*, a *vexatious question* in our legislatures session after session, there is one distinction which ought always to be kept in view. To separate the destinies of two beings who are only a curse to each other, or one of whom brings nothing but unhappiness and persecution upon the other, is *one thing;* to permit them to form new connexions afterwards, is *another.* The legislature may properly do the first, but in many cases ought not to do the last; for it very frequently happens, that it is an anxiety to form a *new connexion* that prevents a married couple from overlooking a great many acts in each other which they would otherwise contrive to make up; nay, sometimes tempts one party to commit an outrage, with a view of obtaining a divorce with the privilege of marrying again. Throw as few temptations as possible in the way of married people. Every thing before our eyes, the whole history of mankind, prove that the wisest part of the Lord's prayer is "*Lead us not into temptation.*"
[*Richmond Compiler.*

The manufacture of hemp from the outer fibres of the hollyhock, is about being tried on a large scale of experiment.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, February 19, 1820. No. 8.

BURNING A SLAVE.

Augusta, (Geo.) Jan. 22.

"On Saturday evening last, at about 8 o'clock, Mr. Thomas Hancock, of Edgefield district, in South Carolina, who lived about 10 miles from this place, was shot through the head as he was preparing for bed, and instantly killed. From circumstances which have since been disclosed, it appears that this bloody deed was contrived and executed by two negro fellows, belonging to the deceased, one of whom made a free and voluntary confession of the particulars.

"The court and jury, satisfied of the guilt of the offenders, condemned them both to be executed—Sam to be burnt and Ephraim to be hung; which sentences are to be carried into effect on Friday next, near the place where the murder was committed."

—

When we read this sentence, we had not the least belief that it would be carried into execution. Considering the law under which it was pronounced as a relic of ancient barbarism, which had been suffered through negligence to remain on the statute book, we supposed that it would be avoided in some manner; but not having thought of the possibility of the commission of such an outrage upon humanity, did not feel sufficiently interested to form any definite opinion on the subject, till we were struck with horror at the sight of the following narrative.

From the Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, Feb. 1.

"On Friday last, two negro men, named Ephraim and Sam, were executed in conformity to their sentence, for the murder of their master, Mr. Thomas Hancock, of Edgefield district, S. C. Sam was burnt and Ephraim hung, and his head severed from his body and publicly exposed. The circumstances attending the crime for which these miserable beings have suffered, were of a nature so aggravated, as imperiously demanded the terrible punishment which has been inflicted upon them.

"The burning of malefactors is a punishment only resorted to when absolute necessity demands a signal example. It must be a horrid and appalling sight to see a human being consigned to the flames. Let even fancy picture the scene; the pile—the stake—the victim; and the mind sickens, and sinks under the oppression of its own feelings—what then must be the dread reality! From some of the spectators we learn, that it was a scene which transfixed in breathless horror almost every one who witnessed it. As the flames approached him, the piercing shrieks of the unfortunate victim struck upon the heart with a fearful, painful vibration; but when the devouring element seized upon his body, all was hushed—yet the cry of agony still thrilled in the ear, and an involuntary and sympathetic shudder ran through the crowd. We hope that this awful dispensation of justice may be attended with such salutary effects as to forever preclude the necessity of its repetition."

—

Such an exhibition of diabolical cruelty almost makes us ashamed of our country. "Absolute necessity" is the apology for this crime. If this act were believed to be necessary to strike terror into the *hearts* of those whose *hands* would otherwise vindicate their claims to humanity, what must we think of the men who, with such awful experience in their own states, endeavour to fasten so dreadful a necessity upon others? How deeply should we deplore and execrate an evil which can thus pervert the understanding, and so far as it is itself concerned, close all the avenues of humanity.

It is the duty of every man placed in a public station by those who with consistency can boast of their attachment to freedom, to exert his whole heart and mind to efface the sin from the land. Let the members of Congress from free states remember, that for *their* dereliction from the path of duty, no prejudice of education can be urged in excuse; and let them fear, when they are about to sanction the extension of this destroying pestilence, that their success may draw down upon them the lasting curses of an injured people.

Communications.

For the National Recorder.

PAUPERISM AND POOR LAWS.

Pauperism is a disease unknown in poor and virtuous communities. It is the offspring of luxury, and seems to arise out of the complicated arrangements of wealthy nations. Poverty, and the fear of poverty, are the sources of many virtues; and should always be left to their own energies and capacities; but pauperism is a deadly cancer in the political body, which spreads from one limb to another, and can only be cured by altering the tone of the whole system. Since experience shows, that it prevails in proportion to the prevalence of luxury, the division of labour and the accumulation of capital in the hands of a few,

it may naturally be supposed to have its cause in these. Among its immediate causes, are the vices of the poor, the sudden changes of trade and commerce, and (in some countries) the lowness of wages. Perhaps it could be shown, that vice is always propagated downwards in communities. It is in our nature to imitate the persons to whom we are accustomed to look up, and it is a well attested fact, that in those countries where the upper classes are frugal and virtuous, the lower are equally remarkable for simplicity and independence. But when those classes are dissipated and extravagant, these diseases gradually infect the whole mass around. For instance, how many trades are dependent upon the employment given by the fashionable world in the course of a winter's dissipation.—The liveried servants, the artificers of a thousand articles of gaudy and useless profusion. All these people live in a tainted atmosphere, they learn the very worst traits of the circles to which they minister—the extravagance, the idleness, and too often the profligacy and the disregard of principle, which the devotees of fashion are so apt to think becoming. They spread these vices in their turn to a sphere still lower, and with an additional degree of what is coarse and disgusting. Every person conversant with the pauperism of a large city can testify how much of it is owing to causes of this kind—to vices which would have never been so prevalent, had they not come down to the lowest ranks with the sanction of the practice of the upper—to drunkenness, which became a habit in the man, because the boy thought it was manly to call for his glass—to gambling, which became inveterate, because it was gentlemanly to play at cards—or to extravagance, which was induced, because nobody would be seen in a coarse or a homespun dress. It is in this way that many if not all the moral diseases of society are propagated, and the cure lies in the power of that class from which the evil sprung. It were to be wished that the wealthy part of society could be awakened to a proper sense of this subject, and made to see how heavy a penalty they pay in the shape of a poor tax for their luxuries and vicious indulgences. The second cause of pauperism, which I have enumerated, is the sudden changes of trade and commerce, and as this cannot be prevented, we must palliate its evils when it occurs, by wholesome and well applied relief. The third cause arises from the great accumulation of capital, which induces a consequent lowness of wages, and, by the minute division of labour which it causes, renders the labouring class dependent upon, and in fact slaves to, their wealthy masters. This does not yet exist to any extent in this country; but the history of England is worth volumes on the subject. There is in fact no greater cause of pauperism than these last mentioned. The division of labour and labour-saving machinery, have robbed the workman of Birmingham and Manchester of his independence as a man, of his attachment to the soil and the home which gave him birth, and of his most valuable and sterling qualities. The experience of the last twenty years has shown the manufacturing population of England to be a moving and fluctuating mass, where no vegetation quickens, which the dews of heaven do not fertilize, the abode of savage beasts and noxious reptiles, and ever ready to lay waste and overwhelm in the hurricane violence of its career, the fairest and the choicest works of creation.

Many of the vices of the poor in our cities, I mean those which arise from imitation of the higher classes, can only be effectually cured by strengthening the morality and reducing the extravagances of those from whom they take the contagion. All other means will, if my theory be correct, stop short of a radical cure.

Another cause of the improvidence of the poor, and which is, perhaps, to be placed above all that I have enumerated, is their ignorance. The most effectual remedy for pauperism would be the universal instruction of the poor, and a reformation in the habits of the rich. Neither without the other would extirpate the evil.

These medicaments, however, are slow in their operation, and one of them, at least, most improbable to be tried. The incubus of pauperism has fastened itself upon us, and it behoves us to seek more speedy and attainable relief. To ascertain what this may be, let us examine what the poor laws are, and go back to first principles. Our system is perhaps the worst that could be contrived. Overseers are chosen for one year, and the city and liberties are divided into districts among them. Every resident person who applies for relief, whether from inability or unwillingness to work, is supported; that is, receives half a dollar a week during the severe weather. An order from any one of the overseers will admit into the almshouse any person that has no home, or is sick, or unable to take care of himself. They are kept here during their sickness, or while the cold

weather continues; the managers of the almshouse have no power further than to inflict a temporary confinement for misbehaviour; they are maintained in idleness, and can at any time demand their dismissal. A system more loose and inefficacious, more expensive and burdensome, and more calculated to increase and cherish pauperism, could hardly be contrived. *Its expenses at this moment are twelve thousand dollars per week!* This expense has become a most oppressive public burden, and some plan should be devised for checking it, whilst yet in its *infancy;* or it will amount in time to half the interest of all the real estate of this city and county, for it is continually and alarmingly increasing.

The first observation which must strike every reflecting man is, that there are not overseers enough. The districts over which they preside, are too extensive for any individual to possess that minute knowledge respecting their inhabitants which is indispensable to a proper distribution of public charity. A second is, that the overseers are continued in office for too short a time; they do not get trained to their duties and interested in their business before they are superseded; and so unpleasant is it to be the officer under a bad law, to witness abuses which one cannot redress, to be made the distributor of relief without a choice of the mode in which it shall be given, that very few are ever willing to serve a second year. The consequence is, that our overseers are generally raw hands, and the business is managed much in the same way as a shop would be, committed to the care of the apprentices. A third defect is, that relief is too cheaply and easily obtained, and this flows in some measure from the two former circumstances. The great fault in our poor-law, however, is, that there is no coercive power conferred by it. I hope I shall not be thought a political heretic in what I am about to say; for I know how tremblingly alive the public mind of this country is on the subject of personal rights. The perfect equality of all our citizens in the eye of the constitution is its most beautiful trait, and is founded in the nature of things. In a vigorous community, every individual must be supposed to have ordinary understanding and to be capable of self-preservation, and therefore to have an interest in the well administration of government, and in the advancement of the common welfare; and hence derives the right to do and live as he pleases within the rule of law. The cases of sickness or decrepitude do not form exceptions to this rule, for we are bound by our common humanity to administer to them; they are calamities incident to all, and therefore fairly lay claim to assistance from the common fund. But when in the progress of society, and from the increase of luxury, a new class of people has arisen, that gains a livelihood in idleness, by appealing to the pity of the citizens; a class, which is strictly a parasitic plant, and draws its nourishment and increase from the veins of the body on which it has taken root, a new order of things may be fairly said to have arisen. This state may be tolerated for a while, but if it becomes not merely burdensome but dangerous and oppressive, the sound part of society owes it to its own prosperity and safety, and is called upon by all the purposes for which government is instituted, to shake off the incubus. If the previously existing laws, calculated for a state of real equality, did not confer the power, it has the right and ought to assume to itself that power. It should inquire what are the best and most effective remedies for pauperism, and should enforce them. Our almshouse should be made in reality a house of employment. We now maintain the poor there in idleness. It would be better to keep them at work even at a considerable loss to the public; for they might then acquire or retain habits of industry, which they are *now* certain of losing. The managers should have the power of making those who came in from want of employment, from sickness or inability to work induced by any bad or vicious habit, repay, by working at stated wages when cured, the expenses which the public had incurred in taking care of them. They should have the power of preventing street begging. Every farthing of relief bestowed upon a pauper, (except in extreme cases of sickness or old age) should be given as the price of labour. The paupers would thus find it as hard to beg as to work, and there would be some certainty that none applied from the love of idleness. This system is one involving some difficulties; but it is confidently believed that it is the only one which will meet and check the evil. The most difficult part perhaps is in finding employment; but in Holland and many other countries, this has been fully obviated, and could no doubt be so here.

It is an invidious task to find fault with public and private charities; but if the foregoing observations are correct, it is easily seen, that in a large city like this, they are unsound on political principles,

and do but foment the evil of pauperism. The charity of our fellow citizens keeps pace with and even outruns the demands upon it. Philadelphia is a great mart of alms, and invites customers to her bounties from all the neighbouring states. Perhaps this is an attendant and unavoidable state of things, under our present laws; but it is one which loudly calls for amendment. If half the money which is lavished in temporary expedients for the relief of our paupers, were distributed from the public purse, and with an uniform system, in finding them in employment and in educating their children; if half the pains exerted in finding objects to assist, were taken to recommend habits of frugality and saving, wholesome and economical food, and decent and moral conduct, our city would soon exhibit a different aspect, and our poor-tax be greatly diminished. Let me add, that if the rich were to consider themselves as stewards of their possessions, for the improvement and benefit of their fellow creatures—were to show a laudable example of moderation in their pleasures and temperance in their sensual indulgences, the great and most powerful cause of the pauperism of large cities would be done away, and with it, the evil which it engenders. H.

For the National Recorder.

Dear H.—At your request, I have attempted a translation of Madame de Stael's lines, contained in the second number* of the National Recorder; but without any pretensions to a claim of kindred with her spirit. In the poetic path I have but feebly followed her flight, and in the labyrinth of metaphysical sentiment, even her *well spun* lines have afforded but an imperfect *clue*. S.

THE DANGERS OF INSENSIBILITY.

Seldom, dear girl, hearts young as yours, can know
The springs of bliss, from Sympathy that flow;
But to a breast thus vacant, time will bring
With cruel haste a self-afflicting sting:
When, on the world's wide waste, we lonely roam
Without one bosom, which might yield a home,
No heart, that hastens half its joys to share,
No kindred spirit, to divide our care,
No pulse that quickens, our return to greet,
No tearful eye, our parting glance to meet—
Back on itself the soul for shelter flies,
Its dreary void, a refuge there denies;
Self-love at last has left its native throne,
For e'en self-love could not exist alone;
And each dread hour its dread successor sends,
No balm the past, no hope the future lends.

Nor trust, dear girl, to find on life's last stage,
This source of bliss, unsought in earlier age;
Then, Friendship's cares can only keep alive,
The fervid warmth which youth's affections give.
'Tis youth's engaging faculties, that gain
Those claims to love, which old age can sustain;
Then, may the mind with mem'ry's aid review
Its pleasures past, and half their joys renew.

* See vol. i. page 42.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Feb. 8.—A standing committee on the subject of roads and canals, was appointed.

Feb. 9.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Maine and Missouri bill, when Mr. King, of New York, wishing to offer to the Senate his opinions on the Missouri subject, moved to postpone the bill until to-morrow; but a motion to postpone it till Friday prevailed, and it was postponed to that day accordingly.

Feb. 11.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the Maine bill, and the amendment reported thereto by the judiciary committee (adding provisions for the formation of a state government in Missouri). Mr. King, of New York, agreeably to the intimation which he gave on Wednesday, rose and addressed the Senate about two hours in support of the right and expediency of restricting the contemplated state of Missouri from permitting slavery therein; and then, on motion of Mr. Smith, the subject was postponed to Monday.

Feb. 14.—Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, rose in opposition to the right and expediency of restriction, and in reply to Mr. King, of New York, and spoke nearly three hours. Mr. Lloyd, of Maryland, followed on the same side, and also in reply to Mr. King; and spoke nearly an hour.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 8.—Mr. H. Nelson called for the consideration of the resolution which he moved yesterday, to dispense with all other business pending the question on the admission of Missouri into the union; and proceeded to support this course by some remarks on the magnitude of this question, pregnant, as he believed, with the fate of the union, and the issue of which the people, of the south and west particularly, awaited with the deepest anxiety; but, the yeas and nays being ordered, on motion of Mr. Taylor, on the question of considering the resolution, Mr. Nelson rose and withdrew the resolution, with the avowal that he would offer it on to-morrow; not wishing at present to prevent the House from resuming the immediate consideration of the Missouri question, for which it appeared prepared.

The House then again went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Baldwin in the chair, on this bill; the restrictive amendment being still under consideration. Mr. Speaker Clay rose, and addressed the committee nearly four hours, against the right and expediency of the proposed restriction.

Feb. 9.—Mr. Foot offered the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the territories of the United States, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted: Provided, that this shall not be construed to alter the condition or civil rights of any person now held to service or labour in said territories.

Resolved, That it be and is hereby recommended to the inhabitants of the several territories of the United States, that, for the purpose of effectually preventing the further extension of slavery, each territory, when authorized by Congress to form a constitution and state government, shall, by express provision in their constitution, prohibit involuntary servitude, or slavery, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes.

Mr. Rhea hoped the resolutions would be laid on the table until the great question now before the committee should be decided. Gentlemen were determined to discuss it, and decide upon it; and he hoped no proposition would be received to interfere with that discussion. Mr. R.'s motion to lay the resolutions on the table prevailed, and they were laid on the table accordingly.

Mr. H. Nelson called for the consideration of the resolution offered by him on Monday, in substance to suspend all other business of the House, pending the consideration of the question (now under discussion) concerning the admission of Missouri into the union with or without restriction; but the House refused, by a large majority, to consider the resolution.

The House then resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the Missouri bill, and the restrictive amendment proposed thereto. Mr. Sergeant, of Pennsylvania, commenced a speech in favour of the restriction, and spoke nearly three hours; when he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise.

Feb. 10.—Mr. Sergeant occupied nearly three hours in continuation of the argument which he commenced yesterday in support of the Missouri restriction. Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, followed, and spoke more than three hours against the restriction.

Feb. 11.—The bill from the Senate to remit the duties on the statue of General Washington, executed in Europe, by the Marquis de Canova, for the state of North Carolina, was read the third time, and passed.

In committee of the whole on the Missouri bill, Mr. Gross, of New York, took the floor, and spoke nearly two hours in support of the restriction. Mr. Anderson, of Kentucky, followed, against the restriction, and occupied the floor about two hours.

Feb. 14.—The House went into committee of the whole on the Missouri bill. Mr. Cushman, of Massachusetts, took the floor, and spoke about two hours in favour of the restriction. Mr. Wood, of New York, followed, on the same side, and advocated the restriction above half an hour. Mr. Pinckney, of South Carolina, next rose, and opposed the restriction in a speech of about an hour.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

Feb. 8.—A petition from sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia and vicinity, praying for permission to build a bridge over the Delaware, at any place not exceeding three miles north of the city, referred.—The bill for the erection of a permanent bridge over Cohocksink creek in the Northern Liberties passed, 22 to 7.

Feb. 10.—A petition was presented on the subject of incorporating the Fire Association of Philadelphia. A discussion arose on a motion to lay the petition on the table, on the ground that it contained reflections on a member of the Senate. It was rejected, 24 to 6.

The bill for relief of the sufferers by fire in Savannah, directing $10,000 to be paid by the treasurer of the state to the mayor of Savannah, was taken up in committee of the whole, and after some remarks from Mr. Breck and Mr. Raguet, passed unanimously through all its stages.

Feb. 11.—The bill authorizing a lottery to raise money to build a Presbyterian church in Germantown, was discussed in committee of the whole. Mr. Leib and Mr. M'Mullin supported the bill—Mr. Breck and Mr. Frailey opposed it. The objection was to the principle of lotteries, and the bill was lost, by yeas and nays, 24 to 5.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 7.—The bill to authorize Murray, Fairman & Co. to sell certain books, &c. by lottery, was considered and objected to on the ground of the great immorality of lotteries, but nevertheless passed, 56 to 34.

Feb. 8.—Mr. Lehman reported several bills for internal improvement. The House took up the resolution instructing the committee of ways and means to bring in a bill to authorize the governor to borrow a sum not exceeding one million of dollars for internal improvement. A motion was made to change one to three millions. After some debate, the resolution as amended was passed, 61 to 26.

Feb. 9.—The committee of ways and means reported a bill authorizing the governor to borrow one million of dollars, which was made the order of the day for the 16th inst.—A resolution for the relief of the Savannah sufferers was laid on the table.—The Windmill island bridge bill was considered in committee of the whole, but not decided when the House adjourned.

The following resolution was laid on the table.

Resolved, That the judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act entitled "an act to prevent the imprisonment of females for debt," passed the 8th day of February, 1819.

The object of this resolution is to place female debtors on the same footing with male debtors; the new insolvent law abolishes all *imprisonment* but not *arrest* for debt; and females in business, not being at present liable even to be *arrested* for debt, they only find it the more difficult to obtain credit.

Feb. 10.—The committee of ways and means made a report on the fiscal condition of the state, and recommending measures for its improvement.—The bridge bill was resumed, but on motion was postponed, and the House adjourned till Monday 14th, for the purpose of having the rooms cleaned.

LOAN OFFICE.

Extract from the Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, appointed to consider of the causes of the general distress, and the best mode of alleviating it.

The only measure, therefore, that is requested by any of the petitioners, or recommended by the governor, which remains to be noticed, is the project of a *loan office*. Upon this subject, your committee will not enter into a very extensive inquiry. So far as the experience of Pennsylvania can be consulted, the project has not our approbation; nor can we, in considering the relief extended to European states in times of embarrassment, find any examples claiming imitation; it has, on the contrary been found, in similar circumstances, that schemes of this nature, instead of removing the mischief, have extended it. There is one point, upon which, your committee presume, there can be no doubt; that a measure of this kind ought not only to be just in itself, but adequate to the object. Would this measure be just in itself? it is proposed in the governor's message, to lend money upon landed security, the bare relation of which mode of appropriation proclaims its injustice: every citizen, freeholder or not, is equal in his rights, and has an equal claim, with every other citizen, to protection and relief; yet it is proposed to lend money, derived from the community at large, to those only who are already so fortunate as to be the owners of houses and farms! Against such a measure your committee protest, because it would be invidious, partial, and unjust: if relief can be given, let it be extended to the manufacturer, the merchant, and mechanic, as well as to the landholders. If any description of persons, more than another deserves relief, it is the manufacturer; *he* did not involve his property in the fate of the baseless fabrics of banks, but in a patriotic and laudable effort to supply the wants of his country in a perilous war, relying upon his country for support: yet it is pretended, that the owner of land is to be alone protected or relieved, that very description of persons, who ought never to have had any sort of connexion with banking. Indeed, your committee are yet to be satisfied, that the claims for relief are made by prudent landholders; they are rather inclined to the opinion, that they are made by persons, who have plunged into the whirlpool of speculation, and who have little or no land to pledge; for, if they have land to pledge or to sell, and are also prudent men, it is not credible that they can dread their creditors, since it is so obviously the interest of the creditor himself to forbear, and await the inevitable course of events, which must be prosperous.

But, here, the next question necessarily presents itself: would the institution of a loan office be adequate to the object? will any sum which the state can or ought to borrow be adequate to relieve the present distresses? Your committee could answer this question with precision, only by ascertaining the extent of the pressure; and to ascertain this extent, much more time and labour would be requisite, than is in the power of the legislature timely to bestow: the probable weight of the pressure may, however, be conjectured from the immense amount of capital and labour suspended; from the fall in all sorts of produce and property; and from the extent of credit that has been given by individuals, associations, and banks: the weight, it is believed, is so great, that the means of this commonwealth are not adequate to its support. Besides the murmurs which would be excited by partial distributions, it is to be feared, that in a very few cases a permanent good would be afforded; for, unless ample redress could be given to each applicant, a private creditor would still be able to bring the estate of his debtor to sale, and the commonwealth could thus be only making a partial payment to creditors, leaving the debtors still destitute. It is also to be apprehended, that the extension of a partial relief, without rendering essential service to the community at large, which alone ought to be the aim of the legislature, would continue many of the evils of a fictitious capital; individuals now confident, that they must rely upon character and industry alone, would be buoyed up with a new hope; they would not at once resort to economy; but adhering to habits long cherished, would console themselves with the reflection, that sufficient would be the day for the evil thereof.

Nor can your committee fail to anticipate the results of such an institution in other respects. Relief is not solicited by persons who have suffered by a calamity, which prudence could not have avoided, or which prudence may not now remove. A loan is not asked by individuals, who contemplate the repair of machinery, the improvement of real estate, or any other increase of private or public capital. Those who ask the commonwealth to imitate their example, and plunge into debt, are entangled in the meshes of the banks; so that, in effect it is to preserve the existence of those pernicious institutions, that the interference of the legislature is demanded. Has not the state had abundant experience in relation to its debtors? Has it not now claims against individuals, to the amount of millions, which it has in vain endeavoured to collect? Is not the state compelled to borrow, even to pay the members of the legislature, whilst those claims remain unsatisfied? Has not the state loaned money to individuals, and at last been induced by importunity to liquidate the debt by the legislative sponge? When will the day of payment arrive should the money be lent—or, when arrived, will not the debtors interfere at elections, cover the tables of the general assembly with petitions, pressing for an extension? And will not one extension second another, until the hope of payment shall be extinct? Will not any attempt to collect in a compulsory way, be styled cruelty and oppression; until, tired out, the legislature shall be glad to purchase a release from solicitation by an oblivion of the past?

It is also worthy of remark, that should money be thus scattered, the means of promoting the general welfare by improvements of the interior, would be lost; roads, canals or bridges partly made, would remain monuments of our folly; whilst such as are in contemplation would continue to be mere visions. The funds thus appropriated, without adding to capital, would increase the public debt; and the commonwealth would be constrained to go on borrow-

ing from year to year, with an appearance of decay, which would be dishonourable to a state, which, well administered, would be one of the brightest stars in the political galaxy.

Your committee, therefore, whilst it would be their duty and their gratification, to advocate any measure calculated to afford relief for present distresses, consistent with justice and sound policy, are unwilling to recommend the institution of a loan office; they lament the condition of many of their fellow citizens, but they console themselves with the knowledge, that we have a free government, trifling taxes, a fertile soil, a thrifty population—and above all, *experience*, which having been purchased *at a dear rate*, must not only be of present advantage, but of infinite utility to posterity.

PROHIBITORY DUTIES.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting to Congress a report on the subject of prohibiting the importation of cotton, woollen, and iron manufactures, and his opinion of the effect such prohibition will have on the revenue of the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
27th January, 1820.

Sir—In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 4th instant, directing the secretary of the treasury "to inform the House what reduction, in his opinion, it will make in the revenue, if the importation of cotton and woollen manufactures, and iron, be prohibited, and in what manner the deficit in the revenue may be supplied, should the prohibition be made," I have the honour to submit statements of the amount of revenue which accrued from those articles, from the year 1815 to 1818, inclusive.

The very great difference in the amount of revenue which accrued during those years, renders it difficult to determine what the reduction would be, should the prohibition be enforced. It is probable that the deficiency, for a number of successive years, would amount to the average sum of six millions of dollars.

If an increase of the rate of duty would necessarily augment the revenue in the same proportion, the deficiency might be readily supplied. But reason and experience forbid the expectation of such a result. The importation of foreign merchandise is regulated by the capacity of the importing country to pay an equivalent for them. Any increase of duty diminishes this capacity. When carried to an extreme, it amounts to prohibition. But the revenue will frequently be diminished by an increase of duty, when the consumption of the article is not diminished. Whenever the duty is raised so high as to equal the risk incurred by an attempt to introduce dutiable articles illicitly, smuggling, upon an extensive and systematic plan, commences. In that case, not only their consumption, but the capacity to pay for them, may be increased, whilst the revenue may be diminished.

Considering the facilities which the extent of our coasts and frontiers, and the numerous harbours, bays, inlets, and rivers, by which they are indented, furnish for the illicit introduction of foreign merchandise, the settled policy of the government has been to diminish, as far as practicable, the temptation which high duties would furnish to take advantage of these facilities. Should the existing duties be considerably raised, there is just ground to apprehend that the revenue would be reduced, rather than augmented, by the change. Indeed, there is just reason to believe, that, with the present rate of duty the practice of smuggling is gradually increasing. Any attempt to raise the deficiency which will be produced by the prohibition under consideration, by an increase of duty upon the articles which will still be imported, will greatly increase the expense of collection, by the necessity which it would create to employ a greater number of officers of the customs, to guard against smuggling, and eventually fail to augment the revenue to the required extent. The principal reliance for supplying the deficiency which would be produced by the adoption of the measure contemplated by the resolution, must, it appears to me, be placed in a system of internal duties, or direct tax.

In aid of either of these modes of augmenting the revenue, a small addition might be made upon the rate of duty now paid upon linens, manufactures of hemp, stuff goods, coffee, brown sugar, teas, wines, molasses, spices, and other small articles. If a system of internal duties should be deemed at this time advisable, an entire prohibition of ardent spirits might be adopted, without material injury to the revenue, and with manifest advantage to the agricultural interest. In that event, the revenue which has been heretofore received from the duties imposed upon foreign spirits, might be collected from domestic spirits.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,
WM. H. CRAWFORD.

Hon. Speaker of the
House of Representatives.

A Statement of the Duties arising on imported Merchandise, paying an ad valorem duty of 25 per cent. to 30th June, 1819, of which woollens and cottons form almost the exclusive articles, for the years 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818, with the amount of drawback annually paid on re-exportation.

YEARS.	Amount of duties.	Amount of drawback.	Net amount
	DOLLS.	DOLLS.	DOLLS.
In 1815	17,813,277	189,768	17,623,509
1816	11,013,142	981,791	10,031,351
1817	4,967,503	644,653	4,322,850
1818	6,753,008	534,307	6,218,701

NOTE.—The treasury records do not afford any means of ascertaining the amount of duties, so as to distinguish woollens from the various descriptions of cottons, whether from India or Europe, nor of cotton yarns from cotton piece goods.

Treasury Department,
Register's Office, Jan. 6, 1820.
JOSEPH NOURSE, Register.

A Statement of the Duties arising in the Years 1815, 1816, 1817, and 1818, on the Importation of Articles of Iron Manufacture, paying a specific Duty, with the Amount of Drawback annually paid on their Re-exportation.

ARTICLES.	1815.			1816.			1817.			1818.		
	Amount of duties.	Amount of drawback.	Net amount.	Amount of duties.	Amount of drawback.	Net amount.	Amount of duties.	Amount of drawback.	Net amount.	Amount of duties.	Amount of drawback.	Net amount.
Anchors and sheet -	68,249	—	68,249	19,658	292	19,365	2,904	—	2,904	3,637	692	2,945
Slit and hoop - -	38,170	244	37,926	77,239	3,631	73,608	24,631	3,405	21,226	—	—	—
Nails - - -	39,566	2,704	36,863	91,789	5,151	86,638	44,139	8,047	36,092	48,192	8,130	40,062
Spikes - - -	4,296	1	4,295	14,387	1,117	13,270	6,898	1,019	5,879	7,522	443	7,079
Bar and bolt rolled	—	—	—	63,407	11,384	52,023	48,558	24,686	23,872	92,319	11,025	81,294
—— hammered	—	—	—	195,188	4,998	190,190	160,442	6,127	154,315	213,274	4,323	208,951
Pig and castings -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,042	58	13,984
Sheet, rod and hoop -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,902	4,140	44,762
Total	150,281	2,948	147,333	461,668	26,373	435,095	287,572	43,284	244,288	427,888	28,811	399,077

Treasury Department, *Register's Office, 7th January*, 1820.

Joseph Nourse, Register.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Pilmore, captain Thomas Blackstone, of the 7th United States infantry, to Miss Caroline Amelia Yohe, of this city.

On the 10th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. James Glentworth, jun. to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. John Watson, all of this city.

DIED.

On the 26th July last, on board the ship Adriana, bound to Canton, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. Hugh Donnaldson, of this city, merchant, son of John Donnaldson, esq. a young man whose amiable temper, moral conduct, and unassuming manners, justly endeared him to all who knew him.

At Natchez, January 17th, of a pulmonary complaint, in the 24th year of his age, Mr. Charles G. Paleske, son of the late Charles G. Paleske, esq. of Philadelphia.

In the Pennsylvania Hospital, on the 27th ult. Elizabeth Ellison, widow, a native of Philadelphia, aged 92 years.

On the 5th inst. John Carothers, in the 74th year of his age; he was one of the first inhabitants of Northumberland, and one that lent his aid in achieving the independence which we now enjoy.

On the 13th inst. Mrs. Ann Stokes, wife of Mr. Charles Stokes, merchant, of this city.

Internal Improvement.

Connexion of Lake Erie with the Ohio river.

Ohio legislature.—The committee to whom was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to the improvement of the country by roads and canals, respectfully report—

That they have had that subject under their consideration, and have given to it all the attention which its importance demands. They conceive it unnecessary at this day, to attempt any illustration of the great advantages to be derived from improvements of the kind contemplated by the governor's message.

Canal navigation, particularly, has long been considered as an important item in the general economy of nations. Until a few years past, however, the United States of America contented themselves with admiring, from the description of travellers, the magnificent works of this kind which have been accomplished in the other quarters of the globe. Of late, however, they appear to have awakened from their lethargy —there being scarce a state in the union which has not some project of this kind either in contemplation or in active progress to completion. The states of New York and Virginia have taken the lead in this patriotic race. In the former a most stupendous work of this description has been commenced, prosecuted with ardour, and completed to a point to be immediately useful, leaving no doubt of the speedy accomplishment of the whole plan. Virginia has created a separate department to superintend her internal improvements, and adopted the prosecution of these improvements as a settled and permanent principle of her policy.

If we can judge of the temper of the state from the ardour with which its executive has recommended the subject to the attention of the legislature, Pennsylvania will not be outdone by her sister states in this honourable and useful career.

It remains for the legislature to determine whether Ohio will disregard these laudable examples, remain insensible to her present interests, the interests of posterity, and the advantages which a bountiful Providence has put within her reach. If her pecuniary resources

are not as ample as those of some of the states, she has the power of effecting more with smaller means than any other does or ever did possess. Her southern and northern boundaries are washed by waters which form part of two immense channels of internal communication, which have, perhaps, no parallel on the whole globe.

A canal, the cost of which would not, in Europe, be considered as beyond the efforts of a single individual, would unite these great natural channels, enable your merchants, without the risk and danger of a sea voyage, to bring together, for the purpose of commerce, the products of higher northern latitudes and those of the tropical climates, and to all your citizens the choice of a market at more than 2000 miles apart. Nor are these the only motives for the accomplishment of this important work.

If the farmer can see in it the means of future prosperity, and the merchant the prospect of great commercial advantages, the politician will also discover the facilities which it will give to the operations of war, and the patriot rejoice in the new bond of union and concord between the distant members of this rising empire.

Your committee have not been able to see any insurmountable difficulty to the accomplishment of this important work. They will not, they dare not believe, that in this patriotic state any local jealousies will prevent its commencement or impede its progress. The plan which they propose will be best understood by the bill and resolution herewith submitted. In confining the location of the northern part of the proposed canal to the lands which the United States have lately acquired from the Indian tribes, they were governed by the consideration that Congress might be induced to make an appropriation of a part of the lands through which it will pass, to aid in the accomplishment of the object. Your committee believe that it would not be difficult to convince that honourable body, that apart from other motives, the treasury would ultimately gain by such an appropriation, from the great appreciation which the completion of the canal would give to the adjacent lands.

The following are the most prominent features of the bill alluded to in the above report.

Sect. 1. That —— be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners for locating a route for a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, to commence on the former, either on some part of the Sandusky bay, or between said bay and the foot of the Miami Rapids, and thence by the most eligible route to the Ohio river.—Sect. 2, authorizes the commissioners to appoint engineers, assistants, chain carriers, &c. and to allow them compensation.—Sect. 3, designates the duties, &c.—Sect. 4. That if at the present session of Congress, a law should be passed for appropriating a part of the lands through which said canal may pass to aid in the construction thereof, the route designated by said commissioners, from its commencement to the old Indian boundary line, shall be considered as fixed, &c.

Extract of a letter from *George F. A. Hauto*, esq. to a member of the legislature, relative to the progress made by Messrs. *White*, *Hauto*, and *Hazard*, in improving the navigation, &c. on the river Lehigh—dated

Mauch-Chunk, Northampton county, Pa. December 19, 1819.

"You know I believe the ground between this and our principal coal mine, and that it would hardly be possible to find a more unfavourable time for the construction of a good road —so much so, that when we determined on making it, many of our friends doubted our being *compos mentis*. The perpendicular elevation from the river, (at this place, where it ends) to the mine is 1000 feet—the distance from it to the river is upwards of eight miles. Down it, and following the windings of the mountain, which runs nearly at right angles to the river, we constructed in about three months, and most part of it in the winter season, a road having a regular declination of 2½ feet in every 100 feet; and which is acknowledged by those who have seen it, not to have (for its distance) its equal in the confederacy. On it one horse can draw four tons with ease.

"This mine, at our arrival, had quite an inconsiderable opening, like a moderate sized stone quarry; since which we have uncovered about two acres of coal land, removing all the earth, dirt, slate, &c. (about twelve feet deep) so as to leave a surface for the whole of that area, of nothing but the purest coal, containing millions of bushels. We cut a passage through the rocks, so that now the teams drive right into the mine to load. The mine being situate near the summit of the mountain, we are not troubled with water, and the coal, quarries very easy. We have worked the stratum about 30 feet deep. How much deeper it is we do not know: probably capt. Symmes will find the end of it worked by our brethren within, when he gets under Mauch Chunk. At any rate, occular demonstration proves it to be sufficient for the utmost consumption of centuries to come. The effect of our road has already been, that it enables us to sell the coal at the landing here, where we have a large quantity, *cheaper* than the price our predecessor (Mr. Cist) had to pay for the *hauling only*. On this road we have now a sufficient number of teams to haul several thousand bushels of coal per day. We employ at present mostly oxen and large carts, except a few horse wagons, each of which loads nine tons. We are constructing a steam wagon, contrived by Mr. Hazard, which will be ready in a week, (as a substitute for cattle) to draw our coal. Should we succeed in this experiment, the second one, on a larger scale, will be immediately put on the stocks, and followed by others, so as to have a sufficient number for our spring operations. All the works for the steam engine, except some rough castings, were made and finished on a spot which was, twelve months ago, a *wilderness*, and where, within the period of a generation, the *Lenape* filled the air with their war whoops.

"We have erected about forty buildings for different purposes, amongst which is a saw mill driven by the river, for the purpose of sawing stuff for the use of the navigation. It has a gang to which 24 saws belong, cutting about 20,000 feet per day, on one side; and a circular saw on the other. One other saw mill driven by the

Mauch Chunk; a grist mill; a mill for saving labour in the construction of wagons, &c. also driven by the creek—smitheries, with eight fires—workshops, dwellings, shipyards, wharves, &c. &c. We have cut about 15,000 saw logs, and cleared 400 acres of land.

"On the river, notwithstanding the extreme low water, which prevented our floating the timber used in the construction of our dams, to the spots wanted, we have constructed 50 dams, (measuring 38,500 feet, or about 7½ miles) and 16 locks. The locks are the invention of Mr. White, and will be found, in every respect, superior to those now in use. Should it be desired, I will send you a description of them. Our brave boys worked in the river till the ice drove them out last week.

"Just before the winter set in, we had the satisfaction to ascertain, by taking a couple of our coal boats down loaded as far as our improvements extended, (the water being ten inches under the common summer low water mark,) that the plan of creating artificial freshets in times of extreme low water, which formed the basis of our plan of improvement is correct, and answers fully our expectations; and would have enabled us had the river kept open a few days longer, to take all our arks down to the city. To complete the improvement of the lower part of the river, will take us, should the season be any way favourable, till some time in June next; when we shall apply for inspection, and commence the upper section of the river.

"As every thing that relates to internal improvement is viewed with great interest by us, we beg that you will take the trouble to communicate to us, at an early hour, any thing in that line which may come before the legislature. And as the Delaware being part of our turnpike to an ultimate market, interests us more particularly, we would thank you for the earliest information respecting any offer for its improvement."

Miscellany.

GOOD FEELING.

Report of Mr. Raguet's remarks on the bill before the Senate of Pennsylvania, granting ten thousand dollars to the sufferers at Savannah.

Mr. Raguet said, that in addition to the view taken of the subject by his colleague, he would call the attention of the Senate to another view, which had been forcibly impressed upon his mind. It was, that the embracing of every opportunity to cultivate the feelings of friendship and of mutual good-will, between the inhabitants of different states, was one of the surest and most effectual modes to perpetuate the existence of the union. He had more than once been appointed, at the public meetings of his fellow citizens, to assist in the collection of contributions for the relief of those who had suffered by the fires in the cities of other states; and amongst the variety of characters to whom he had been introduced in the performance of that duty, his feelings had been upon one occasion most sensibly excited by such expressions as these: "Sir, I am happy in having an opportunity to contribute my donation to these unfortunate sufferers. I have often thought that occasions like the present should be regarded as one of the few mediums, which are placed within the reach of the inhabitants of the different states, to testify their good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of each other; and they should be cultivated as one of the chief means of drawing more closely those bands of political friendship, which alone can ensure the duration of our happy form of government." Such generous and noble sentiments as these should never be forgotten; and Mr. Raguet was rejoiced, whilst he sympathized most sincerely with those for whose relief we were about to provide, at having an occasion to testify to the citizens of Savannah the deep interest for their welfare which had been excited in Pennsylvania by the dreadful calamity with which they had been afflicted. But there was another reason why a liberal and manly conduct should be displayed by the legislature, at this particular moment. It was well known that a subject of the highest importance, and one which involved a great diversity of feeling, had for some time agitated the councils of the nation: he alluded to the great question of the restriction of slavery in the new states about to be admitted into the union. This subject had occasioned some warmth and temper between the citizens of the slaveholding and non-slaveholding states; and he was desirous of seeing Pennsylvania, *who was the first to raise her voice against the further extension of the system of slavery, also the first to extend the hand of affection to a sister in distress.* Such a course would convince the world, that charity and benevolence are the principles which actuate the policy of our state, and would do much to allay that asperity which had unhappily resulted from the discussion of the Missouri question. He concluded by hoping that the decision on this question would, from its unanimity, reflect as much honour upon the Senate, as that body had derived from its decision on the former question, as both had their origin in a similarity of feeling.

The bill was then passed through all its stages *unanimously*, and was ordered to be sent to the other house for concurrence.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES.

We have inserted from the American papers some documents relating to the "state of domestic slavery" in the North American republic, which are equally interesting to the sound statesman and to the Christian moralist. The existence of slavery in a free republic may plead the example of antiquity, but it was the Heathens who furnished that example; and among them it may have been justified by its efficacy in restraining the savage practices of ancient warfare, when the captive, if not enslaved, would necessarily have been butchered. But, in a community, which boasts at once of being free and Christian, "the most moral and enlightened" people on earth, as they call themselves, how the toleration of domestic slavery can be palliated—how it can be explained—we must leave to those who insist on the continuance of that blessing, as one of their most valued rights and enjoyments. The negro slavery of the United States, and of the West Indies, is the disgrace of the Christian world. The slave population of North America, however, is confined to certain states, and we do not apprehend that its acknowledged influence on the morals, happiness, and prosperity of their white inhabitants, has been such as to make the Congress very anxious to extend the guilty privilege of slave-ownership beyond its actual limits. The principal document which we have extracted from the American journals, is a sketch of the argument addressed by Mr. Rufus King to the Senate of the U. States, on what is called the Missouri bill, tending to show that Congress, if it cannot extinguish the evil in the old states, who stipulated originally for its continuance as the price of their accession to the union, can at least restrain all future states, who may be admitted by the authority of the supreme legislature to a partnership in the national sovereignty, from indulging in this odious and criminal traffic. We are happy to find that a meeting in furtherance of the same views, has been held in the city of Philadelphia, and attended by persons of the highest respectability, who declared that they were bound by all the dictates of reason, benevolence, and religion, to oppose with their best efforts the extension of slavery to states hereafter to be admitted into the union. A committee of correspondence, consisting of 25, was then appointed, to circulate the proceedings of the meeting, and to support by fit publications the opinions of its members. If not wholly eradicated, therefore, the moral pestilence, there is room for hoping, will be speedily and severely checked.

To the Editors of the National Recorder.

Gentlemen—Should the enclosed obituary notice be deemed worthy of a place in your paper, will you be good enough to give it one.

New York, Feb. 12, 1820.

OBITUARY.

"Absent or dead, still let a friend be near—
"A sigh the absent claims, the dead a tear."

Died, on the 2d of December last, on his passage to St. Croix, whither he was going for the benefit of his health, the Rev. JAMES W. EASTBURN, A. M. eldest son of James Eastburn, esq. of New York, and late minister of St. George's, Accomac, Virginia. To bestow a tribute to departed worth is at all times laudable, but more particularly so, when we are called to witness the death of a person cut off in the prime of life, and in the midst of usefulness: it conveys to us a lesson that should teach us the uncertainty of all human expectations, and furnishes another proof that youth, virtue, and every quality which can tend to make us respected and beloved, afford no security from the grasp of death. This young gentleman received his education at Columbia College; distinguished for superior talents, his time and attention were constantly employed in the improvement and cultivation of his mind; amiable in his disposition, and pleasing in his deportment, he gained the esteem and affection of all his companions; as a scholar few were superior, as a friend none. He passed through this institution with honour and distinction, and received the degree of A. B. at the commencement of 1816. Shortly after receiving his degree, he entered upon the study of divinity, under the care of the Right Rev. Bishop Griswold, (Bristol, R. I.) and the degree of A. M. was awarded him in 1819, by the institution from which he had graduated. He was a member of the Peitho-Logian Society of C. C., and at their different exhibitions contributed by his productions to its advancement and respectability, and there gave early promise of future eminence: the records of this society fully testify to his value and usefulness. He has left affectionate parents and relations to mourn his irreparable loss; and the numerous friends to whom he was endeared for his many and amiable virtues will long remember his value and his worth. This feeble testimony to the memory of a person so respected, is the production of an associate, who admired his character, and whose memory he will for a long time fondly cherish.

"For oh, could virtue claim the power to save,
Could youth, could friendship rescue from the grave,
He still had lived, of every grace possessed,
By young admired, by the old caressed.
But vain their aid, the fatal shaft was sped,
The placid youth obedient bowed the head,
Calmly beheld the slow approach of death,
And with a fervent prayer resigned his breath.
His soul, dismissed, exulting burst its ties,
And rose triumphant to its native skies."

G. C. C.

ON BREAD STUFFS.

Extract from a correspondent in Kentucky, dated Lexington, 10th Jan. 1820, to a friend in Washington.

"I am not acquainted with ———, or any of the navy board, or would write to them on the subject of making two preparations of Indian corn a part of the sea stores for our ships, particularly on long voyages. I mean hominy and parched meal.

1st. Hominy, when well beaten, of good white flint corn, and dried in the sun, after it is cleared of bran and corn, it is my opinion, will keep a great length of time. I have it in my family all the year, and find it as good in the fall as spring. Put up in tight barrels there would be no danger of its spoiling, and it would be an excellent article for the sailors to boil with their pork. Parched meal has long been used by the western people, and by the Indians time out of mind, and found very beneficial in long expeditions, the more especially when provisions began to get scarce, as a very small quantity will subsist a man many days. To prepare it, the corn should be first parched, and then ground very fine, and mixed with as much brown sugar as will make it agreeable—the usual mode here is, 1 lb. of sugar to the gallon measure, but many put more. A table spoonful of this mixture in a pint of cold water, is much better than a pint of coffee or chocolate, and would furnish an excellent beverage in stormy weather, when it is difficult to make coffee or chocolate. Should the above meet your approbation, and be found of any use to our navy, it will be highly gratifying to me." [*Nat. Int.*

TOMBS OF FRENCH KINGS.

The national convention, in the year 1793, passed a decree upon the motion of Barrere, that the graves and monuments of the kings in St. Denis, and in all other places throughout France, should be destroyed. Nor were they contented with this: but the graves of all the celebrated persons who had been interred at St. Denis were opened also, that the leaden coffins might be applied to the use of the republic!

The details of this barbarous exhumation are curious, and serve to heighten, if that be possible, our abhorrence for an act so abominable in every respect. The first vault which they opened was that of Turenne. The body was found dry like a mummy, and of a light bister colour, the features perfectly resembling the portrait of this distinguished general. As Turenne did not happen to be an object of popular obloquy, some enthusiasm was felt or affected at the sight of his remains; relics were sought after with great eagerness, and Camille Desmoulins cut off one of his little fingers; the body was turned over to the person who held the sexton's place, and he kept it in a chest for some months to make a show of it, till at the intercession of M. Desfontaines, it was permitted to be removed to the Jardin des Plantes. In 1799 it was twice transferred, by order of the directory, first to the museum of monuments, (that most characteristic exhibition of French feeling and French taste,) and secondly to the Church of Invalids, which, according to the anti-christian fashion of the day, was then called the Temple of Mars!

Henry the Fourth's grave was the next which was violated. His features also were perfect. The head had been opened and the cavity filled with tow dipped in an aromatic extract, so strong, that the odour was scarcely supportable. A soldier cut off a lock of the beard with his sabre, and putting it upon his upper lip, exclaimed "en termes energiques et vraiment militaires, says the French writer, Et moi aussi, je suis soldat Francois! desormais je n'aurai pas d'autre moustache! Maintenant je suis sur de vaincre les ennemis de la France, et je marche a la victoire!" In spite, however, of this fanfaronade, the body was placed upright upon a stone, for the rabble to divert themselves with it; and a woman, reproaching the dead Henri with the crime of having been a king, knocked down the corpse by giving it a blow in the face; after which it was left for some days to be the sport of these Yahoos, till it was thrown at last into the common pit prepared for the remains upon which their senseless vengeance was exercised.

Louis XIV. was found in a state of perfect preservation, but entirely black. The body of Louis XV. was fresh, but red, lying bathed in a liquor formed by the dissolution of the salt with which it had been covered. In the coffin of Jeanne de Bourbon, wife of Charles V. a gilt distaff was found with the remains of a crown, bracelets, and embroidered shoes. The body of Louis VIII. was the only one which had been sewed up in leather: the leather was strong and thick, and retained all its elasticity; the body was almost consumed, as was the winding sheet, but fragments of its gold embroidery were still existing. Dago-

bert and his queen Nanthildes were in one coffin with a partition between them. The workmen were long before they could discover the vault of Francis I. and his family. It contained six leaden coffins deposited upon bars of iron: in all these the remains were in a state of liquid putrefaction, which made its way through the lead as they were removed, and the odour was almost insupportable. The bodies of many of the latter Bourbons were also in a state of decomposition, and when the coffins were opened, they are said to have emitted a thick black vapour, which, though vinegar and gunpowder were burnt to prevent ill consequences, affected the wretches employed in this inhuman work with fevers and diarrhœas. Two large pits had been dug in front of the north entrance of the church, and quick lime laid in them; into these pits the bodies were cast promiscuously, and the entrails, which had been deposited separately in leaden vessels; this lead and the leaden coffins were then carried to a furnace which had been erected in the cemetery, and cast into balls, 'destined to punish the enemies of the republic,' and it was more than once proposed in the national convention, that the church itself should be totally destroyed!

[*N. Y. American.*

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER, FEB. 3.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated August 26th, 1819.

Off Anjier Point, Straits of Sunda.

After a very fair passage of 98 days we arrived at Java Head. The captain, supercargo, officers, in short, the whole crew, have been on my list since we left the Capes of Delaware; however, save three or four cases, they were not of much import. Capt. Fisher says, he never knew so much sickness to occur in an outward bound vessel before. I have as yet made out very well. What success I shall have in Batavia, ("the unwholesome air of which place alone, says Dr. Lind, has cut off more Europeans than have fallen by the sword in all the bloody wars carried on by the Dutch in that part of the world") I know not. I trust, however, we will become inured to the climate in some measure, before the rainy season commences; for, at that time, it is more particularly deadly hostile to foreigners. I attribute the constant sickness on board of our ship, to the sudden vicissitudes of climate, &c.; at the beginning of a month, it being the dead of winter, towards the end of it, being within the tropics, and the thermometer standing at 90° in the shade. Hail, very cold rain and snow, were usual occurrences at the beginning of August. On the 7th, the thermometer stood at 47°, and on the 26th of the same month, at 90° and at 112° in the sun. In nineteen days, behold the amazing change 43° variation!

The Malays came off to trade with us; fowls at $5 per hundred; sweet potatoes, 20 baskets full for a dollar, about 2 barrels; and yams, pine apples, bananas, plantains, sugar, rice, monkeys, and birds of every description, all equally cheap.

The Malays are nearly naked, merely a belt round the body, and turban on the head; long black hair, red skin, and their teeth (from chewing the beetle nut,) black as jet. They all wanted to purchase opium, and had any of us had a small quantity on board, we should have made out very well with it; they smoke it, and consider it a very great luxury.

Batavia, Sept. 6th, 1819.

We arrived on the 28th of August, 102 days from the Capes of Delaware. Batavia is alike the pride and the disgrace of the Dutch nation. While I admire their magnificent houses, the taste they display in decorating them—their beautiful shrubberies, groves, &c. surpassing, perhaps, the richest scenery in the world—while I gaze with delight on plantations of cocoas, plantains, oranges, mangustins, pine apples, &c. interspersed with hills covered with the richest verdure, and literally teeming with birds whose plumage vie with the most luxuriant tint of nature—yet I say, although I am transported with the beauties of Batavia, I am, on the other hand, as equally disgusted with the numerous canals intersecting the city, the filth allowed to accumulate in them, the stagnant marshes, where 'wasteful, forth walks the dire power of pestilential disease'—'Here dwells the direful shark, and horrid alligator.' One of our men fell overboard the other day, and had just got in the boat as a shark sprung towards him. On the bar opposite the canal I see alligators every time I pass there, some of which are as long as our jolly boat. During the westerly monsoon it is dangerous to go by the bar at low water; they have been known to attack boats on the bar at that time; they stay opposite the canals, and pick up all the filth as it comes out. All the dirt in Batavia is thrown into these canals, which run before every house; even some of the

Malays when they die are frequently flung in, yet their filthy, dirty horrid water, they not only bathe in, but actually drink!

The town, properly speaking, is occupied by the natives of the island of Java, (the Malays) and some Chinamen, who are banished from their country for the most part. The Dutch and foreigners merely come to town in the morning to transact business, and go out to dinner; nobody, save the natives of Java, ever sleep in the town; I shall sleep on board of the ship altogether. We are about two miles from the shore, and the noxious vapour from the canals, &c. can have very little if any effect on us. Some of our men have been sick, but are recruiting. This is properly the dry season, but there has been a great deal of rain lately, and it is said that the place has not been so sickly for upward of forty years. It is now becoming healthy, and I hope will continue so. I am tired already: I would prefer the ocean's dreary waste to merely a sight of land without enjoying the converse of sociable people. I see thousands of women to be sure, and a few Dutch ladies, but foreigners are not often invited to their houses; so that I must forego the pleasure of speaking to a woman, till I hail the domestic and happy shores of America.

Every thing is very high—the market is overstocked with chattels of every description, so that it is difficult to get rid of a cargo without sacrificing it. Several vessels have gone to Manilla, and it is expected coffee will fall in the course of 5 or 6 weeks: it has been as high as $38, and is now $21 per picul. There are more vessels already gone to Manilla than the produce of the island of Luzon or Luzonia, were it double, could furnish with

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I consider music as a great preventive of disease. We have a drum and fife on board, and have them played every night. Men from the fatigue of the day would probably after sunset resort to drink or lie down on the deck all night in the rain, &c. were it not for the 'spirit stirring drum and ear piercing fife,' which exhilarate them wonderfully—the labour of the day is forgotten, and home with all its comforts rises to their view. There is not a more powerful stimulus in the whole materia medica; a vessel on a long voyage should always be supplied with it.

Acts of distinguished liberality and munificence.—It is now understood, says a writer in the Boston Daily Advertiser, that the late Samuel Elliot, esq. of this town, was the founder of the Greek professorship in Cambridge University. It was founded in April, 1814, by a donation of $20,000 in specie. Mr. Elliot, by his last will, has bequeathed $1500 for the relief of decayed families not dependent upon any public charity. $3000 to the Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society, for the relief of widows and orphans of clergymen of the congregational persuasion. $10,000 to the asylum for the insane at Charlestown. $2000 also to the Savings Bank at Boston, the interest of which to be forever applied to defray the expenses of the institution; but finding it required no such aid, he withdrew it, by a codicil, and gave it where he thought it would do more good.

Jonathan Dwight, esq. of Springfield, Mass. during the last year, erected, at his own expense, a very beautiful and commodious church, in that town, and gave it to the second congregational church, of which he is a member; and, from the sale of the pews, a fund has been established more than sufficient for the liberal support of a minister. [*Alb. Gaz.*

Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts.

Albany, January 31, 1820.

The following premiums are offered, and will be awarded by the society at their session in 1821.

1st. For the best memoir on the articles of mineral, vegetable or animal produce, which may be advantageously exported from the state in addition to, or as a substitute for, those which have hitherto been the staple of her foreign commerce—a gold medal of the value of forty dollars.

2d. For the best memoir on the means of managing our domestic concerns, so as to diminish the consumption of the foreign articles of importation, without reducing our nutrition, comforts or pleasures—a gold medal of the value of forty dollars.

3d. For the most satisfactory experiments on the cultivation and improvement of any new plant, indigenous or exotic, which may be advantageously introduced into the state, for the food of man, or domestic animals, or for manufacturing purposes—a silver medal of the value of twenty dollars.

4th. For the most satisfactory experiment on the exploration and improvement of any kind of mineral substance, in the state, which may become an interesting subject of domestic consumption or ex-

portation—a silver medal of the value of twenty dollars.

5th. For the most satisfactory experiment made to raise and improve any species of animals not hitherto domesticated, or in common use, which may be advantageously applied to economical or manufacturing purposes—a silver medal of the value of twenty dollars.

N. B. The above premiums will be given only to such memoirs or experiments as shall bring to the knowledge of the society information not before generally known, and which shall be judged beneficial to the community.

The memoirs and descriptions of experiments properly authenticated, must be forwarded, free of expense, to the recording secretary of the society, Doctor Jonathan Eights, at Albany, on or before the first day of Feb. 1821.

JOHN EIGHTS, *Rec. Sec'ry.*

It is in agitation at Sheffield (England,) to erect a grand cast-iron pillar in the centre of the town, at the top of which is to be a large ball, which is to be lighted up with gas, so that the whole of the town and its environs may be illuminated thereby. The height of the proposed pillar is to be forty-eight, and the diameter two feet and a half.

MSS. at Herculaneum.—Of the number of manuscripts found in the ruins of Herculaneum, and which had been there enclosed during 1696 years, 88 have been unrolled, and are now legible. There are 319 utterly destroyed—24 have been given away as presents. It is hoped, that from 100 to 120 may yet be saved, out of 1265 manuscripts that remain to be unrolled and deciphered, by means of a chemical operation, which will cost about £3000 sterling. [*Petersburgh Paper.*

New Gun.—His royal highness the duke of York, attended by lieutenant general sir Harry Calvert, adjutant general to the forces; sir Willoughby Gordon, quarter master general; sir Herbert Taylor, and other distinguished military characters, had an inspection at York house, St. James's palace, of the newly invented gun of Mr. E. Collier. This invention was minutely described by that gentleman. It is a gun, weighing less than the ordinary musket, composed of seven barrels: one of the common length, and in the same position; around it, at the breech, are six others, of about three inches only. The whole being charged, and the priming for the whole placed in the magazine-hammer, which preserves it quite dry, and yields just sufficient, and no more, to each charge; the simple act of cocking places, successively, each of the short barrels in connexion with the long one, and that of shutting the pan primes it. His royal highness was pleased to express his approbation of this ingenious invention, which promises to be of considerable importance. [*N. Y. American.*

Apprentices Library.—The mechanics of this town are about forming a '*Library for Apprentices,*' to be composed of books of instruction in their respective trades, with a proportion of publications upon Geography, History, Travels, Voyages, &c. The object is laudable and praiseworthy, and we have no doubt the example will have its effect in other states. [Upwards of 100 vols. have already been left at the Centinel Office.] [*Bost. Intel.*

Bank of England Notes.—We have seen a specimen of a part of the plates executed by the ingenious Mr. Jacob Perkins, of Massachusetts, in London, for the notes of the bank of England. The general beauty of the work is striking; but it is particularly curious on account of the introduction of the preamble to the charter of the bank of England upon the back of the note, in a space not so large as a quarter of a dollar; in the form of an ellipsis. The letters are illegible to the naked eye, but may be easily read by means of a lens —and are then perfectly beautiful and distinct. [*Bost. Intell.*

New method of killing Animals.—A new mode has been prepared in England, of putting animals to death, which is said to be done without pain to the beast, and that the meat tastes, cooks, keeps and salts better. It is done by fixed air. The animal bleeds freely. A number of butchers are said to have adopted the new mode.

The German Correspondent.—We have received the first number of a periodical publication, under this title, published in this city. The work is printed with a large and handsome type, and on superfine royal paper; and issued at six cents for eight pages, payable on delivery. The first number contains 8 octavo pages, and the succeeding numbers will contain 8 or 16, as occasion may require. We have no doubt the work will present much valuable information in relation to German literature; and we wish the editor entire success. The following is an extract from the first number:—

Tallmadge's speech on slavery has been translated into German, by Dr. Bran; and Schaeffer's sermon on the reformation, and

his account of the solemnization of the third centurial jubilee in New York, has been translated by *Hartwig Von Hundt-Radowsky.* These publications are accompanied by introductory remarks of the learned translators, and have had an extensive circulation in Germany. Much curiosity has been excited there, on the necessity of a speech like that of Mr. Tallmadge, in a country which boasts of rational liberty, and declares all men to be born free and equal. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Madame de Genlis' French national tale, entitled, *Julien Delmour*, or *The New Æra*, has caused as great a sensation in the circles of Paris, as Lady Morgan's *Florence* has done among those of London and Dublin. After various interesting and amusing scenes, resulting from marriages, intrigues, and personal observations, evidently made in society, during which a number of very singular characters are introduced, Julien's memoirs give a very animated description of many of those circumstances which preceded the revolution. The dreadful and sometimes ludicrous incidents, which occurred almost daily during the reign of proscription and terror, are forcibly described in this work; there is also a strong vein of satire running through the book, and a number of well-known characters, by no means equivocally pointed out.

Sir Benjamin West was so much indisposed that his friends are apprehensive that he will not long survive—his disorder is a general debility, and his legs are much swollen.

Poetry.

From a late London Paper.

TO A FRIEND ABOUT TO MARRY A SECOND TIME.

Ne profectura pecando.—*Ovid.*

Oh, keep the ring, one little year,
Keep poor Eliza's ring,
And shed on it the silent tear,
In secret sorrowing.

Thy lips, on which her last, last kiss,
Yet lingers moist and warm,
Oh, wipe them not for newer bliss,
Oh, keep it as a charm.

These haunts are sacred to her love,
Here still her presence dwells;
Of her the grot, of her the grove,
Of her the garden tells.

Beneath these elms you sate and talk'd,
Beside that river's brink,
At evening arm-in-arm you walk'd,
Here stopp'd to gaze and think.

Thou'll meet her when thy bloom beats high
In converse with thy bride,
Meet the mild meaning of an eye
That never learnt to chide.

Oh, no, by Heaven, another here
Thou canst not, must not bring:
No, keep it—but one little year,
Keep poor Eliza's ring.

From Foreign Magazines.

Respiration of Frogs.—It appears from a series of curious experiments performed by M. Edwards, and detailed in the Annales de Chimie et Physique for January 1819, that frogs, toads, and lizards, are preserved alive and in health under water for weeks, by means of the air contained in the water, which they abstract, not by the lungs but by the skin. [*Edinb. P. J.*

Portable Gas Lights.—Mr. Gordon, of Edinburgh, has taken out a patent for this contrivance, which consists in condensing from 20 to 30 atmospheres of the gas in a vessel of sufficient strength, and furnished with one or more apertures for combustion, with proper stop-cocks. A globe of one foot diameter, properly charged with gas, will yield a light equal to six common candles, for twelve hours; and so on in proportion for other sizes. The forms, of course, may be varied. The result of this contrivance will be, that families will by and by send their servants to the gas maker, (as formerly to the candle maker) to get their portable magazine charged and ready for lighting every day, or every second day, without subjecting themselves to the trouble of making their gas in their own houses. [*Gent. Mag.*

Dr. Hill, Latin professor at Edinburgh, who was a man of great humour and eccentricity, was accustomed to cry out in a loud and somewhat peevish voice, when the door was left open by any of his pupils, "Claude ostium." On one occasion he was so much engaged looking at his papers, that he did not observe the carelessness of some one who came in, when an arch rogue in a corner imitated his tone and manner, and exclaimed, "Claude ostium." Instantaneously the professor's eye was on the offender, and in a voice of thunder, "Claude os tuum" was his reply and reproof.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, February 26, 1820. No. 9.

JUDGE TILGHMAN'S ADDRESS.

We have just met with a very unexpected pleasure, in the perusal of judge Tilghman's Address to the Agricultural Society. Not being conversant with the subjects upon which it was probable the discourse would be employed, it was only by accident that we became acquainted with it. For the instruction of our readers, we shall proceed to make some extracts from it.

"When you did me the honour of requesting me to deliver this address, you did not expect that I should enter into minute details of the process of agriculture. Such an attempt might expose my own ignorance, but could not add to your information. The object of our society is the *promotion of agriculture*. Whatever conduces to this end, either immediately or even remotely, is worthy of our attention, and within the scope of our association. In this view of the subject, I perceive so wide a range, that there is less difficulty in finding objects, than in making a proper selection."

The following remarks upon the neglect of the *country* were peculiarly pleasing to us, as expressing in a forcible manner some opinions we have long held. It was said by a writer from the continent of Europe, that the life of a country gentleman in England was the most favourable to human happiness of any he had seen. When the comforts of opulence, the charm of society, and the beauties of nature, are found together, it offers indeed a most gratifying prospect of felicity. One of the objections to a country life in the United States, has been the want of society. This it is probable will soon be in a great degree removed. The gainfulness of the commerce which the republic enjoyed during the late wars in Europe, perpetuated the effect of the revolutionary war, which naturally induced the inhabitants to fix themselves in towns. But in a season of universal peace and free competition, our commerce must fall to a level with that of other nations, and our cities must lose some of their attraction. There is some reason to hope that the effect so much wished for will soon be produced, forming a happy conclusion to the anxious distresses and ruinous embarrassments of the inhabitants of cities.

"When I cast my eye on the map of Pennsylvania, and view the vast quantity of excellent land, in the rude state in which nature formed it, I am struck with astonishment at the multitudes which throng our cities, struggling with hunger, cold, and disease. Nor is my wonder confined to the lower orders of society. For I see many of liberal education and with the means of acquiring a competency in the country, wasting their lives in disgraceful idleness, or fruitless efforts to force their way through the crowds which block up every avenue to profit or preferment. The flood of commerce which set upon our shores during five and twenty years of war and disorder in Europe, has given to our cities a premature growth. In every branch of trade and commerce there are too many competitors. Labourers are too numerous. Every mechanic art, every liberal profession is overdone. Happy would it be for the city, and happy for the country, if any efforts of this society could inspire a respect, and a taste, for an *art* in which no man need be ashamed to employ his faculties; for a *condition*, which after all, seems most congenial to the nature of man. It is a life, to which at one time or other, we all aspire. For who is there, that amidst the eager pursuits of wealth or ambition, does not sometimes pause, and console himself with the fond, though often fallacious hope, of passing his latter days in the independence, the ease, the plenty, the safety, and the innocence of the country! In Pennsylvania, young men of education would have peculiar advantages in spreading themselves through the country, for it is a fact (and we are every day feeling the effects of it) that in no state of the union, is education so much confined to towns. There are many inhabitants of this city, who hold extensive tracts of land, which neither they nor their children have ever seen. This is a bad state of things. For, through ignorance of the quality, the situation, and value of their lands, these persons are sometimes a prey to speculators, and sometimes, erring on the contrary extreme, they conceive extravagant notions, and refuse to sell at a fair price. Hence agriculture suffers—either the lands remain a desert, or they are occupied by poor intruders, who knowing the instability of their title, are afraid to attempt any valuable improvement. These people, with few exceptions, lead a wretched life, and are apt to imbibe sentiments hostile to the proprietors of the soil, whom they consider as

natural enemies. Could the parties but see each other, very different feelings might prevail. A little kindness and condescension on the part of the proprietor, might convert a discontented trespasser into a useful tenant or purchaser. That this has happened in many instances, I know; which induces me to think, that were the trial made, it would happen in many more. Where large property of this kind, is in the hands of heads of families with several children, one or two of the sons might manage the estate to great advantage, by living on the spot. Agents are expensive, and often unfaithful. But one may confide in his own blood. Besides, the very circumstance of a well educated young man residing in any place, will naturally attract others of similar qualifications to the same spot; and thus an agreeable society might be formed, and great encouragement afforded to the labouring poor of the neighbourhood. In this kind of policy, the state of New York has set us a good example. And the consequences of her conduct are obvious; a greater proportion of her lands is settled, and her unsettled lands, of equal quality, sell for a higher price than ours."

"There is a kind of manufacture, *domestic in the strictest sense*, the benefit of which is inestimable, because while it adds to the *stock* of the family, it protects their *morals*—I allude to spinning, weaving, and such things as are done by the hands of the husband, the wife, or the children, without leaving their home. It guards them against *idleness*, that child of folly and parent of vice, and is often clear gain, as it occupies those hours which would have been passed in inaction. I am afraid, that in this kind of industry, we have rather degenerated. A very respectable gentleman, a member of the society of Friends, informed me, that about the year 1764, he attended a meeting in Chester county, near the borders of Maryland, and that most of his society in that neighbourhood, were clothed *completely* and *handsomely* in dress of their own manufacture. Were he to visit that meeting now, I doubt whether he would see his friends in the same kind of apparel. Yet meritorious examples are not wanting, even now, and I hope I shall be excused for mentioning one lately communicated to me. In the western part of Pennsylvania, on this side of the Allegheny river, lives a man, who, ten or twelve years ago, seated himself on a tract of land, to which he had no title, in the humble character of a *squatter*.* This man has converted a wilderness into a fine farm; and, with the assistance of an industrious wife, brought up a large family of children. He raises on his farm all the materials for clothing the family; and whatever they wear, of linen or woollen texture, excellent in their kinds, is spun, woven, and manufactured in the house. They also make their own sugar, from the maple; and their own leather: and *purchase* (or rather *barter* for) nothing but iron and salt. Their farming utensils are chiefly home-made. But what is more commendable than all (and perhaps the cause of all) *very little whiskey, or ardent spirits, is drunk* by any of them. To finish the picture, I have to add, that the proprietor of the land, with views no less politic than liberal, has confirmed these good people in their title, on moderate terms; so that this little story contains a moral, from which both settlers and proprietors may profit.

It has been apprehended by some, that the late fall in the price of land and its productions, would damp the ardour of cultivators, and deter men of capital from employing their funds in the purchase of real property. This apprehension appears to be ill founded. If the profits of farming have been diminished, so likewise have the profits of all other business; so that there is no particular reason for withholding funds from an investment in land. We are in a state of distress, which, I trust, will be but temporary; for the country has great resources, and sufficient knowledge to bring them into action. A stagnation of commerce was to be expected, on the cessation of the wars in Europe.* But this stagnation is not peculiar to America—she shares it in common with all the world. We have indeed, particular distress, arising from our own errors on the subject of banks. An immoderate issue of bank paper afforded an unhappy facility of borrowing. The money when borrowed, must be made use of in some way—many of the borrowers, having no good use for it, either trifled it away, in unnecessary expenses, or in the purchase of land, which soon rose, nominally, to twice its value. Such a state of things could not last long—the delusion is past. It is to be lamented, that many good people have been the victims of this infatuation; but we must comfort ourselves with the hope, that some good will result from it, if a cure is not attempted by rash and violent means. As a people, we had become too extravagant and too luxurious. The slow but sure progress of industry was despised. Every man was in haste to be rich, by some visionary project, dignified with the name of *speculation*. But we are now suffering for these follies, and by suffering, we shall be purified, and brought back to better habits. This will be a lasting good. Instead of desponding then, let us prosecute our business with increased vigour and economy, and we shall soon find, that although we have fewer paper dollars, we have more real wealth, and what is of much greater importance, better morals, and of course more happiness. A large capital is at present locked up, because the owners are in doubt how to employ it. When business shall flow in decided channels, this capital will be brought into activity. It is almost certain, that neither commerce, nor bank stock, will be as profitable as they have been; so that there is a strong probability of an investment of a large capital in real estate, which, after all, possesses a stability unknown to any other kind of property."

"I said that we had much to do before we at-

* A term in use, in New York and Pennsylvania, to denote a man who seats himself on land to which he has no title.

* In a letter of the late President Adams, published since the delivery of this address, he says he remembers that the like depression of commerce, manufactures and real estate, took place after the wars, which ended in 1748, 1763, and 1783.

tained that degree of perfection which was practicable in agriculture. I presume, that our lands, in their natural state, were full as good as those of England. In England, the average crops of grain of all kinds, on 8,000,000 of acres, are estimated at twenty-four bushels the acre. I take this estimate from Sir John Sinclair, who says, moreover, that in 'fertile districts and propitious seasons, from thirty-two to forty bushels of wheat an acre, may be confidently expected; from forty-two to fifty of barley, from fifty-two to sixty-four of oats, and from twenty-eight to thirty-two of beans." The best county in Pennsylvania is supposed to be Lancaster. The matter cannot be spoken of with any kind of certainty; but, from the best information I have been able to collect, I should doubt whether the wheat crops of the whole county of Lancaster averaged more than fifteen bushels an acre, though many individual farmers get from twenty to thirty; and some from thirty to forty. But, when we compare the agriculture of two countries, we must take it in large masses. Penn's valley, in Pennsylvania, is supposed to yield crops of wheat, averaging at least twenty bushels an acre; but that is owing to something peculiar in the climate; for the crops do not ripen in less than two weeks later than in most other parts of the state. The soil in Penn's valley is limestone, and the water lies very deep.

There is no doubt, however, that the agriculture of Pennsylvania is steadily improving, and is at present actually improved as highly as that of any state in the union. In buildings for agricultural purposes (perhaps too expensive) she is unrivalled; so that, without being over sanguine, we may promise ourselves an annual increase in the value of our lands. How this progress may be quickened, is a question which this society should keep constantly in view. To devise the means of acceleration should be their study. To the first great step towards general improvement, the organization of societies in every part of the state, we have done what was in our power, by petitioning the legislature to take the subject into consideration, and aid the undertaking with the necessary funds. Nor is there any reason to doubt of success; for the legislature is always liberal when the general interest demands it. The institution of county societies, with the distribution of premiums, will be a powerful stimulus to the dormant faculties of thousands. The eastern states, including New York, have already made the experiment with success; and I honour them for the example. Our society, being situated in the capital, has the best means of correspondence; so that we can reciprocate information on agricultural subjects, with the different societies throughout this and other states, and with countries beyond the sea. Hence will be collected a stock of knowledge, which being condensed and methodized, may be offered to the public with great advantage."

"We may render ourselves useful, by collecting and diffusing the information contained in books recently published in Europe or America. In Europe the principal nobility and gentry are paying due honours to agriculture. Chemistry has been called to her aid, from which important discoveries must result. Earths, minerals, and manures of all kinds, are analysed. Philosophy is in the right path. Facts are first ascertained, and then accounted for. The increased power of magnifying glasses, lays open the hidden parts of plants, and minute animals. Hence may be discovered the *causes*, and consequently the *cure*, of many disorders by which plants are infested. Already it is asserted (I vouch not for the truth of it) that the disease in wheat called the *smut*, is no other than a parasite plant, which adhering to the seed-wheat, grows with it, and may be destroyed by proper applications, before the seed is sown. Perhaps some fortunate observer may let us into the nature of that scourge of agriculture, known by the name of the Hessian fly, so that we may get rid of it, as we did of the weavel fly, some forty years ago. Such a man would deserve a statue of gold, and I think the farmers would gladly erect it."

"The importation of foreign animals is not to be neglected. It is not the business of this society, nor have they the means of importing them—but they may point them out. We have, in Pennsylvania, good horses; but in the best breeds of cattle, hogs and sheep, we are defective. I know that some enterprising gentlemen in the city, have gone to great expense in importing cattle, and others are in possession of excellent breeds of hogs, but they are not yet diffused throughout the state. It is understood, that in the eastern states, no pains or expense have been spared, in procuring animals of the finest shape and quality. But it may be some time before they have a surplus for exportation."

"Roads, bridges, canals, and all internal public improvements, are subjects, which though not within our control, have such an immediate bearing on agriculture, by expediting and cheapening carriage, that it will be always proper to do what little is in our power for their success. Works of such magnitude are not to be executed, without the combined exertions of many persons, sanctioned by the authority of the legislature, and assisted by the public purse. Our legislature has done nobly for roads and bridges, and we trust it will do the same for canals. The first great object of that kind, is the junction of the waters of the Susquehanna and the Schuylkill, which empties into the Delaware. That being accomplished, we may look westward to the waters of the Allegheny, and northward to the Seneca lake, which being once entered, and entered it may be with no great difficulty, we have the Delaware connected with the great northern lakes, by means of the magnificent work now in rapid progress in the state of New York. The project is grand—I may not live to see it executed, yet it is by no means so improbable as many things once appeared, which in my time have been accomplished.

"Yet, it must be confessed, that in canals, we linger behind other states, who have boldly led the way. Except the works now carrying on, for the improvement of the navigation on the Schuylkill and the Lehigh, we have nothing to show but the Conewago canal of a single mile, which will be of little use, unless the Susquehanna and Delaware are united. Our tardiness may be accounted for. Five and twenty years

ago, when the Conewago canal was begun, public spirit mounted perhaps too high. Great efforts were made, which, from causes not necessary now to mention, proved abortive. Hence, a despondence on the subject of canals, from which we have scarce yet recovered. But it is high time to rouse ourselves. On the one side we have New York making great and successful exertions; on the other, Maryland, endeavouring to avail herself of the road, made at the expense of the United States, from Cumberland, on the Potomac, to Wheeling, on the Ohio; on which wagons travel free from toll. But, if we can have water carriage from Philadelphia to Susquehanna, we shall be on a better footing than Baltimore; and preserve our wagon carriage to Pittsburgh, until the Susquehanna shall be joined to the Allegheny."

"Pennsylvania has been accused of want of attention to gardening, and I am afraid she must plead guilty to the charge. A good kitchen garden contributes much to the health, and even the elegance of life; the saving of meat makes it a source of economy, and the neatness which is necessary to keep it in order, may have an effect on the *manners* of the family. The females might execute a good deal of the work, and for their sake it should be interspersed with flowers. I believe my feelings are not at all singular, and I declare that I am struck with a sensation of pleasure, at the sight of a flourishing well enclosed garden. May I be allowed to add that I have the same feelings, at sight of a neat enclosure in front of the dwelling house, separating it from the highway. With surprise and regret, I perceive this often neglected, by wealthy and liberal farmers, merely because they have been in the habit of living without it. Such things might be remedied at a very trifling expense, but they are of no trifling consequence—they have an influence on manners.

"I say nothing on the subject of *hedges;* their importance, and the best mode of raising them, have been fully shown by one of our vice-presidents, on a former occasion.

"The limits of this discourse confine me to *hints,* on subjects which merit *treatises.* May not means be taken to tincture the youthful mind, with the spirit of agriculture? In colleges, natural philosophy and chemistry might sometimes be directed to that special purpose. But something may be done at an earlier age."

"One thing more remains, which I cannot in conscience pass by, and in which, perhaps, the society may find means to do some good. Can no method be devised, to check the inordinate use of spirituous liquors? This shocking habit strikes at the root of agriculture, by robbing it of the labour necessary for its support. It would be a waste of time, to enumerate the ills which flow from this disgraceful vice, because they are obvious to every one. Perhaps a small addition to the wages, would induce labourers to forego the use of this poisonous liquid; or they might consent to take as a substitute, beer, or cider, or some other harmless drink. The subject deserves the deepest consideration, and I cannot help hoping, that when societies shall be organized in the several counties, a plan may be formed, which being acted upon at once throughout the state, may greatly lessen, if not eradicate the evil."

Communications.

CIVILIZATION.

A respectful proposition to all men, attached to the constitutions and laws, sound discretion, and the order, peace and safety, as well as the freedom of the United States.

The progress of civilization, by means of improved and practical philanthropy, in the latter centuries of our world, has been considerable and rapid. The gradual abolitions of villeinage, serfage, and the slavery of the persons and the minds of men, have been visible in many countries. The United States, whom the habits, manners, laws and agency of the old world had led into the practice of slaveholding, found themselves involved in it, in every quarter of the country, in the year 1774, when they first commenced, in form, the foundations of their present national institutions. The weight of civil and religious principles, the pride of consistent virtue, the highest considerations of humanity and policy, have occasioned an unanimous and unalterable determination to abolish all participation in the African slave trade, not only for ourselves, but for other nations. Nothing can ever again legalize, among us, in any form or degree, that proscribed commerce, in any of its branches.

The number of slaves in the United States, and their present defects in those qualities, which religious, moral, scholastic and professional education can alone, and very gradually, impart, are among the principal obstacles to many well intended plans of emancipation. Dangers, neither small nor imaginary, from too rapid a progress, have their just and serious influence. The privation or release of the rights of owners, held in all our states (or provinces) though worn out in two or three, are also matters for the most sober and lawful consideration.

A plan, to colonize, abroad, the people of African birth and descent, has been recently instituted. It is no part of the present proposition to retard or oppose the operations of the respectable friends and agents of that plan of external settlement. Nor will this proposition have any collision with such plan, except by means of its future possible success.

Long and repeated consideration of the whole case of our black population; slaves, servants for years, and free, pure and mix-

ed; has produced the principal ideas, which will now be offered for general consideration.

It is suggested as a just and strong foundation for the present proposition for an effectual, yet gradual melioration of the condition of the black people, that they have undeniably been, through a very long series of years, the principal efficient agents in carving our vast present improved country out of our original forests. That improved and productive portion of our country may be safely considered as 120,000,000 of acres, for a population, of all colours, amounting, in this year, to nine millions of persons. Of these, the people of African and mixed blood are nearly one-sixth part. To provide them a proportion of forest land, equal to a sixth of the whole of our improved farms and plantations, would require but twenty millions of acres; a mere fraction of 1,400,000,000 of acres of land, after any probable modification of the Louisiana cession, which will be comprized within the limits of the states and territories. It is submitted to this distinguished and highly favoured nation, and an appeal is respectfully made to its conscious public and private minds, whether an opportunity for a more eminent act of duty and of merit has been offered to its free will by the beneficence of our Creator, than to lay the foundations of a future place of peace and rest for the Africans and their descendants, of all colours, by the immediate assignment of twenty millions of acres of our redundant territory, for all those, who now are, and who shall hereafter, gradually and lawfully, become free. The location may be made with the most ingenious and prudent attention to all the cautionary provisions, which the case undeniably requires. Let it be duly remote from every foreign border, from every external sea, and interior lake, or principal river leading to the ocean. Let the climate be far from the north, such as those of Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Let the peaceful churches be specially promoted there. Let fortresses, strong holds and arms be unknown, except for the mere purposes of a regular police. Let the present free blacks, moving of their own choice, be facilitated in their measures to transfer themselves thither, and to settle in the town-sites and counties, all the grounds and lands of which shall be exclusively granted without purchase money, to the actual settling Africans, their families and their descendants. Let no whites reside among them, or enter their territory, except those, who act under the authority of our government, or who have express written permission from the government of the United States, and of the new Africa. Let no white person be capable of holding landed estate, in fee simple, nor for any longer term than one, two or three years. Let the sovereign right of territory and soil remain in the United States. Let donations, loans, bequests, devises and contributions of the union, of the states, of the churches, of the just, the generous, the good and the wise, be facilitated, by a sound and safe arrangement of well devised trusts. Let the several states, in their own cautionary manner, and in their own good time, as safety and propriety may satisfactorily permit, provide for cases of voluntary emancipation, by their respective citizens, who shall give a fund for a limited improvement of allotted land, adequate to the subsistence of the emancipated person or family, for a commencing period. Let every other safe and useful measure be adopted, which virtue can suggest, or wisdom can devise.

Such a well selected assignment of land, with these and other humane and prudent provisions, could not fail, in a regular process of time, to effectuate a safe, secure and happy abiding place, for our African population, which may not remain in the several states, or adopt the plan of foreign colonization. COLUMBUS.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Feb. 15.—After disposing of several petitions, the Missouri question was resumed. Mr. Pinkney, of Maryland, rose and addressed the Senate nearly three hours against the restriction, and in reply to the remarks of Mr. King, of New York. When he had concluded, the subject was postponed on motion of Mr. Otis, and the Senate adjourned.

Feb. 16.—The following resolution was submitted for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the purchase of a sufficient number of fit vessels to protect the commerce of the United States in the Gulf of Mexico, and to prevent smuggling on the coast of Louisiana.

The Missouri bill being resumed, Mr. King, of New York, again rose and spoke more than one hour in support of the opinions which he had previously advanced on the right and expediency of restricting Missouri as to slavery, and in answer to the gentleman who had replied to his previous remarks. Mr. Logan, of Kentucky, followed, and spoke a short time in reply to

Mr. King. Mr. Smith, of South Carolina, also spoke about half an hour in reply to Mr. King. Mr. Lloyd likewise spoke a short time in reply to Mr. King. Mr. King, of New York, Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Barbour, and Mr. Mellen, respectively added a few remarks; when the question was taken on concurring in the amendment reported by the judiciary committee (to unite the Maine and Missouri bills in one bill) and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays—23 to 21. Mr. Thomas then offered an amendment, proposing to prohibit slavery north of 36½° (excepting the state of Missouri).

Feb. 17.—Mr. Thomas' amendment was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays—34 to 10. The question was then taken on the bill to admit Maine and Missouri, and passed to a third reading—24 to 20.

Feb. 18.—The above bill passed and sent to the House.

Feb. 19.—Senate did not sit.

Feb. 21.—The committee of finance made an unfavourable report on the petition of sundry merchants of Savannah, praying remission of the duty on merchandise destroyed in that city.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 15.—A resolution was adopted to instruct the committee of ways and means to inquire into the expediency of repealing part of an act, pledging the fund reserved for making roads to Indiana and Illinois, for constructing the United States road from Cumberland to Wheeling, and appropriating the same to a road from the Ohio river opposite Wheeling, by Columbus in Ohio and the seat of government in Indiana to Vandalia in Illinois.—The consideration of the Missouri bill being resumed, Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi, took the floor, and spoke more than an hour against the restriction. Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, took the other side of the question, and spoke about an hour in favour of the restriction. Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia, followed, and occupied the floor also about an hour against the restriction; when the committee rose, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, (who has the floor to-morrow) and the House adjourned.

Feb. 16.—Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, took the floor, and spoke about an hour and a half against the restriction. Mr. Darlington of Pennsylvania took the opposite side of the question, and spoke nearly an hour in support of the restriction. Mr. Whitman, of Massachusetts, followed, on the same side, and advocated the restriction in a speech of nearly two hours. When he had finished, several other gentlemen rose, but Mr. Simkins succeeded in obtaining the floor, and, on his motion, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

Feb. 17.—The committee on public lands reported a bill to provide for paying to the state of Illinois three per cent. of the net proceeds arising from the sales of the public lands within that state, which was twice read and committed. —The Missouri bill being again under consideration, Mr. Simkins, of South Carolina resumed the debate, and spoke more than an hour against the restriction. Mr. Dennison of Pennsylvania, took the other side, and spoke some time in support of the restriction. Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, next rose, and spoke more than an hour against the restriction. Mr. Rich, of Vermont, spoke nearly the same time in support of the restriction; and on motion of Mr. Lowndes, (who, by usage, has the floor,) the committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

Feb. 18.—Mr. Lowndes, of South Carolina, rose and addressed the committee, in a speech of more than three hours, against the right and expediency of the proposed restriction. The committee then rose, on the motion of Mr. Plumer, of New Hampshire, and the House adjourned.

Feb. 19.—The bill from the Senate for the admission of Maine and Missouri was under long and earnest discussion, and was postponed finally till the 22d.

Feb. 21.—A motion to request the President to lay before the House information on our affairs with Spain, was laid on the table.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

Feb. 14.—The resolution to inquire into the expediency and mode of amending the constitution was referred to a committee.

Feb. 17.—Mr. Raguet's resolution to throw open the office of auctioneer to all who could give security for the duties and pay for a license, was taken up in committee of the whole, and after some debate, postponed till the 19th.

Feb. 18.—The bill relative to owners and drivers of stages, was passed. The bill from the other House for the prevention of vexatious suits at law was rejected.

Feb. 19.—The resolution respecting auctioneers was agreed to, and a committee was appointed to report a bill.—The bill for the promotion of agriculture and manufactures was taken up in committee of the whole, but the House adjourned before coming to a decision.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 14.—A petition from sundry inhabitants of the counties near Philadelphia, remonstrating against the passage of a law to authorize the councils to let out certain parts of the market-house heretofore occupied by farmers, to the victuallers—laid on the table.

Feb. 15.—The bill to incorporate the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association, was taken up in committee of the whole, and after some debate as to the amount of capital to be allowed, it was decided to be not less than $10,000 nor more than $50,000—and the House adjourned.

Feb. 16.—The committee appointed to inquire into the conduct of the governor, made a long report, entirely exculpating him from all charges.

Feb. 17.—A communication from Charles Hall, esq. was laid before the House, offering the free use of his marble quarry for the new capitol.—The House took up the resolution for the repeal of the act abolishing imprisonment of females for debt, on the ground that the late general law for insolvents would be more beneficial for them, and after much debate, postponed it indefinitely.

Feb. 18.—The following resolution was laid on the table:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill laying a tax of three cents per gallon on all spirits distilled from domestic mate-

tials, and six cents per gallon on those distilled from foreign materials; providing for drawbacks to the same amount when exported to any place out of the state; which tax shall be appropriated to the endowment and support of free schools.

Feb. 19.—The bill for the relief of the Savannah sufferers was ordered to a third reading.

Colonel William King, who issued the order in pursuance of which a deserter was shot without a trial, in Florida, has been suspended "from all rank, pay and emolument for five years."

Washington's Birth Day.—A committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, was appointed to select a clergyman to deliver a sermon in the hall, on the 22d February, in honour of the day.

Dwelling houses in Harrisburgh:—

3	story brick	26
2	do.	132
1	do.	2
2	story frame	233
1	do.	64
		457

The debt of the city of New York is one million three hundred thousand dollars.

Jonathan Smith, esq. has resigned from the office of cashier of the United States Bank.

The Abbe Gregoire, who was elected to the Chamber of Deputies, has been expelled by a great majority, amidst shouts of *Vive le Roi!*

Statistics.

EXPORTS OF QUEBEC, 1819.

Six hundred and fifty	vessels, 155,842 tons, 6934 men; 9 of which built here, 2689 tons, 119 men.
824	masts and bowsprits
3395	spars
5287430	pieces timber
747	battens
3000	treenails
1842	puns.
344	hhd. stave
434	tierce packs
314	qr cask
51	gun stocks
7	boats
2	canoes (bark)
31928	lb. ashes, 128536
	cwt. 1qr. 19lb.
37895	bush. wheat
2787	barley
1082	oats
10861	pease
6 bush. 2 bbls.	beans
45 puns. 110 bbls.	Indian corn
71877	marten
3007	bear and cub
55395	beaver
137436	muskrats
6857	otter
32192	deer
2252	wolf
3809	hare and rabbit
4975	raccoon
6160	minx
2761	fisher
91	seal
4783	cased and open cat
26	lynx
13	loupcerviers
6	buffalo
554	wolverines
174	swan
6	carcajoux
11 casks 4 kegs 1 box	castorum.

IMPORTS OF QUEBEC, 1819.

119,598 galls. wine	43,091 do. coffee
81 do. whiskey	118,864 do. lf tobacco
51,808 do. brandy	49 cases segars
34,694 do. gin	8 lbs. snuff
1,133,056 do. rum	16,344 packs playing cards
105,334 do. molasses	
282,833 lbs. ref. sugar	162,911 M. salt
1,938,150 do. Musc. do.	315,597 lbs. tea

N. B. Three per cent. deducted on the whole except the playing cards.

Value of merchandise	. .	969,445*l.* 5*s.* 0*d.*
Ditto of	do. duty free	17,384 8 1
		986,829*l.* 13*s.* 1*d.*

Miscellany.

LEGISLATION.

From the Quarterly Review, No. XLII.

He who justly aspires to the character of a great legislator, must be content to be one of the most ill-requited of all the benefactors of his country. Like the influence of winter on the vegetable world, the salutary and fructifying nature of his measures will be abundantly disclosed in their ultimate effects, but the appearance they present at the moment of their adoption is almost invariably severe and uninviting; and those who delight in the sudden and transient changes produced by a more artificial and imposing system, reluctantly acknowledge their beneficence. His acts are all of a simple and unassuming kind, and he displays no quality calculated either to engage the admiration of the high, or the affections of the vulgar. He forces no new branch of trade, nor supports any declining manufacture, and however acutely on many occasions he may feel as a man for the partial or general distress of the country, his duty as a statesman may oblige him to withhold any legislative assistance. He is obliged to maintain the rights of the absent and unpretending, in opposition to the present and importunate; to incur the hatred of powerful individuals and corporations, for resisting claims contrary to the good of the community at large; and will always prefer sure, steady, and progressive improvement to splendid but transient prosperity.

Even in seasons of scarcity, accidental or local calamity, or commercial difficulty, the pressure can scarcely ever be so great as to justify legislative interposition.—If such cases exist, it is only when the safety of the whole political fabric is endangered, and even then consequences generally result from it, which the most

penetrating mind could not have anticipated. More striking instances of this cannot be given than the 43d of Elizabeth for the relief of the poor, and the bank restriction act in 1797. It is possible that these laws, at the time they were passed, may have been absolutely necessary. On that point no opinion is here expressed, and they are only quoted to show, that unless forced upon us by lawful necessity, there is hardly any temporary exertion or suffering which it would not have been wiser to undergo, than to pass laws which counteract the main springs which govern human conduct. The first of these laws, which is suggested, by the able author of the letter to Mr. Peel, to have arisen from extreme distress, occasioned by the temporary inadequacy of the price of labour, has in the issue caused more legislation, litigation, national improvement, and individual misery, than perhaps any single law which ever was promulgated. The effects of the second have, in some respects, followed still more rapidly. During the 21 years the last has existed, including the acts for restricting cash payments by the Banks of England and Ireland, the suspension of the prohibition of the negotiation of promissory notes under a limited sum, the permission to bankers in Scotland to issue notes under a certain amount, those respecting bank tokens, and the selling of the gold coin of the realm for more than its nominal amount in bank notes, all of which owe their origin to it, the bank restriction act has already been followed by 46 others. The full development of these two enactments has probably not yet taken place, but the effect they have already had on the affairs of the country, and the laborious investigations they have occasioned both in parliament and in print, forcibly recalls Livy's observation of the Roman people, "deinde ut magis magisque lapsi sint, tum ire cœperint præcipites, donec ad hæc tempora, quibus nec vitia nostra nec remedia pati possumus, perventum est."

A RAFFLE FOR A WIFE.

The foreman of a wealthy woollendraper, in a certain town of Germany, had long been in love with a young person, who received his addresses with the greatest indifference; neither was she more partial to two of his rivals, who, like the former, were desirous of obtaining her hand.

The father of the young girl wished that she would accept of either of those three suitors, and accordingly said to her one day, "As I am very willing to abide by your own choice, tell me candidly to which of your three lovers you have given the preference?"

"To neither," replied she; "I feel the same regard for each of them: but as love is still a stranger to my heart, I leave it entirely to your better judgment, to decide which of them is to be my husband."

The father, delighted with so uncommon an act of resignation, determined to wait until the assiduous attention of one of the three should meet its due reward; but in vain did they attempt to gain the affections of the fair one—their efforts proved equally abortive. They respectively would apply to the father, in hopes of obtaining, from parental authority, a wife, whom the power of love could not subdue.

The father, tired of this state of uncertainty, formed a sudden resolution. He invited the three candidates to come and sup with him one day, who felt equal surprise and apprehensions at so meeting together, as their host had separately informed each of them that the marriage of his daughter should be settled that evening. After they had been eating heartily, whilst the bottle was going round, the father addressed his guests in the following words:

"Gentlemen, I am well acquainted with your intentions, which I approve of. I would wish to make you all three happy, but that is not in my power. I have only one daughter, and she can have but one husband: she esteems every one of you to such a degree, that she is at a loss to make a choice, although I have repeatedly pressed her so to do. She having trusted to my impartial prudence, and I being apprehensive of acting with greater injustice, am determined to leave it to chance alone to decide which of you shall carry the prize. That is the only method I can think of to have nothing to reproach myself with, and to extricate myself from my present dilemma. Now listen to my plan: my daughter will be rich when I am dead, but so long as I live I never will part with a single guelder. You are all in good circumstances; you all three feel an equal love for her, therefore it rests with your rivalry to portion her. You can, without any inconvenience to yourselves, by subscribing a similar sum, make a little fortune for your beloved; and if your affection be sincere, you will submit to the law which I am going to dictate. Let each of you deliver into my hands two thousand ducats, to constitute the marriage portion of my girl, and become the property of the

husband which Dame Fortune will allot her."

The proposed terms were agreed upon. He who had refused, would have evinced no great affection, and, in consequence, been excluded from the treaty. The next day the money was brought to the father, who presented to the three rivals a couple of dice from his backgammon board, declaring, that he who threw the highest point would be his daughter's husband. Williams (the woollen draper's assistant) having thrown sixes, was declared the winner, and jumped for joy, whilst the other two, with woful countenance, left him master of the field of action. Nay, his intended bride then candidly confessed, that chance had decided in conformity to her wishes.

So great and unexpected happiness Williams hastened to go and impart to his employer, who himself was a single man. To him he recounted every particular of the extraordinary circumstance; neither did he conceal that the two thousand ducats which he had deposited, and was going to replace, had been taken out of the chest that was left to his charge.

The master congratulated his cashier on his good fortune, adding, that, upon such an occasion, he would feel happy to entertain the happy couple without any further delay. "So that if you will let the young lady know," said he, "and she is agreeable to the invitation, I shall expect you at dinner time." The young maiden readily accepted of the proposal, and made her appearance at the appointed hour in her best array, which gave additional lustre to her natural graces; so much so, that the woollen draper fell in love with her at first sight.

On the day following, after weighing maturely the circumstances to which his dependant was indebted for having obtained the possession of his mistress, he determined to take her for himself. Williams being summoned in his presence, he addressed him thus:

"To chance alone you are to ascribe the happiness of marrying the girl I saw yesterday; your partiality for her, therefore, cannot be so strong but you can easily give her up. If my friendship to you be deserving of some return, you must renounce your pretensions in my favour. I love the young woman to distraction.—However, I do not wish your condescension should cost you your fortune. I shall make you a present of the money deposited as her wedding portion; and far from claiming that part of it which belongs to me, I will double it. See, consider duly, and decide at once; for I am resolved to go this very minute and speak to the girl's father."

The chance husband, whose heart had been beforehand with the oracle of fate, hesitated not. He refused every offer, preferring the possession of his beloved object to the acquisition of riches. In vain did the tradesman attempt to persuade him. Finding at last that all his endeavours were useless—"Know you," said he, "that before it is long, I may obtain by force, and by the interference of the laws, that which I have humbled myself so far as to solicit. Yea, in spite of you, I shall obtain the hand of your mistress, and you will lose all the advantages which my bounty would have made yours."

Williams made light of those threats, and retired without feeling the least inquietude. The woollen draper boasted of his riches, to both the father and daughter, but to no purpose: they had given their word, and nothing in the world could induce them to break their promise.

The cashier was soon informed of that step having been taken, and congratulating himself on his triumph, only thought of securing his prize, when he was summoned before a court of justice, to relinquish his intended bride, which he had obtained only with a stock of which he was alone the depository, and the produce of which, pursuant to the law of the land, belonged to the right owner.

Both parties appeared before the judge. "The law is precise," alleged the plaintiff, "it adjudges to merchants all the profits made by individuals in their pay. My cashier has used my money to purchase his wife, since he had not two thousand ducats of his own to deposit, in imitation of his competitors, that he might be allowed to take his chance; therefore, what he has acquired, must belong to me. The original stock was mine—the produce or interest, namely, the wife, agreeable to the spirit of the law, must be mine also: I claim her from your justice, neither can you dispense granting my demand."

So singular an application of a commercial law could not but provoke the laughter of the judges, notwithstanding their wonted gravity. The defendant, in reply, observed, "That no law whatever had, hitherto, ranked a wife amongst articles of merchandise, like spices and stuffs, although the sex might be reflected upon by some as not entirely free from the sweet bitterness of the former, or the lightness and variety of the latter. In barbarous countries alone,"

concluded he, with a triumphant air, "it may be allowed to trade in women."

The eloquence of the plaintiff proved of no avail; he was nonsuited, and the defendant maintained in all his rights.

[*La Belle Assemblée.*

SETTLEMENT OF THE JEWS.

The project of an establishment of the Jews in the interior of the state of New York, is more plausible in theory than it would be found feasible in the execution. The projector has not reflected on the obstacles to an establishment of this nature, in the habits, customs and character of the people who are to constitute it. The Jews are a race of men less fitted than any on the face of the earth to found cities and clear and cultivate the earth. They are a people essentially commercial, and all their active and public pursuits and modes of thinking have been formed by peculiar circumstances which have crowded them into towns or cities. Old established, busy and crowded marts are the scenes of their enterprise, sagacity, and industry. Placed far from these, out of the sphere of an active commerce, their experience would be without value to the state or profit to themselves. They must unlearn the profession of traders and brokers, and by a species of magic, acquire that of farmers, ere they can become useful citizens on the borders of the northern lakes. Many who are fitted to explore new channels of trade, or to apply, with unerring sagacity, the principles of exchange, would yet exhibit sorry spectacles with plough in hand on the banks of the river Niagara, in the interior of New York. A sower of wheat is somewhat different from a trader in merchandise, or a speculator in the funds; and the citizen who is useful, and adds to the riches of the state, in any of the departments of trade, may find his previous habits and experience of no value in stocking a farm or carrying into practice improved processes of husbandry.

But the author of this project speaks confidently of its presenting inducements to the wealthy Jews in Europe to emigrate to this establishment on the borders of Erie and Ontario. Now it is our opinion, that prudent capitalists are not wont to risk their funds in untried speculations—in undertakings which are entirely without the sphere of their ordinary habits and calculations, and the progress and results of which cannot be clearly foreseen by them. The Jews of capital, if ever they emigrate to the west, in consequence of the persecutions of the east, will seek those professions here in which their faculties and experience can be turned to profit. Whilst the rewards of mercantile skill and sagacity are so certain and considerable in the new world; whilst our cities present such an immediate and unbounded field for enterprise in those pursuits in which the Jews have been bred and perfected, it is not to be supposed that they will explore new and uncertain paths to wealth and prosperity.

But to suppose all these difficulties subdued, is it desirable to collect and congregate the Jews even on the most favoured spot of earth that our country presents? We imagine not. The persecutions of this sect in Europe have arisen in part, we conceive, from the strong line of partition which the civil institutions of her governments and the acts of her princes, have drawn between them and the other classes of their subjects. This separation has continued for centuries, and has led to mutual ignorance and mutual prejudice between Jews and Christians. The virtues of the Jews have been shaded from the view of those, in consequence, whom vicious institutions have made their enemies, and their worst qualities have been highly coloured or aggravated in description. Now, the mode, we humbly conceive, to subdue this ignorance and prejudice, is to break down the barrier between them, which is unnatural and artificial—to bring Jew and Christian into closer union and intercourse —to unite them in the offices of good fellowship and the sentiments of mutual charity, and not to render the Jews more distinct and peculiar than they now are in their habits, manners, and modes of thinking. It is by such arbitrary distinctions as these, that hatred between nations, sects, and parties, has been nourished and perpetuated from age to age. [*South. Pat.*

PAUPERISM.

There is a great deal of unmeaning cant employed about the terms riches and poverty. One would be led to believe, from the style adopted in such observations, that every poor man was honest, and every rich one a knave. It has been assumed as an axiom, that the rich have only become rich in consequence of their knavery, and that the poor have only become poor through their misfortunes, and through their hones-

ty. It is impossible to conceive of any thing wider from the truth. A rich man has usually been compelled to encounter all the adversities attendant on poverty, and yet he has surmounted them all, and gained the summit of prosperity at last. He has been compelled to endure all the sufferings, all the hazards, all the temptations, all the disappointments of the poor man; and it has been in all human probability, owing to this cause alone, to the triumph over misfortune, that this son of opulence has not been enrolled amongst the ranks of the indigent. Now, it has often been stated, that because this opulent man will not squander his wealth on every mendicant, that he is cruel and unfeeling; lost to all the finer sensibilities of nature; callous to the sufferings of indigent virtue. But let us remember, that there is no analogy between misfortune and crime, adversity and indolence. If a beggar has nothing more to do, than to say he is worth nothing, he has no claim on charity whatever; let him prove that he has been not only unfortunate, but virtuous also; charity has nothing to do with the penitentiary, the pillory, or the gibbet. When we consider how many needy vagrants have been and are now disgorged on our shores, from the exuberant population of Europe; how many more amongst our own fellow citizens from other states, are daily and hourly swarming into Baltimore; how many blockade every turn, corner, bye-path and alley, demanding the toll of charity from every passing traveller—we ask whether a society for the prevention of pauperism, for the suppression of those evils under which Baltimore now labours; for the protection of honest industry against the claims of impudent importunity; for the abolition of vice, and for the encouragement of virtue; for giving to honour its proper tone, and its proper confidence; for providing ways and means to pour consolation into the bosom of the afflicted, should not be established in Baltimore. In fact, unless a precautionary measure of this kind is adopted, the charitable philanthropy of this city, which has so long displayed itself in such dazzling hues, will be absolutely a source of her utter undoing. It will be a call to the profligate, to the idle, to the abandoned of every class and of every character, to repair to Baltimore. They will visit us as they have already done, like swarms of Egyptian locusts, to devour our sustenance by beggary, and when that mode of subsistence fails, to prowl on our highways for pillage, perhaps for massacre.

This is an evil which does not come as Hamlet says, in "*a questionable shape;*" it speaks in accents of thunder, and in fact there is not a seaport town on the continent, but what is now groaning under the same evil as afflicts Baltimore. These miserable paupers sweep like a destroying pestilence, the whole line of our seaports, and it becomes indispensably necessary, and it is what we urge upon the citizens of our seaport towns with no common earnestness, to form societies within themselves, for the suppression of pauperism—that these societies should correspond with each other—that they should carry into effect the same regulations—that they should be animated with one common zeal—that they should do every thing in their power for the preservation of honest virtue, and to discourage idleness and crime; that all the force of criminal law; all the thunders of the gospel; all the influence of example should combine, should confederate, should in fact amalgamate, for the extirpation of vice, and for the protection of virtue. White handed charity, although her palm is open as her heart, although she is herself of celestial origin, should be taught to discriminate in the exercise of her bounties; her star-bright wing must not be seen to hover over the abodes of vice, and of infamy; let her circuit, we exclaim, be that of the sun; but before she follows his example in one point, let her imitate his example in another, and illuminate before she warms. For this, and for this only purpose, do we recommend, that a society for the prevention of pauperism should be immediately established in Baltimore; there is no time to be lost—every hour is important—the crisis is every moment big with important events, and unless the evil is arrested now, it may not be in our power to arrest it hereafter—let us fellow citizens embrace the present opportunity, to prevent an evil which is every day, and every hour, growing from molehills into mountains.

[*Morning Chronicle.*

D'Alembert was the son of a celebrated lady of high rank, who, to conceal her indiscretion, caused him to be exposed on the steps of the church of St. Roch. Here he was found by a poor woman, who earned a livelihood by her needle; she adopted him, maintained him by the produce of her labour, and placed him in the college of Montaigu. The young man profited by the instruction he received, so that, like Pascal, he made discoveries in geometry

in his fifteenth year. His name soon became known over all Europe, and the learned courted the society of the young student of Montaigu. Such was the fame he acquired by his early talents, that the lady at last began to be proud of having given birth to such a son. His foster mother had been watched, and consequently, the real mother had obtained information concerning the fate of the child, but without contributing towards his subsistence. Vanity brought about what the voice of nature was incapable of effecting. She one day repaired to the college, and requested to see the youth. He came. She began a long harangue on the tyranny of prejudice—on the pain she felt at being obliged to forsake him, and so forth. "I am your mother," said she. "You my mother, madam! you are mistaken; I have no mother but her who took care of me in my infancy." He turned his back on her, and never see her more—but continued the affectionate and dutiful son of the sempstress, and repaid her with interest in her old age, the cares she had bestowed on his childhood.

The following tribute to the virtues of Puss accords entirely with our own feelings, for we have always loved her, but have met with few, except innocent little children, who do not affect a dislike to her. By the way, when young ladies are afraid to look at a cat, is there not some reason to think they are afraid of being thought old maids?

From the Metropolitan.

"I do not love a cat; his disposition is mean and suspicious. A friendship of years is cancelled in a moment, by an accidental tread on his tail or foot; he instantly spits, raises his rump, twirls his tail of malignity, and shuns you, turning back, as he goes off, a staring vindictive face, full of the most horrid oaths and unforgiveness, seeming to say, perdition catch you, I hate you forever. But the dog is my delight; tread on his tail or foot, he expresses for a moment the uneasiness of his feelings; but in a moment the complaint is ended; he runs round you, jumps up against you, seems to declare his sorrow for complaining, as it was not intentionally done—nay, to make himself the aggressor, and begs by whinings and lickings that his master will think of it no more."

The above slander on that useful and interesting animal the cat, is from the pen of the late Dr. Wolcott; nor is he at all singular in his prejudices. Poor Puss seems to groan under a load of general and unmerited obloquy; and, except the casual favour of a few elderly maidens, has none to advocate her claims to that esteem which her mild and unassuming virtues, and her extensive usefulness, so eminently deserve, while Tray is a general and declared favourite: poets have sung in his praise, and history has recorded his fame. Now, although I am perfectly willing to accord to the guardian of our portals his due meed of praise, yet I cannot consent that it should be done at the expense of an animal equally as deserving as himself: it seems like robbing Peter to pay Paul. To the great disgrace of human nature be it spoken, that of all animals, whether of the human, canine or feline species, those who most assiduously and successfully practise the delusive arts of flattery and sycophancy, are most apt to acquire our favour, and to obtain a reputation for probity and honour, which their less assuming, but more honest fellow candidates can never obtain. Puss is unfortunately in the latter class; she never whines and beseeches your good will, nor does she incessantly court popularity, but calmly rests her claims for favour on her silent and unobtrusive merits. When caressed, she evinces the liveliest sense of gratitude by the most musical purrings, elevates her back and curling tail to the hand that strokes her, and pillows her head with the most affectionate and unsuspecting confidence on the lap that supports her. Her lively and innocent eccentricities are a constant fund of amusement to one, while, '*lentus in umbra*,' she snores away the tedium of a hot summer's evening, and when refreshed by her nap, and enlivened by the evening breeze, she gallops through the garden, gambols with the currant bushes, or with her velvet fan slaps the jaws of a cabbage leaf. How often have I been delighted at seeing my favourite kitten spin round like a top in search of its tail; and its antics, when viewing its own beautiful image in a looking glass, are truly diverting. In one virtue, Puss is far superior to animals either of the man or dog kind—to her own species she is uniformly kind and affectionate; while a dog, if he but meet an unfortunate stranger of his kind, instantly pursues him with the most bitter enmity; and man, it is well known, has a strong propensity to cutting the throats of his fellow creatures, and this is called glory—nay, so well is his inclina-

tion for oppression known, that it has given rise to the old adage, "when a man is going down hill, every one gives him a push."

TABITHA.

PUNNING.

Punning upon the names of members of Congress, has become so trite, that it excites but little interest; the following, however, is so much better than any we have seen, that we have thought it might amuse those to whom the names of the members are familiar.

Not an hundred miles off, is a beautiful place, which combining the charms of the country with the advantages of the town, might be called the Pleasants, only that it is dignified by a name dear to the feelings of every true American. *There*, resides at present, even in this republican country, a King, who has every thing at hand to render him happy. He is Rich, has a Cashman, but prudently judging there is a hazard in that, he also keeps a Clark. He has an Abbot and a Palmer, for his devotions, and a Parrot for his diversions—a Hunter for exercise, unless he chooses to Foote it, which he can do with ease and pleasure, and have companions also, as there are several Walkers in his train. He has a variety of scenery at his choice, for he can go down Street, or Overstreet, up a Hill, in a Wood, or through a Forrest. If his taste is simple he can enjoy a Bloomfield, if sanguinary a Warfield, where there is no want of Cannon. The intervention of a river would be no obstacle, as he has always a Ford and a Woodbridge; on the contrary, it might afford him sport, as he has a Fisher and a Bateman with Hook, and doubtless, all that might be caught, would be gladly Eaton these *Hard Times*. When fatigued, he can rest at one of the Halls of a Noble Earle, who would find it very little trouble to entertain him, because he has with him a Cooke and plenty of Sage, a Baker, two Butlers, two Barbours, two Taylors, a Mercer, a Sergeant, an Archer, a Sawyer, a number of Smiths, a Brush and Pitcher for his chamber, and even a Cocke that can Crowell. Though strong as Sampson, only a Gross affront would occasion Quarles, when he would not be backward in giving any man a complete Dowse, which is as little as could be expected of him—*but if required*, he would be willing to give two Moore, which would not only cause his insulter to Trimble doubly, but would Settle him in the Clay. He is plain in his attire, but it is said he has a Garnett and a Ringgold to suit two fine Tuckers, he intends for his wife. Though one of his Holmes is in the West, he is now gone to the Southward. [*Ibid.*

Groaning, Crying, &c.—A French surgeon has published a long dissertation on the beneficial influence of groaning and crying on the nervous system. He contends that groaning and crying are the two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; and that he has uniformly observed that those patients who give way to their natural feelings, more speedily recover from accidents and operations, than those who suppose that it is unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or to cry. He is always pleased by the crying and violent roaring of a patient during the time he is undergoing a surgical operation, because he is satisfied that he will thereby so sooth his nervous system, as to prevent fever and ensure a favourable termination. From the benefit hysterical and other nervous patients derive from crying or groaning, he supposes that 'by these processes of nature,' the superabundant nervous power is exhausted, and that the nervous system is in consequence rendered calm and even the circulation of the blood diminished. He relates a case of a man who, by means of crying and bawling reduced his pulse from 120 to 60 in the course of two hours. That some patients often have a great satisfaction in groaning, and that hysterical patients often experience great relief from crying, are facts which no person will deny.

As to the restless hypochondriacal subjects, or those who are never happy but when they are under some course of medical or diatetic treatment, the French surgeon assures them that they cannot do better than groan all night and cry all day. By following this rule, and observing an abstemious diet, a person will effectually escape disease, and may prolong life to an incredible extent. [*Gazette of Health.*

American Silk.—A gentleman at Natchez, was so polite as to communicate the following article, which he copied from a file of the Pennsylvania Packet, for 1787.

"Baltimore, April 3.

"In the year 1757, 1052 lbs. of new silk balls were received at the Filiature in Georgia, and the next year produced no less than 7040 lbs. thereof; in 1759, there were received at Savannah considerably

above 10,000 lbs. although the season was not favourable—at present the manufacture is disregarded, the house called the Filiature in a state of decay, and of no use, but to serve sometimes as a theatre for strolling players.

"*Sewing Silk.*—At the cattle show and display of manufactures in Cayuga county, N. Y. Saml. Chidsey, of Scipio, received a premium for the best pound of sewing silk, of various colours, pronounced to be equal to imported. "We believe," says the Cayuga Republican, "this to be the most successful attempt to propagate the silk worm in our country; and it is evident from the experience of our esteemed member, Samuel Chidsey, that the white mulberry and silk worm thrive well in our climate." [The editor of the Aurora has in his possession, a piece of *wrought* silk, which was produced from the silk of the *native American worm*, collected by Dr. *Franklin*, before the revolution, and the whole process conducted under his own direction: the *cocoons* reared, and the worms fed with the white mulberry, planted by himself: a piece for a dress was presented to the English queen, and another dress was made out of the same product, for his daughter, the late Mrs. Sarah Bache.] *Niles' Reg.*

To purify Tallow for Candles.—Take 5-8 of tallow and 3-8 of mutton suet, melt them in a copper caldron, with it mix 8 oz. of brandy, one of salt of tartar, one of sal ammoniac, two of dry potash. Throw the mixture into the caldron, make the ingredients boil a quarter of an hour, then let the whole cool. Next day the tallow will be found on the surface of the water in a pure cake. Take it out and expose it to the air for some days on canvass. It will become white, and almost as hard as wax. The dew is favourable to its bleaching. Make your wicks of fine even cotton; give them a coat of melted wax, then cast your mould candles. They will have the appearance of wax, in a degree, and one of them (six to a pound) will burn 14 hours and not run. [*Am. Museum.*

Woman was made of a Man's Rib.—Many frivolous queries have been proposed concerning this circumstance in the creation of woman; but it ought to satisfy us, that this mode of her formation was most agreeable to the Divine wisdom; and from it may be suggested some practical hints, of no small importance in domestic life. The woman was taken not out from the head of man, to usurp authority over him; nor from his feet, to be trampled on by him; but from his side, to be regarded as himself; under his arm, to be protected; and near his heart, to be beloved by him.

FROM A LONDON MAGAZINE.

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Longitude, &c.—La Baronne De Paris Boisrowvray, has arrived in England from Paris, charged with a commission to present to the admiralty board a theory of the compass, which gives the longitude and latitude of the globe, for the discovery of which the whole world has so long looked. The husband of this lady has submitted his theory to the academy at Paris. His wife's mission to London was to prevent delay, as well as to have a trustworthy agent.

The first number of the American edition of Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, has been published by Clayton and Kingsland, New York. It commences with the October number—Vol. vi. No. 1.

Sketches of Travels in Sicily, Italy and France, in a Series of Letters, addressed to a Friend in the United States. By John James, M. D.—Published by W. B. Gilley, of New York.

From Foreign Magazines.

PRODUCTION OF LOCUSTS IN INDIA.

From the Calcutta Magazine.

About the 20th June, 1812, a very large flight of locusts was observed hovering about Etawah, which at length settled in the fields east of the town, where they remained some time, and were seen copulating in vast numbers; they then took their departure, but were seen to hover about the place for a month afterwards.

On the 18th July, while riding in that direction, I discovered a tremendous swarm of very dark coloured insects in the vicinity of a large pool of stagnant water. They were collected in heaps, and covered the ground to a considerable distance. These, on minute inspection, proved to be locusts in miniature, but without wings. In this place they remained, hourly increasing in numbers, for some days, when the great body moved off, taking a direction towards the town of Etawah. They creeped and hopped along at a slow rate, until they reached the town, where they divided into different bodies; still, however keeping nearly the same direction, covering and destroying every thing green in their progress, and distributing themselves all over the neighbourhood, the devastation committed by them being almost incalculable. The farmers were under the necessity of collecting as many people as they could, in the vain hope that they might preserve the crop by sweeping the swarm backwards; but as often as they succeeded in repelling them in one quarter, they approached in another; fires were then lighted all round the fields with the same view. This had the effect of keeping them off for a short time, but sufficient fuel could not be supplied, and the moment the fires became extinguished, the insects rushed in like a torrent. Multitudes were destroyed by the birds, and many more by branches of trees, used by the farmers for that purpose, as well as their being swept into long heaps, and consumed by fire: yet their numbers seemed nothing diminished. They so completely covered some mangoe trees, and the hedges surrounding the gardens, that the colour of the leaves could not be distinguished. They had no wings, and were about the size of small bees. They continued to creep along the ground, or hopped when their progress was interrupted.

July 27.—They were increasing in size, and had overspread that part of the country in every direction. From the want of rain, and the overwhelming inroad of these insects, the farmers were nearly ruined. Nothing impeded their progress; they climbed up the highest trees, and scrambled over walls, and notwithstanding the exertions of several people with brooms, the verandah and outer walls of the hospital were completely covered with them. They no longer continued to move in one particular direction, but paraded backwards and forwards, wherever they could find food.

On the 28th July, the rains set in with considerable violence; the locusts took shelter on trees and bushes, devouring every leaf within their reach. None seemed to suffer from the rain.

On the 29th, it did not rain, and the young swarm again were on the move, continuing their depredations; they were fast increasing in size, and equally lively as before the rain.

It again rained on the 30th, and again the locusts took shelter on the trees and fences; several large flights of locusts passed over the cantonments, and I observed that the wings of the young ones began to appear. The head still retained the dark red colour, but the black lines on the body had become much fainter.

Again on the 31st, large flights continued to pass, driven by the wind, to the southward; of course very few alighted. They caused but little mischief within our view; the wings of the young tribe, (the whole four being now formed,) were about one-eighth of an inch in length. After this time I made no particular observation on their progress, being otherwise engaged; but they disappeared in a few days.*

The catalogue of the Leipsic fair for 1819, announces the number of literary works, already published, or on the point of publication, and ready for delivery, as follows:

Works in German, Greek, or Latin, .	2460
Collections of Maps and Atlases . .	89
Novels, mostly new, ...	128
Theatrical pieces, ...	54
Musical works, ...	303
Works in foreign languages, . . .	269

[*Blackwood's Edinb. Mag.*

Swedish Universities.—In the first quarter of 1819, the number of students at Upsal amounted to 1197, and those of Lund to

* These extraordinary facts are communicated to us by an intelligent correspondent, who with some of the officers of the 14th native infantry, was an eye witness.

600. The whole of the establishments of the kingdom, professing to communicate classical education, contained 3485 scholars. [*Ibid.*

Fossil Whales.—In a former number we gave an account of a fossil whale, discovered at Ayrshire, and now deposited in the Edinburgh College Museum. Similar remains, we understand, have been discovered in the Carse of Falkirk, and in the county of Ayr. A good many years ago, the remains of two whales were discovered in the alluvial soil of the river Po, in Italy, and at Castel Arguato. Both of these specimens, although very imperfect, and much inferior in magnitude, to the whale at Ayrshire, were considered of such value, that they were sent as magnificent donations, by Beauharnois, formerly viceroy of Italy, to the museum of Milan. [*Ibid.*

Geology of the Cape of Good Hope.—It would appear, from a paper of Professor Jameson, in the last number of the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, that the peninsula of the Cape of Good Hope, is an enormous crystallized mass of quartz, felspar, and mica, in the form of granite gneiss, clay-slate, and sand-stone. [*Ibid.*

Poetry.

REQUIEM TO THE MEMORY OF BURNS.

Written for the Commemorative Festival, June 5, 1819.

Harmonized to the ancient Scots' Air of "*Lord Gregory.*"

The sun is set, the stars are fled
Down evening's gloomy sky;
And cypress twines the narrow bed,
Where Burns's relics lie.

And minstrel pomp, and garlands sweet,
That gladden'd every e'e,
Are changed for pall and winding sheet,
To grace his memory!

The dirge that wails our poet's doom,
Like him shall pass away;
The spring-flower wreaths that bind his tomb,
In winter's storms decay;

Yet thou, loved spirit! still shalt view
The hearts that mourn for thee;
And Scotia's tears will still bedew
Her Burns's memory! JAMES THOMSON.

THE BELVIDERE APOLLO.*

A prize Poem, by the Author of the popular Tragedy of "Fazio."

Heard ye the arrow hurtle in the sky?
Heard ye the dragon monster's deathful cry?
In settled majesty of fierce disdain,
Proud of his might, yet scornful of the slain,
The heavenly archer stands—no human birth,
No perishable denizen of earth;
Youth blooms immortal in his beardless face,
A god in strength, with more than god-like grace;
All, all divine—no struggling muscle glows,
Thro' heaving vein no mantling life-blood flows,
But animate with deity alone,
In deathless glory lives the breathing stone.

Bright kindling with a conqueror's stern delight,
His keen eye tracks the arrow's fateful flight,
Burns his indignant cheek with vengeful fire,
And his lip quivers with insulting ire;
Firm fixed his tread, yet light as when on high
He walks th' impalpable and pathless sky;
The rich luxuriance of his hair confin'd
In graceful ringlets, wantons on the wind,
That lifts in sport his mantle's drooping fold,
Proud to display that form of faultless mould.

Mighty Ephesian!* with an eagle's flight
Thy proud soul mounted through the field of light,
View'd the bright conclave of Heaven's blest abode,
And the cold marble leapt to life, a god;
Contagious awe thro' breathless myriads ran,
And nations bow'd before the work of man.
For mild he seem'd as in Elysian bowers,
Wasting in careless ease the joyous hours;
Haughty, as bards have sung, with princely sway
Curbing the fierce flame-breathing steeds of day;
Beauteous as vision seen in dreamy sleep
By holy maid on Delphi's haunted steep,
Mid the dim twilight of the laurel grove,
Too fair to worship, too divine to love.

Yet on that form, in wild delirious trance,
With more than reverence gazed the Maid of France.
Day after day the love-sick dreamer stood
With him alone, nor thought it solitude;
To cherish grief, her last, her dearest care,
Her one fond hope—to perish or despair.
Oft as the shifting light her sight beguil'd,
Blushing she shrunk and thought the marble smil'd:
Oft breathless list'ning heard, or seem'd to hear,
A voice of music melt upon her ear.
Slowly she wan'd, and cold and senseless grown,
Clos'd her dim eyes, herself benumb'd to stone,
Yet love in death a sickly strength supplied,
Once more she gazed, then feebly smil'd and died.†

HENRY HART MILMAN.

Brazen Nose College, Oxford. [*Athenæum.*

* The Apollo is in the act of watching the arrow with which he slew the serpent Python.

* Agasias of Ephesus.

† The foregoing fact is related in the work of Mons. Pinel, sur l'Insanité.

We understand that a society is now organizing for the formation of an apprentices library.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, March 4, 1820. No 10.

It is with no little pleasure that we record this week the formation of an apprentices' library company in this city.

An institution of this kind has lately been established in Boston, which has begun its career with the most flattering prospects, and is supported by some of the most distinguished men of the state. Another has since been founded at Salem.

We had supposed that the design originated in Boston; but we have since understood, that when the late public school law was drafted, a provision for such a purpose was inserted and passed the lower House, but was defeated in the Senate by a member from this city.

From the respectable names already enrolled among its supporters, there can be no doubt of its prosperity; and when the purposes and the plan of the society shall be extensively known, contributions will flow in from every side. It appears to us that the success of this institution will so obviously promote the improvement and exalt the character of Philadelphia, that all are interested in supporting it.

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The American Colonization Society has memorialized Congress to grant them a charter of incorporation, for the more efficient execution of their plan.

Some of the most ardent advocates for the total abolition of slavery, have rather hastily formed an opinion that this society will tend to obstruct the advancement of their benevolent designs. We have never been able to see any proof of this. It has been said that the society is principally composed of persons who hold slaves, and that we can place no confidence in their professions of good will towards the Africans. Without expressing an opinion on the last observation, we should be glad to see the society prosper, even if we knew that every member of it was actuated by a desire to perpetuate slavery: for from every consideration of the subject, we form more strongly an opinion that so far as the project succeeds it will be beneficial. It may not free us from the black population, and perhaps will be unable sensibly to diminish it; but it will produce much good to Africa, and will strike at the root of the slave trade, which all the legislative acts of Europe and the United States have scarcely diminished—to say nothing of the outlet which will be afforded to those few active and ardent men among the blacks, who might be induced to revenge their exclusion from the privilege of citizenship, by exciting unfriendly dispositions towards the whites.

—

The Hon. Mr. Lanman, senator in Congress from Connecticut, has lately been burnt in effigy on account of his vote on the Missouri question. Such uncivilized conduct would disgrace any place, but it is so contrary to the whole history of that land of steady habits, that we must suppose it to have been the work of a very few idle and turbulent boys, who must have been discountenanced immediately.

—

In allusion to the late pagan execution of a negro, related with so much solemn complacency in the Augusta paper, a writer in the New York American suggests to the committee for sending relief to the Savannah sufferers, to imitate the conduct of Gelo, king of Syracuse, who stipulated with the Carthaginians, when he sent them succour, that they should abolish human sacrifices.

—

Extract of a letter to the editors, from Circleville, Ohio.

You need not believe one word of the several accounts you see about silver mines, &c. lately said to be discovered in this state. They are gross impositions on an unsuspecting public. The ore pretended to have been dug, was a few silver dollars melted and then filled up mixed with other things, with a view of inducing unsuspecting people to subscribe and pay for shares into the hands of arch and arrant thieves. They will ruin many, and then be off with their booty.

The public ought to be cautioned against

a set of swindlers, who, to give more colour to their pretended discoveries, have obtained a charter from the state for working their pretended silver mine below Zanesville on the Muskingum.

Internal Improvement.

We recommend to our readers the following essay on the plan for connecting the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi, copied from an Ohio paper, which is written by Caleb Atwater, of Circleville, who is preparing for the press a work on the state of Ohio, and has unquestionably the best means of information on the subject.

FROM THE OLIVE BRANCH.

Circleville, (O.) 29th Jan. 1820.

Sir—I send you, for insertion in your highly useful paper, a few remarks on the practicability of connecting the waters of the St. Lawrence, with those of the Mississippi. The importance of such a connexion, to the people of the United States, will be duly appreciated by every reflecting mind: but there may be made, by very short canals, in not very deep cutting, or by roads of no great length, many communications between the navigable waters of these great outlets to the ocean. Beginning on the northeast, by making a road of only nine miles in length, there may be made a good communication between Lake Erie and the Chatauque Lake, in the state of New York. This lake is the head of a navigable branch of the Allegheny river, and this road may be made for about $9000. This portage is now used, and there is a tolerably good harbour at the proper point, for such vessels as navigate the Erie. From the enterprising character of the people in that quarter, and the interest now manifested in internal improvements, by both Pennsylvania and New York, added to a consideration of the benefits, likely to result from the completion of such a road, we cannot hesitate to believe, that such a road will be shortly made by the above mentioned states. To effect such an object, at such a trifling expense! Why has it not been undertaken already? Travelling to the west, we find another branch of the Allegheny is navigable to within 14 miles of Lake Erie, at Presque Isle. Over this portage there is a pretty good road, which is much travelled, and along which great quantities of salt, from the Onondaga springs are transported. But the harbour at Erie wants improving as well as the branch of the Allegheny which approaches so near to it. The channel into the harbour from the lake, wants deepening, and piers ought to be extended into the Erie, to prevent the mouth of the harbour from filling up with pebbles and sand, which are thrown into it, by the violence of the winds and waves, in the storms which so often agitate this inland sea. And it appears to me, that Congress might with propriety do something for a harbour, from whence Perry sailed with a fleet which conquered a whole fleet of Britain in the late war.

The next portage to the west, is between the waters of Grand river and those of the Mahoning or Big Beaver. These streams are navigable, the former from its mouth, at Fairport, 3 miles N. of Zanesville, the latter from its mouth, at the Ohio, near the town of Beaver, to within about 12 miles of each other. The intervening space is a swamp, and nearly a dead level. This has been levelled and carefully examined by the Hon. Eli Baldwin of Trumbull county, Ohio. At this point Mr. Baldwin believes the Ohio is 70 feet higher than the surface of the lake. The fall between these waters, is comparatively trifling, the cutting would be easy, and not very deep. The whole expense of a canal at this point, so as to enable boats of 12 tons to pass and repass through, eight months in the year, would not exceed $100,000!

Another communication at even a less price, might be made between the Cuyahoga and the Big Beaver. This latter stream might be connected by both the Grand river and the Cuyahoga for the trifling sum of $150,000. In both cases the cutting would be through a great swamp, which is quite level; the cutting is easy, and there is a great abundance of water to supply the canal, in all seasons of the year.

A few miles still to the west, and fifty miles south of Lake Erie, at Cleaveland, is a portage of eight miles in length, which connects the waters of the Cuyahoga river, with the Tuscarawas branch of the Muskingum river. This portage has been used as such, from time immemorial, by the Indians. Though it is only eight miles between these streams, where they are navigable for boats of several tons burthen, yet by cutting a canal only 12 miles, a communication may be had either through a swamp or a lake. The latter is five miles in length, and little or nothing need be done to it to make it navigable. By making a dam partly across the Cuyahoga, just below what are called the falls, and digging a canal ten feet deep, in a loose, black loam, a distance of seven miles, the waters of the last mentioned river would flow into the Tuscarawas. The Cuyahoga is three or four feet higher than the former.

Where this canal might be cut, is called the portage by the Indians, and has always been used as such. Here the Frenchmen, who at an early day travelled from Canada to the Mississippi, frequently crossed. The expenses of this canal would not exceed ten thousand dollars.

The next canal which might be made to the west of the one just mentioned, would be near Upper Sandusky, 45 or 50 miles south of Sandusky Bay, at Lower Sandusky. It is twelve miles between the navigable waters of the Scioto and Sandusky rivers. Last spring, several families from New England in boats, after traversing Lake Erie, ascended Sandusky Bay and river, to near Upper Sandusky, put their boats and effects in wagons, and transported them only eleven or twelve miles to the Little Scioto, (a branch of the Scioto) entered the river and descended safe to Columbus, the seat of government for Ohio, where they settled. The soil between these waters is a deep, fluviatic alluvion, through which a canal sufficiently deep and wide might be cut for $10,000, so as

to connect the navigable waters of these rivers. Water might be taken from Sandusky river, which is several feet higher than the Scioto, sufficient to supply the canal at all seasons. Besides, there is a never failing branch of the Sandusky, which runs in the proper direction, and which rises in a low piece of ground, on the very margin of the Scioto, a little to the north of west of the town of Delaware, Ohio. This canal would connect the waters of Lake Erie with those of the Ohio, through the centre of the state. From Lake Erie to the town of Chillicothe, on the Scioto, and for a considerable distance east and west, the country is a black, rich and deep fluviatic alluvion. Here immense natural meadows abound, as far as the eye can reach, with here and there a clump of trees on the higher ground. Among these prairies may be mentioned, among others, those of Upper Sandusky, the Scioto bottoms, (from one to three miles in breadth) the Walnut plains, the Pickaway plains, &c.

In Pickaway county, these prairies produce from 45 to 50 bushels of wheat to the acre, when harrowed in, among Indian corn—they would produce 60 bushels to the acre, if cultivated by Pennsylvanians, in their own state. Of Indian corn, (maize) these plains, produce from 70 to 100 bushels to the acre. It is never hoed; if it were, the yield would be doubled. Two boys of fourteen years of age, with the aid of four horses after the grain is planted, will tend one hundred acres of corn. It is no uncommon thing, for corn to be sold in the field, for twelve and a half cents a bushel. At my own door, I can now purchase it for 20 cents a bushel! and this in a country, where a labouring man gets one dollar a day for his labour! Pork is two dollars and a half a cwt.! For two, or at most for three hundred thousand dollars, a canal might be cut from Sandusky bay, to the Ohio river at Portsmouth, passing by the seat of government for Ohio, and through a country unrivalled for its fertility. The rise and fall between Lake Erie and the Ohio at this point, is less than at any other; the soil is a deep loam; not a rock need be blasted in the whole distance, and stone for locks, where needed, might easily be procured in the adjoining hills. Never failing streams would supply the canal with all the water necessary, and the expense compared with the advantages to be derived from it, are not even worth naming. The money thrown away in one year, and wasted in petty lawsuits before justices of the peace in this state, would complete this canal; and what is needlessly given to our commissioners of counties, would complete it in any two years. And what has been wasted in these ways within ten years past in Ohio would have completed every canal and road which we have mentioned. No wonder we are too poor to undertake any public works, when our money is thrown away, either in gratifying some little private pique, or in pampering up men who hold offices, worse than useless to the people.

In passing to the west, from the portage between the Sandusky and the Scioto, we arrive at the point where it is said a communication may be had between the St. Marys, a principal branch of the Maumee and the Big Miami. This canal need not be more than 30 miles in length—the country is level, the cutting would not be more than ten feet generally, and it is believed that a supply of water for its use may be had on the summit level. Thirty thousand dollars only, would be wanted for this object, but the St. Marys would need deepening, widening and clearing of obstructions, and there must be a number of locks at the rapids of the Maumee. The whole expense of these and every other expense in making the navigation a good one for boats of six tons burden, from Lake Erie to the big Miami, would not be over $150,000. The Miami would have to be cleared of mill dams, which injure, I had almost said totally obstruct, the navigation of that noble river. Thus, a communication might be opened between Lake Erie and the fertile Miami country. Produce sufficient to pay for the whole expense of making it, would probably be wafted through it within one year after its completion.

The canal which would connect the Wabash with the Maumee next attracts attention. From Fort Wayne, where the Maumee is formed by the junction of the St. Josephs and the St. Marys, it is twelve miles to the main branch of the Wabash. This portage is mostly a dry prairie, a fluviatic alluvion, which needs no blasting of rocks, for there are none. It is a rich, black loam, underlaid with pebbles and sand. Twelve thousand dollars would dig this canal, and the St. Marys, and St. Josephs would forever supply the water on this summit level. The Wabash would want a little widening, perhaps deepening in some places. The Wabash is a large, but gentle river of great width in high water; and the only rapids that I know of are near the new town of Mount Carmel. A canal will, it is believed, soon be cut, and the necessary locks made by the enterprising citizens of the vicinity.

Let us next seek for a communication by a canal, between the waters of the Illinois with those of Lake Michigan.

Illinois river, is formed by the union of three considerable rivers, the Des Planes, the De Page, and the Kankakee. The Illinois is about 300 miles in length, varying in breadth from 70 yards to one mile. At all seasons it has water enough for boats of considerable burden for the distance of 250 miles from its mouth. There are no rapids, except in the lowest stages of the water. The valley of the river is from three to ten miles in width and is flat and marshy. This river from its gentle current may be considered a canal. Des Planes rises in the low lands west of Lake Michigan, and has no ripples except at the lowest stages of the water. It is in fact a chain of ponds, affording a good navigation for boats of a small size. At the head of these is a prairie with a pond 5 miles long and about 40 yards in width, affording a communication with Chicago river, partly cut through by boatmen who now cross from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river. The French and Indians in time of high water cross here. On the prevalence of easterly winds there is a current from the lake to the Des Planes, which has assisted in cutting a channel that is used by boatmen. Some times the Des Planes runs into the Chicago. In the dry seasons of the year, the portage between the waters of the Missis-

sippi and those of Michigan is only three miles in length.

A few observations on the several streams already mentioned, as well as some others in this country, will not I hope be deemed superfluous. The rivers putting into Lake Erie, have a bar of sand at their several mouths, which is driven into them, by prevalence of a strong current of air, that comes down the lakes from the northwest. These bars, are generally cleared away by every freshet in the rivers, but the first northwardly storm brings them back again. These observations apply to the Chicago, which however is merely an arm, rather than a river of Lake Michigan; to the Cuyahoga and Grand rivers. It is believed, however, that if piers were extended some distance into the lake, on each side of the ship channel, these obstructions, if not wholly removed would certainly be lessened, so as to enable boats of considerable burden to freely ascend into and go out of the harbours. After we have passsed these bars, there are few or no obstructions to the navigation until we ascend to the very points which are the nearest to the navigable waters of the rivers of the Ohio. Here canals must be cut, so that these waters may interlock with each other. On the highest ground between the waters of the lakes and those of the Mississippi, it has already been seen, that such are the geological features of this section of country, that canals may easily be dug through alluvial earth, at a trifling expense. To which we might add, that most of these streams, formerly poured their waters into the Ohio and Mississippi. This observation applies to all of the following ones; the Grand river, the Cuyahoga, the Sandusky, the Maumee, and the Chicago. It is not my intention to state all the facts upon which this remark is predicated, because it would lead me too far from my subject. But the waters which form the heads of the Maumee present such strong proofs of their formerly having been the heads of the Wabash, that no person can doubt the fact, who sees them. The St. Marys and the St. Josephs and all the minor streams run in a direct course for the Wabash, until they turn short round, and form the Maumee. When correct maps, such as are in the office of the surveyor general at Chillicothe are published, every eye may see what I have here stated. The earth between the Wabash and Fort Wayne has been filled in, by the now waters of the Maumee, in the course of ages, and in that way the latter river has been formed. This was easily effected in a country where the descent is but trifling, by the trees, sand and gravel, which were brought down in times of high water. That these waters have run south is evident from many other circumstances—by the wide channels which have been cut by the streams which ran in the Mississippi valley, compared with the narrow ones of those emptying into the valley of the St. Lawrence.

Another fact will not have escaped the notice of the reader, that at the several points, where the waters of these two vallies approach nearest to each other, those of the St. Lawrence are uniformly the highest by at least three feet. This circumstance is of importance too, as it will in every instance be the means of supplying the several canals with a constant supply of water. How beneficent has Providence been to this highly favoured country! and will not man accept the boon tendered to him?

Near the points of approach in these waters, or rather just above them, the streams have worn for themselves channels very deep into the soft rocks, through which they flow. In the banks of these streams, free stone may be easily procured, suitable for building the locks, bridges and culverts which may be wanted on the canals.

(*To be continued.*)

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Feb. 22.—The bill making alterations in the sale of public lands, was considered and postponed. Among other provisions, this bill permits land to be sold in less quantities than heretofore, and abolishes credit.

Feb. 23.—A memorial from general Jackson was presented and laid on the table.—Resolutions were adopted to instruct the committee on roads and canals to inquire into the expediency of appropriating $40,000 in aid of the improvements of the Ohio river, and subscribing for 1000 shares in the Kentucky Ohio Canal Company.

Feb. 25.—The report of the committee of finance, unfavourable to the petition of the Savannah merchants for remission of duties, was taken up and agreed to.

Feb. 28.—The question on receding from the amendments to the Maine bill, returned from the House, being under consideration, it was decided to divide them: the question was taken without debate on receding from the amendment admitting Missouri into the union, and negatived, 23 to 21. The question was then taken, also without debate, on receding from the amendment restricting slavery in Louisiana north of 36½ degrees, and negatived, 33 to 11. The Senate then determined to insist on both amendments, and the secretary was instructed to inform the House.—The bankrupt bill was taken up, and made the order of the day for 6th March.—After some other business, the Senate was about to adjourn, when a message was received from the House of Representatives, stating they had insisted on their disagreement to the amendments to the Maine bill. It was moved that a committee of conference be appointed, and after some debate agreed to, when Mr. Thomas, Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Barbour were elected by ballot.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 22.—The motion to solicit information on Spanish affairs from the President was adopted, and a committee of three appointed to wait on him.—The House having agreed to a resolution offered by Mr. Lowndes, on the subject of extending the legal provision of relief to the family of commodore Perry, Mr. Randolph rose to offer a motion. He believed it would be very difficult for any member of this House—certainly it was not possible for him—to keep pace with the honourable gentleman from South

Carolina (Mr. Lowndes) in the race of honour and public utility. That gentleman had, by the motion which had just been adopted, anticipated him, in part, in a proposition which he (Mr. R.) had intended on this particular day, for reasons which would suggest themselves to the mind of every one, to offer to the House. When he had this morning heard the tower guns announcing the return of the birthday of Washington, Mr. R. said the thought had come across his mind—in reference to certain proceedings in this House and *elsewhere*—"this people draw nigh unto me with their lips, and honour me with their mouth, but their hearts are far from me." His purpose, Mr. R. stated, was to make a motion in relation to the wife and children of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, of the U. States navy. It was his opinion, Mr. R. said, whether correct or not, that the country owed more to that man, in its late contest with Great Britain, than to any other whatever, always excepting Isaac Hull—that man who had first broken the *prestige*, the cuirass of British invincibility. He had frequently, Mr. R. said, heard persons of that country speak in terms of admiration of the achievement of captain Hull, in his escape from a fleet of the enemy, in the Constitution frigate—of the admirable seamanship which he had displayed—of his professional skill; but he had never heard any of them speak with cordial applause of his achievement with the Guerriere, that proud frigate of the first class, which had carried her name, in defiance, emblazoned in large letters on her fore-topsail, that the American *picaroons* might beware of His Majesty's ship, and make no mistakes. That was an event on which they were generally silent, or their praise very faint. Mr. R. believed that old England would consent that forty Pakenhams, with all their legions, should have been buried in the alluvial lands of the Mississippi, to take back the single action of the Guerriere; because that action had done more than any thing else to open the eyes of Europe, and dispel the illusion of British supremacy on the ocean. Next in glory to the victory over the Guerriere, was that on Lake Erie, by the gallant Perry; and this Mr. R. said, was not inferior in lustre to any event in the naval history of England, from that of La Hogue, under admiral Russel. One, said Mr. R. has shown us the way to victory with single ships, the other with fleets. Shall we suffer his family to melt up the plate that was given to him by his countrymen, by corporate and legislative bodies, in compliment to his gallantry, to buy bread? He would say no more, but at once offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That provision be made by law for the support of the family of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, esq. of the United States navy, and for the education of his children.

Mr. Lowndes concurred with great cordiality in Mr. R.'s resolution. He felt in its fullest force the sentiment of gratitude to the man who had first taught his country to hope for victory by fleets as well as by single ships; and Mr. L. said it was only because he had supposed that the House would not at this time give its approbation to a proposition such as Mr. Randolph had offered, that he had contented himself with the very inferior one which he had submitted.

Mr. Hazard, of Rhode Island, did not rise to say much on a subject, which he said he could scarcely trust himself to speak on at all. But he rose to offer his thanks to the gentleman from Virginia and the gentleman from South Carolina, in behalf of the name of Perry—to thank them in behalf of the state which gave him birth—to thank them in the name of his amiable widow—to thank them in the name of their common country.

The resolution was adopted; and, on motion of Mr. Randolph, a committee of three was appointed to bring in a bill in pursuance thereto.

The House then considered the amendments to the Maine bill, when Mr. Randolph spoke against that part which excludes slavery from the territories.

Feb. 23.—Mr. Rhea spoke on the same subject.—The question was taken on disagreeing to the union of the Missouri bill with that of Maine, and decided in the affirmative, 93 to 72.—The question was then taken on disagreeing to the details of the Missouri bill, and decided in the affirmative, 102 to 68.—The question finally was taken on the amendment to restrict slavery in the territories, and disagreed to, 159 to 18.—The Missouri bill was now taken up in committee of the whole, and Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, and Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, advocated their respective opinions.

Feb. 25.—Mr. Ervin, of South Carolina, Mr. Scott, of Miss., Mr. Meigs, of New York, and Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, spoke against the restriction; and Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, in favour. The question was now called for, and after some debate on the subject of order, it was taken, and Mr. Taylor's restrictive amendment prevailed by a small majority. The committee rose and the House adjourned.

Feb. 26.—The House again went into committee of the whole on this bill, when Mr. Storrs moved an amendment (similar to Mr. Thomas') which he supported and Mr. Randolph opposed.

Feb. 28.—The committee rose at a late hour, and reported the bill to the House.

Feb. 29.—The House passed the bill to a third reading, by a majority of 9. A conference with the Senate was agreed to, and Messrs. Holmes, Taylor, Lowndes, Parker, of Maine, and Kinsey, of N. J., were appointed managers.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

Feb. 22.—The bill from the House for the promotion of agriculture and manufactures was passed to a third reading, with amendments.

Feb. 24.—Mr. Raguet, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill to throw open the auctioneer business to every person who could give security.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 22.—A resolution was passed to invite a clergyman to preach in the Hall on the 22d, a sermon in honour of the day.—The bill from the Senate, granting $10,000 to the Savannah sufferers was passed.—Mr. Duane, being indisposed, wrote a letter to the Speaker, requesting the bridge bill to be postponed till next day, which after much opposition was agreed to.

Feb. 22.—Mr. Lehman reported a bill on the subject of bills of exchange.—The committee appointed for that purpose, reported that they

had invited a minister of the gospel, who would preach a sermon at 3 o'clock.—The Pittsburgh manufacturing association bill was passed.—A letter was received from Mr. Duane, requesting further delay, as he was still too much indisposed to attend. A motion to postpone a day was carried after considerable debate.

Feb. 23.—The committee appointed to investigate the official conduct of judge Bollander, reported in his favour.—The bridge bill was debated in its second reading, and passed after rejecting every amendment that was offered. [The reason of this rejection was thought to be, not that the amendments were unwise, but lest the Senate would not accept them, and the bill be lost.]

Feb. 24.—A letter was presented from R. Conygham, complaining that his testimony in the case of the governor had been perverted in the report, which after much discussion was withdrawn.—The bridge bill was read the third time and passed, 52 to 43.—The report of the committee in the governor's case being called up, Mr. Randall offered a substitute, ending with resolutions, that the testimony and documents be referred to the people for them to decide on, and that the committee be discharged. A long debate occurred on a motion to postpone the original report, and to print the usual number of copies, which finally prevailed.

Washington, Feb. 28.

We understand that a bankrupt system, of a new cast, has been digested by a judicial character, whose experience has been not a little, and will shortly be submitted to the investigation of the friends of such a measure.

This bill proposes—

I. To incorporate the bankrupt system into the judicial system of the country; to which it properly belongs.

II. To get rid of the machinery of commissioners, and assignees, and substitute for them—

1. A register of bankruptcy, who shall be the common assignee in each district; reserving, however, to creditors the right to take the bankrupt's estate into their own hands when they prefer it, and obliging them to take it after a limited time.

It then proceeds to make provision—

1. To secure the creditor against frauds.

2. To enforce an equal distribution of the bankrupt's effects.

Bankruptcy is provided for, as distinguished into voluntary and involuntary. The rights of a voluntary bankrupt, in the cases specified, are extended to all persons; the liability of an involuntary bankrupt confined to merchants and traders. But an involuntary bankrupt may entitle himself to the rights of the other, by the subsequent fairness of his conduct.

It then concludes with a confirmation of all the discharges under state laws up to the passage of the act, wherever they have been obtained without fraud or concealment.

The system now before Congress provides only for the cases of involuntary bankruptcy.

Those who are unfavourable to a total discharge of the bankrupt will have only to alter one line, in order to substitute a letter of license or exemption from suit for a term of years. [*Nat. Int.*

The attorney general of the United States, having been requested by the House of Representatives to give his opinion on a case before the committee of claims, has declined so to do, on the ground that his duties are by law confined to the following heads:

1. "To prosecute and conduct all suits, in the supreme court, in which the United States shall be concerned.

2. "To give his advice and opinion, upon questions of law, when required by the President of the United States, or when requested by the heads of any of the departments, touching any matters that may concern their departments.

3. "To discharge the duties of a commissioner of the sinking fund.

The mayor of this city, in consequence of the numerous attempts lately to fire the city, has offered a reward of two hundred dollars for the detection and conviction of any incendiary.

Deaths in Philadelphia, from the 12th to the 19th ult.—50. From the 19th to the 26th—41.

Deaths in Baltimore, from the 21st to the 28th ult.—28.

Spain.—Intelligence has been received that 50,000 men of the national army have revolted and blockaded Cadiz; while 10,000 men were marching upon Madrid, to demand from the king and the constitution a government by the cortes. The numbers are probably exaggerated, but the main facts are quite credible, and have inspired the friends of universal liberty with some faint hopes for that degraded country.

Massachusetts.—The legislature has adjourned, having provided for the independence of Maine, if admission shall be granted within two years, and ordered, in case the result is not known by the election day in April, that state officers and the old officers shall be both chosen provisionally, so that either event may be provided for.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

At a meeting of a number of citizens, held at the Carpenters' Hall, on the 28th of February, to consider the propriety of establishing an apprentices' library, after resolving that such an institution would be productive of benefit, the following constitution was adopted; and, on the subsequent evening, the members of the company assembled and elected the subjoined list of officers.

Constitution of the Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia. Adopted 2d mo. (*February*) *28th,* 1820.

Believing that many benefits would arise from the establishment of a library of suitable books for the use of apprentices; that it would promote orderly and virtuous habits; diffuse knowledge and a desire for knowledge; improve the scientific skill of our mechanics and manufacturers; increase the benefits of the system of general education, which is now adopted; and advance the prosperity and happiness of the community:

We who subscribe the following constitution, do associate under the title of the Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia, for the purpose of establishing a library for the use of the apprentices of the city of Philadelphia and the adjoining districts.

Article 1.—The company shall meet annually, at such time and place as the by-laws may direct, and fifteen members shall constitute a quorum.

Art. 2.—The officers shall be a president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary; a board of managers to consist of twenty-four members, thirteen of whom shall be a quorum to transact business; who shall be chosen annually by ballot.

Art. 3.—The president, or in his absence the vice-president, or in the absence of both, a president pro-tempore shall preside at all meetings, and subscribe all public acts of the company. In all questions (when a ballot is taken excepted) where an equal division of voices happens, he shall have a casting vote, and shall call a special meeting of the company at the request of five members; due notice thereof being given in two newspapers of the city for four days successively.

Art. 4.—The treasurer, before he enters upon the performance of the duties of his office, shall give a bond with sureties for the faithful performance of the same, in such sum as the managers shall require. He shall collect, receive, and keep in trust all monies, owing, paid, and belonging to the company. He shall pay all orders of the company, and of the board of managers, and annually, or oftener if required, lay before the company and the board of managers, a correct statement of the funds.

Art. 5.—The secretary shall keep fair and correct minutes of the proceedings of the company, and preserve all papers and documents entrusted to his care.

Art. 6.—The board of managers shall hold stated meetings at least once in every month, appoint a chairman and secretary, enact rules and regulations for their government, and supply vacancies in their own body. The funds of the company shall be at their disposal for the purchasing of books, and defraying the necessary expenditures of the institution. The library shall consist of books on useful branches of learning, and such other subjects as the managers may deem proper;—carefully excluding every work of an immoral or injurious tendency. These books shall be loaned to such apprentices, and, at the discretion of the managers, to such other young persons of the city of Philadelphia and the adjoining districts, as furnish satisfactory security for their safe and punctual return, and for the payment of such fines as may be incurred, and for whatever loss or injury of books may be sustained. The managers shall appoint a librarian; they shall keep fair and correct minutes of their proceedings, and lay the same, if required, before the company, to which they shall make an annual report, in writing, of their transactions.

Art. 7.—The funds of the company shall be derived from the annual contributions of the members, donations and legacies. The payment by a member at one time of twenty-five dollars, shall entitle him to membership for life.

Art. 8.—After the adoption of this constitution, all applications for membership shall be made to the board of managers, who shall decide upon such application. Three-fourths of the members present shall be required to reject any application. Every person elected by them, upon subscribing to the constitution, and (excepting in the case of life membership) paying one dollar into the treasury, shall be a member of this company. Each member shall pay two dollars annually, for the use of the institution; and any member who shall neglect to pay the same, for two years successively, provided due notice thereof shall have been given, shall forfeit his right of membership.

Art. 9.—The president, vice-president, treasurer and secretary of the company shall be ex officio members of the board of managers.

Art. 10.—No amendment or alteration of this constitution shall be made, except at a meeting of the company, when there shall be at least thirty members present.

President—Horace Binney.
Vice President—Roberts Vaux.
Secretary—Daniel B. Smith.
Treasurer—James Cresson.
Managers—John C. Lowber, Thomas F. Leaming, Matthew C. Ralston, Philip Garret, Robert I. Evans, William Fry, Samuel L. Shober, Samuel B. Morris, Benjamin H. Yarnall, Clement C. Biddle, Philip F. Mayer, Robert M. Lewis, John C. Brown, Richard C. Wood, Abraham Miller, Benjamin Tucker, Thomas Kimber, Charles N. Bancker, Merrit Canby, Jacob Gratz, Lloyd Mifflin, Samuel Sellers, Richard Oakford, John H. Willets.

Apprentices' Library.—The library established in this town for mechanics' apprentices, was opened on Tuesday at the old state-house, with a suitable address by a young gentleman, before his excellency the governor, lieutenant governor and the Mechanic Association. The library already consists of 1500 volumes, and 510 young men have entered their names for the use of books. An elegant bust of John Adams, a copy of Mr. Binns' splendid engraving of the Declaration of Independence, and an elegant frame for the print, have been presented by different gentlemen, as appropriate ornaments for the library room.

[*Bost. Ev. Gaz.*

Boston.—In a case, Hopkins *v.* Norton, in the court of common pleas, on Thursday, for damages sustained by the plaintiff, a black woman, from a dog owned by the defendant, the whole amount of damages, 100 dollars, was given; the foreman of the jury observing, that damages to double the sum would have been awarded, if laid.

James Cann, of New York, supposed to have been cured last summer by Scullcap, died lately with hydrophobia.

Statistics.

[Arranged for Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.]

ANNUAL BILL OF DEATHS

In the City and Liberties of Philadelphia.

From the first of January, 1819, to the first of January, 1820.—Specifying the Sexes, Ages and Diseases of the deceased Persons.

Deaths in each Month.	*Adults.*	*Children.*	*Totals.*
Jan.	120	72	192
Feb.	106	89	195
March,	141	118	259
April,	117	97	214
May,	120	84	204
June,	121	138	259
July,	122	216	338
Aug.	136	296	432
Sept.	127	161	288
Oct.	103	139	242
Nov.	102	152	254
Dec.	96	151	247
Totals,	1411	1713	3124

AGES.	
Under 1 year	851
From 1 to 2	334
2 to 5	269
5 to 10	121
10 to 15	54
15 to 20	76
20 to 30	345
30 to 40	364
40 to 50	262
50 to 60	171
60 to 70	113
70 to 80	96
80 to 90	41
90 to 100	20
100 to 110	6
110 to 120	1
Total	3124

The abovementioned Deaths were caused by the following Diseases and Casualties.

Apoplexy,	57	*Brought over*	2040
Abscess,	12	Gangrene and Mortification	25
Atrophy,	44	Gout,	1
Asthma,	15	Hooping Cough,	151
Aphthæ,	2	Hives,	80
Aneurism,	4	Hernia,	3
Angina Pectoris,	13	Hæmorrhage,	11
Burns,	16	Hydrophobia,	2
Consum. of Lungs,	459	Inflammation of the Brain	33
Convulsions,	201	—— Lungs,	116
Casualties,	39	—— Stomach,	17
Catarrh,	29	—— Bowels,	54
Cholic,	13	—— Liver,	20
Cancer,	17	—— Kidnies,	3
Caries,	5	—— Peritoneum,	7
Cholera Morbus,	260	Jaundice,	5
Decay,	13	Insanity,	28
Drunkenness,	24	Lethargy,	1
Debility,	130	Locked Jaw,	3
Diabetes,	2	Measles,	108
Diarrhœa,	66	Old Age,	52
Dysentery,	37	Prolapsus, Ani	1
Dropsy,	131	Palsy,	20
—— in the head,	92	Pleurisy,	15
—— of the breast,	8	Rheumatism,	4
Dyspepsia,	7	Still Born,	145
Drinking cold water,	4	Sore Throat,	27
Drowned,	25	Suicide,	3
Erysipelas	5	Stone,	3
Eruptions	3	Scrofula,	19
Epilepsy,	13	Spasm in Stomach,	2
Fever,	33	Small Pox (natural)	1
—— Typhus,	126	Suffocation,	2
—— Bilious,	49	Spina Bifida,	1
—— Malignant,	13	Syphilis,	4
—— Intermittent,	6	Sudden,	33
—— Remittent,	43	Teething,	13
—— Inflammatory,	6	Ulcers,	2
—— Scarlet,	2	Worms,	11
—— Nervous,	7	Unknown,	58
—— Hectic,	5		
—— Puerperal,	4		
Carried over	2040	Total,	3124

Of the above, there were:—

Males of 20 years and upwards,	795	
Ditto under 20 years,	824	
		1619
Females of 20 years and upwards,	616	
Ditto under 20 years,	659	
		1275
Children, principally under one year, whose sex is unknown,		230
Total,		3124

By order of the Board of Health,

JOSEPH PRYOR, Clerk.

Health Office, January 12, 1820.

Since the last annual statement of deaths in this city, about 130 interments have been reported in the burying ground over Schuylkill, near the Market street bridge. This ground, previous to the last session of the legislature, when it was vested in the Board of Health, had no legal owners, and persons buried there were not reported. It will also be observed that 108 deaths have occurred the last year from measles, a disease which did not prevail in 1818.

The sextons of some of the burying grounds within the city, who had been found negligent in making complete returns according to the health law, have had their delinquency noticed by the Board, and their reports have, during the last year, been made more punctually and correctly. These facts will account for the increased number of deaths reported in the present statement.

The city and liberties of Philadelphia are supposed to contain about one hundred and twenty-five thousand inhabitants.

Christenings and burials in London last year: Christened 12,574 males, and 11,726 females.—Buried 9,674 males, and 9,557 females.—Total, 19,228. Being a decrease of 477 burials from the preceding year.

Miscellany.

FROM HUME'S ESSAYS.

On the Delicacy of Taste and Passion.

Some people are subject to a certain *delicacy of passion*, which makes them extremely sensible to all the accidents of life, and gives them a lively joy upon every prosperous event, as well as a piercing grief, when they meet with misfortunes and adversity. Favours and good offices easily engage their friendship; while the smallest injury provokes their resentment. Any honour or mark of distinction elevates them above measure; but they are as sensibly touched with contempt. People of this character have, no doubt, more lively enjoyments, as well as more pungent sorrows, than men of cool and sedate tempers: But, I believe when every thing is balanced, there is no one, who would not rather be

of the latter character, were he entirely master of his own disposition. Good or ill fortune is very little at our disposal: And when a person, that has this sensibility of temper, meets with any misfortune, his sorrow or resentment takes entire possession of him, and deprives him of all relish in the common occurrences of life; the right enjoyment of which forms the chief part of our happiness. Great pleasures are much less frequent than great pains; so that a sensible temper must meet with fewer trials, in the former way than in the latter. Not to mention, that men of such lively passions are apt to be transported beyond all bounds of prudence and discretion, and to take false steps in the conduct of life, which are often irretrievable.

There is a *delicacy* of *taste* observable in some men, which very much resembles this *delicacy* of *passion*, and produces the same sensibility to beauty and deformity of every kind, as that does to prosperity and adversity, obligations and injuries. When you present a poem or a picture to a man possessed of this talent, the delicacy of his feeling makes him be sensibly touched with every part of it; nor are the masterly strokes perceived with more exquisite relish and satisfaction, than the negligences or absurdities with disgust and uneasiness. A polite and judicious conversation affords him the highest entertainment; rudeness or impertinence is as great a punishment to him. In short, delicacy of taste has the same effect as delicacy of passion: It enlarges the sphere both of our happiness and misery, and makes us sensible to pains as well as pleasures, which escape the rest of mankind.

I believe, however, every one will agree with me, that, notwithstanding this resemblance, delicacy of taste is as much to be desired and cultivated as delicacy of passion is to be lamented, and to be remedied, if possible. The good or ill accidents of life are very little at our disposal; but we are pretty much masters what books we shall read, what diversions we shall partake of, and what company we shall keep. Philosophers have endeavoured to render happiness entirely independent of every thing external. That degree of perfection is impossible to be *attained:* But every wise man will endeavour to place his happiness on such subjects chiefly as depend upon himself; and *that* is not to be *attained* so much by any other means as by this delicacy of sentiment. When a man is possessed of that talent, he is more happy by what pleases his taste, than by what gratifies his appetites, and receives more enjoyment from a poem or a piece of reasoning than the most expensive luxury can afford.

Whatever connexion there may be originally between these two species of delicacy, I am persuaded, that nothing is so proper to cure us of this delicacy of passion, as the cultivating of that higher and more refined taste, which enables us to judge of the characters of men, of compositions of genius, and of the productions of the nobler arts. A greater or less relish for those obvious beauties, which strike the senses, depends entirely upon the greater or less sensibility of the temper: But with regard to the sciences and liberal arts, a fine taste is, in some measure, the same with strong sense, or at least depends so much upon it, that they are inseparable. In order to judge aright of a composition of genius, there are so many views to be taken in, so many circumstances to be compared, and such a knowledge of human nature requisite, that no man, who is not possessed of the soundest judgment, will ever make a tolerable critic in such performances. And this is a new reason for cultivating a relish in the liberal arts. Our judgment will strengthen by this exercise: We shall form juster notions of life: Many things, which please or afflict others, will appear to us too frivolous to engage our attention: And we shall lose by degrees that sensibility and delicacy of passion, which is so incommodious.

But perhaps I have gone too far in saying, that a cultivated taste for the polite arts extinguishes the passions, and renders us indifferent to those objects, which are so fondly pursued by the rest of mankind. On farther reflection, I find, that it rather improves our sensibility for all the tender and agreeable passions; at the same time that it renders the mind incapable of the rougher or more boisterous emotions.

> Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes,
> Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.

For this, I think there may be assigned two very natural reasons. In the *first* place, nothing is so improving to the temper as the study of the beauties, either of poetry, eloquence, music, or painting. They give a certain elegance of sentiment to which the rest of mankind are strangers. The emotions which they excite are soft and tender. They draw off the mind from the hurry of business and interest; cherish reflection; dispose to tranquillity; and produce an agreeable melancholy, which, of all

dispositions of the mind, is the best suited to love and friendship.

In the *second* place, a delicacy of taste is favourable to love and friendship, by confining our choice to few people and making us indifferent to the company and conversation of the greater part of men. You will seldom find, that mere men of the world, whatever strong sense they may be endowed with, are very nice in distinguishing characters, or in marking those insensible differences and gradations, which make one man preferable to another. Any one, that has competent sense is sufficient for their entertainment: They talk to him, of their pleasure and affairs, with the same frankness that they would to another; and finding many, who are fit to supply his place, they never feel any vacancy or want in his absence. But to make use of the allusion of a celebrated French* author, the judgment may be compared to a clock or watch, where the most ordinary machine is sufficient to tell the hours; but the most elaborate alone can point out the minutes and seconds, and distinguish the smallest differences of time. One that has well digested his knowledge both of books and men, has little enjoyment but in the company of a few select companions. He feels too sensibly, how much all the rest of mankind fall short of the notions which he has entertained. And, his affections being thus confined within a narrow circle, no wonder he carries them further, than if they were more general and undistinguished. The gaiety and frolic of a bottle companion improves with him into a solid friendship: And the ardours of a youthful appetite become an elegant passion.

CHATHAM AND BURKE.

Comparison of the eloquence of Lord Chatham and Edmund Burke, from the character of the latter, by Dr. Parr.

Many men, of more talent than erudition, have fancied that they could speak better than they could write; and flattered themselves with a reputation for eloquence which never stood the test of severe and critical examination. Many a speech has been received with infinite applause in the delivery, which when handed about in the prints has appeared poor, languid, and lifeless. Lord Chatham was a great man, a most animated and terrific orator, and eminently endued with the first qualifications of a great statesman; yet as a speaker, his fame, doubtless from the witchery of his manner, was greater than his power. Like Cromwell, he had that perspicuity of eye, which pried into the inmost recesses of the soul, and detected all the thoughts and impressions, and hopes and fears, of his auditors. He had that too which Cromwell had not; for Cromwell we are told was slow in the conception of his ideas while he spoke, and diffuse and perplexed in the delivery. But in Chatham, when he rose to speak, there was a fervour and vehemence of imagination, a headlong torrent of words, and a power of sound, which deafened and stunned, and confounded his opponents. In the man himself, I well remember, there was a native dignity of form, which commanded reverence and faith; and, by filling his hearers with a holy awe, predisposed them to his purpose. With powers little calculated to instruct or delight, there was a vehemence of contention, and awakening energy of manner, an impassioned ardour, a confident and boastful exultation, which victory only rendered more ferocious and ungovernable. He often rose to dignity in the donation of applause; still oftener blazed to fierceness in the fulmination of invectives; and sometimes, in the violence of altercation, stung with a poignancy of wit peculiarly his own. But take away these showy appendages of eloquence, which are included almost in the very name of Chatham; take away that which in the judgment of Demosthenes was the first, the second, the third qualification of an orator; and which, in Chatham, were displayed as they prevailed in so astonishing a measure, and with such felicity of success; take away the imposing dignity of his presence, the strength and grandeur of his voice, the elaborate vehemence of his gesticulation, worked up, often to extravagance, and better adapted to the Drama than the Senate; take these away, and in those very speeches which were extolled by his auditors as transcending far all praise, you will find nothing scarcely which so forcibly strikes, or sweetly soothed the ear; nothing which by its strength or clearness captivates the judgment; nothing which the intelligent reader in a cool and deliberate hour will approve; or having once read, will eagerly demand again.

Such, I confess, was the giant scale of Chatham's mind, that he might well claim, and would assuredly fill with honour, the highest station to which a subject can aspire. To his other original and illustrious

* Mons. Fontenelle, Pluralite des Mondes, Soir. 6.

qualities, was added that felicity of fortune which fills up the measure of all pre-eminent greatness. In his character as minister, such was the greatness and elevation of his spirit, like Scipio, he could revive expiring ardour, and fill men with a confidence of expectation, which no mortal course of nature ever did, or under any auspices, ever ought to inspire. Those, however, who consider Chatham not as a first rate orator, but as another Demosthenes, are greatly deceived. In Demosthenes, with a dignity which has scarcely been equalled, was combined a sagacity and coolness which can never be surpassed. He who aspires only to be rapid, vehement, and sonorous, without descending to plain narrative, cool statement, close argument, sacrifices reason to passion, and touches on the precincts of a frantic eloqvence. It was the lot of Chatham to owe whatever he possessed, to a genius exercised by practice alone. The consequence was natural. With infinite fluency and animation he insured the fate of Galba, and while breathing consuming fire as a speaker, all the force and all the blaze of his eloquence was extinguished upon paper.

Far different is Burke. To wing his flight to the sublime of eloquence, he has called in the labours of the closet. Burke would not that the fame of his powers should be circumscribed within the same poor limits that bound life; nor has he feared, most certainly he has not shunned, that solemn sentence which posterity, 'who extenuate nothing, or set down aught in malice,' will hereafter pronounce upon his genius.

There are many, I know, who, though well convinced that the pen is the instructor of the tongue, and perfectly able to treat any subject upon paper with infinite correctness and art, yet when drawn from the shade of studious retirement into action, are not only incapable of delivering with clearness, what they have very justly conceived, but exhibit the spectacle of absolute helplessness and fatuity. But Burke, though fully satisfied that nothing contributes more to good speaking than good writing, is equally prepared for both. The same powerful mind, the same divine and inextinguishable ardour, which fires him in the Senate, animates him in the solitude of composition; nor need he blush to say of his speeches what Thucydides had affirmed of his elaborate history, 'I give it to the public as an everlasting possession, and not as a contentious instrument of temporary applause.'

There is an unwillingness in the world to show that the same man has excelled in various pursuits; but Burke's compositions, diversified as they are in their nature, yet each excelling in its kind, who does not read with instruction and delight? I have hitherto surveyed the merits of the orator: let us now view him as a critic and a philosopher.

Criticism, which others would have been content to study as they found it, Burke has enlarged by his discoveries, illustrated by his multifarious learning, and treated with all the graces of a style most elegant and refined, yet not polished into insipidity by too curious a care. Often has it been lamented that the language of philosophers is usually so crabbed and uncouth, as to deter readers of taste from perusal of their labours. It fell to Burke, by his purity and grace, to purge off this inveterate rust, and to adapt to the knottiest and the subtlest disquisitions, such a flowing ease, fertilty and lustre of style, as the world had never witnessed. With such illustrious proofs of his own powers, he has at once, by his precepts and example, instructed others to excel; for whether he luxuriates in speeches replete with the choicest phraseology and happiest periods, or bends his keen and subtle intelligence on critical disquisition, such is the felicity of his labours, that he at once quickens the sagacity of his readers, while he stores their memory and fertilizes their fancy with invigorating and varied information.

On the morals of a man most conspicuously endued with the more amiable and severe virtues, I hold it needless to descant. The unspotted innocence, the firm integrity of Burke, want no emblazoning; and if he is accustomed to exact a rigorous account of the moral conduct of others, it is justified in one who shuns not the most inquisitorial scrutiny into his own.

I know what unsafe and treacherous ground I tread. Objectors, I am aware, are not wanting, who will exclaim, that I have lavished praise with too prodigal a hand—that I have been hurried away by my love and admiration of the man. I care not. The tribute I have paid him is little to his deserts—and would to God, that this little had come from any one who could more suitably have expanded and adorned it. This, however, I deliberately and steadily affirm—that of all the men who are, or who ever have been eminent for energy and splendour of eloquence, or for skill and grace in composition, there is

not one who, in genius and erudition, in philanthropy or piety, or in any of the qualities of a wise and good man, surpasses Burke.

"EXCURSION."

The following detached passages are from Mr. Wordsworth's "Excursion," a poem which has not been published in this country, and is, therefore, probably new to most of our readers. The lover of nature and the muses, will, I think, find something to gratify his taste. The sympathies of the devotional reader will be aroused by the interesting Wanderer whose "mind was a thanksgiving to the power that made him." [*Keene Sentinel.*

Oh, then what soul was his, when on the tops
Of the high mountains, he beheld the sun
Rise up and bathe the world in light—He looked,
Ocean and earth, the solid frame of earth,
And ocean's liquid mass, before him lay
In gladness and deep joy. The clouds were
And in their silent faces did he read [touch'd
Unutterable love. Sound needed none,
Nor any voice of joy; his spirit drank
The spectacle; sensation, soul, and form
All melted into him; they swallow'd up
His animal being; in them did he live,
And by them did he live; they were his life;
In such access of mind, in such high hour
Of visitation from the living God.
Thought was not; in enjoyment it expired;
No thanks he breath'd, he proffer'd no request
Wrapt into still communion that transcends
The imperfect offices of prayer and praise,
His mind was a thanksgiving to the power
That made him; it was blessedness and love!

How beautiful this dome of sky
And the vast hills in fluctuation fix'd
At thy command; how awful! Shall the soul
Human and rational, report of thee, [can,
Even less than thee? Be mute who will, who
Yet I will praise thee with impassioned voice:
My lips that may forget thee in the crowd,
Cannot forget thee here.

Stripp'd as I am of all the golden fruit
Of self esteem; and by the cutting blasts
Of self reproach familiarly assail'd;
I would not yet be of such wint'ry baseness,
But that some leaf of your regard should hang
Upon my naked branches.

One adequate support
For the calamities of mortal life,
Exists: one only—an assur'd belief,
That the procession of our fate, however
Sad or disturb'd, is ordered by a being
Of infinite benevolence and power,
Whose everlasting purposes embrace
All accidents, converting them to good.

But Providence, that gives and takes away,
By his own law, is merciful and just;
Time wants not power to soften all regrets,
And *prayer* and thought can bring to worst dis-
Due resignation. [tress,
The darts of anguish *fix* not where the seat
Of suffering hath been thoroughly fortified
By acquiescence in the Will Supreme
For time and for eternity; by faith,
Faith absolute, in God, including hope
And the defence that lies in boundless love
Of his perfection; with habitual dread
Of aught unworthily conceiv'd, endur'd
Impatiently; ill done, or left undone,
To the dishonour of his holy name.
Soul of our souls, and safeguard of the world!
Sustain, thou only canst, the sick of heart,
Restore their languid spirits, and recall
Their lost affections unto Thee and thine!

'Tis by comparison, an easy task
Earth to despise; but to converse with heaven,
This is not easy:—to relinquish all
We have, or hope, of happiness and joy—
And stand in freedom loosen'd from this world
I deem not arduous; but must needs confess
That 'tis a thing impossible to frame
Conceptions equal to the soul's desire;
And the most difficult of tasks to *keep*
Heights, which the soul is competent to gain.
Man is of dust; etherial hopes are his, [aloft,
Which when they should sustain themselves
Want due consistence; like a pillar of smoke
That with majestic energy from earth
Rises; but having reach'd the thinner air,
Melts and dissolves and is no longer seen.

FIRES.

Probably no country has suffered so much from fires within a short space of time as the United States. The late conflagration at Wilmington, followed by the truly distressing one at Schenectady, and now the dreadful disaster at Savannah, a late one also at Petersburgh, together with minor misfortunes of the same kind, unite to create a high interest, and to fix attention as to causes and effects, and which, we trust, may lead to such inquiries as may effectually check the evil hereafter. There is no visitation so awful as that of fire, so appalling in its progress, so distressing in its results; and yet it has not occupied public attention to the extent which it demands. If the progress or prevention of disease has called forth the most active talent, and led to strict municipal regulations, a necessary protection from fire, in its most minute sense, seems also to be demanded. Disease may be checked by caution, by proper remedies—its progress is not so rapid, it is not so alarming, because it is natural; but the terrible disasters incident to fire, are sudden, appalling and destructive. To be raised in the dead of night, and from a deep sleep, by the cry of fire—to see the flames surrounding you—to hear its awful roar and crackling—to see a whole city blazing, and its inhabitants houseless wanderers, without

clothes, without shelter, exposed to the howling wind and nipping frosts—to see those, who a few hours before had laid their heads on their pillows in comfort and affluence, now reduced to misery and penury, requires more fortitude, more resignation, than what usually falls to the lot of man. How then are these evils to be arrested? By *caution*—and *only* caution. The houses in the southern states are mostly built of wood—the cheapness of the materials is the inducement; but it should be recollected, that for durability and safety, that brick or stone is preferable, and a house built with these materials, is ultimately the cheapest, as it certainly is the most safe. It may be argued, that the heat of the weather at the south would render brick or stone insufferable—this impression is erroneous.

In Spain, and on the borders of the Mediterranean, very little wood is used in the construction of houses, and fires are almost unknown—the heat in those countries is, at times, as insupportable as it is in the southern states, yet brick or stone has been pronounced more cool than wood, especially pine, which the sun so dries and heats, that it catches like tinder, and when a city is once in flames there is no saying where it ends; if the wind is high, the burning fragments are carried to a great distance; and whenever they alight, the materials being inflammable, are soon on fire, and the utmost exertions are inadequate to extinguish it, and thus, in a few hours, the most wealthy cities are laid in ruins. Much pains and expense have been bestowed on towns and cities to make them agreeable to the eye; the system must now be reversed. Fires in the southern states have been so frequent and so destructive, that it will be incumbent hereafter, upon the municipal authorities, to prohibit all wooden buildings: and it will be found in the end that sound economy, in addition to common protection, calls for this measure. All houses should be rendered fire proof, by substituting slate or tile roofs for those of shingle, and no stable should be built in the heart of a city, and none without being in every respect fire proof. A very heavy fine should be imposed upon all livery stable keepers, convicted of using candles in hand, instead of a lantern, at any time; no manufactory using combustible materials should be permitted in a city.

A variety of modes present themselves of extinguishing fires, but the most safe is to *prevent them*—this can be done by a little caution; look to your fires and lights, and let it be the fixed duty of some person to pay attention to them—the most trifling neglect may and has plunged thousands in ruin—and, when an extensive fire occurs, it is felt directly or indirectly over the union. This caution, united to the particular construction of houses and chimney places, will afford permanent security, and prevent that devouring element from impoverishing so many persons.

[*Nat. Adv.*

SLAVERY.

The following article was written in a moment of cool reflection, in the year 1781, and is worth all that can now be said on the consequences which slavery may bring among us.

[*Oracle.*

MR. JEFFERSON'S VIEW OF SLAVERY.—FROM HIS NOTES ON VIRGINIA. QUERY XVII.

The *particular* customs and manners that may happen to be received in that state (Virginia).

It is difficult to determine on the standard by which the manners of a nation may be tried, whether *catholic* or *particular*. It is more difficult for a native to bring to that standard the manners of his own nation, familiarized to him by habit. There must doubtless be an unhappy influence on the manners of *our* people produced by the existence of SLAVERY among us. The whole commerce between master and slave is a *perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions*, the most *unremitting despotism* on the one part, and *degrading submissions* on the other. Our *children see this*, and learn to *imitate it;* for man is an imitative animal. This quality is the germ of all education in him. From his cradle to his grave he is learning to do what he sees others do. If a parent could find no motive either in his philanthropy or his self-love, for restraining the intemperance of passions towards his slave, it should always be a sufficient one that his child is present. But generally it is not sufficient. *The parent storms, the child looks on,* catches the lineaments of wrath, *puts on the same airs* in the circle of smaller slaves, gives a loose to the worst of passions, and thus *nursed, educated, and exercised in tyranny,* cannot but be stamped by it with odious peculiarities. The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals undepraved by such circumstances. And with *what execration should the statesmen be loaded,* who permitting one half the citizens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots, and

these into enemies, destroys the morals of the one part, and the amor patriæ of the other. For if a slave can have a country in this world, it must be any other in preference to that in which he is born to live and labour for another; in which he must lock up the faculties of his nature, contribute as far as depends on his individual endeavours to the evanishment of the human race, or entail his own miserable condition on the endless generations proceeding from him. With the morals of the people, their industry also is destroyed. For in a warm climate, no man will labour for himself who can make another labour for him. This is so true, that of the proprietors of slaves a very small proportion indeed are ever seen to labour. And *can the liberties of a nation be thought secure* when we have removed their only firm basis, a conviction in the minds of the people that these liberties are of the gift of God? That they are not to be violated but with his wrath? Indeed, *I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just: that his justice cannot sleep forever:* that considering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune, *an exchange of situation is among possible events:* that it may become probable by supernatural interference! The Almighty has no attribute which can take side with us in such a contest. But it is impossible to be temperate and to pursue this subject through the various considerations of policy, of morals, of history natural and civil. We must be contented to hope they will force their way into every one's mind.

Annual Report of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society.

In presenting their Annual Report to the public, the Society cannot forbear to notice, with feelings of self-complacency, the gradual and permanent augmentation of their funds, and as they believe, the consequent increase of the benefits dispensed to the public, by this institution. With the view of promoting this object, and enlarging the sphere of their usefulness, they again beg leave to draw the attention of the opulent, the farmer, mechanic, apprentice, labourer, and servant, to the terms on which deposits are received, in conformity to the stipulations in their act of incorporation.

The money deposited shall bear an interest at the rate of 4 8-10ths per cent. per annum, and shall be repaid when required, upon two weeks notice, with the interest thereon, to the time of such notice.

No sum less than one dollar shall be received as a deposit, and no interest shall be allowed on any payments, until they amount to the sum of five dollars, the interest on which will be twenty-four cents per annum, or two cents per calendar month. Every additional sum of five dollars that may be lodged, will bear interest in the same manner. No money shall be drawn out under five dollars, unless to close an account.

Two managers are appointed monthly, to attend at the society's office, No. 5 south Sixth street, on Mondays and Thursdays, from 4 till 7 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving deposits, and repaying such sums to depositors, for which the required notice of two weeks shall have been given.

State of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, on the 12th day of January, A. D. 1820.

	DR.	CR.
To amount of deposits received from 939 depositors, from 2d December, 1816, (the day on which the institution commenced receiving deposits,) to this day inclusive, . .	$106,509 58	
To amount of interest on account of the depositors, to the 1st instant, remaining to their credit, ...	2,538 66	
To amount of expenses up to the 1st inst. repaid,	250 00	
By amount of deposits returned, ,		$41,003 32
By the following investments, viz:		
In mortgages, . .		40,222 98
In a city loan for paving Thirteenth street		1,669 12
In Fair Mount city loan, ...		1,600 00
In $25,075 11 United States' six per cent. stock, . .		25,075 11
By amount of interest on investments up to the 1st inst. not received, . .		556 17
By amount of cash in bank, to meet the demands of depositors who have given notice of withdrawal, . .		574 70
To balance, being a contingent fund	1,403 16	
	$110,701 40	$110,701 40

Philadelphia, Jan. 12th, 1820.

GEO. BILLINGTON, Treasurer.

Confirmed.

J. I. VANDERKEMP,
REUBEN HAINES,
CLEMENT C. BIDDLE. } Committee of Accounts.

We, the subscribers, auditors appointed by the board of managers of the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, to examine the accounts of the said society, up to the 12th January, 1820, find the above statement of the state of the said society, to be correct.

Witness our hands, January 22, 1820.

W. Jones,
Peter Miercken,
Robert Smith.

The amount of the balances to the credit of the depositors, on the 12th January, including interest to the first of January, 1820, is $68,044 92.

Of these balances, there are:

81 under ten dollars,
87 from ten to twenty dollars,
154 from twenty to fifty dollars,
158 from fifty to one hundred dollars,
115 from one hundred to two hundred dollars,
83 from two hundred to five hundred dollars,
13 above five hundred dollars.

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Note. The accounts that exceed five hundred dollars, consist of those which exceed that sum by the amount of interest that has been added to them, and of accounts which exceeded that amount at the time of the society's becoming incorporated.

Of the above 691 *depositors, there are:*

232 servants.
120 widows.
74 children, and deposits for them.
58 labourers.
37 journeymen, mechanics and manufacturers
29 single women.
22 traders.
21 societies.
20 executors, guardians, and other trustees.
17 mechanics.
15 farmers.
13 apprentices, or deposits for them.
12 clerks.
10 waiters.
5 artists.
4 sailors.
2 teachers.

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During the month of January, the deposits amounted to 7,849 dollars and 58 cents, by 54 new depositors, and 86 renewals.

In	2	of	$500	7	from	50	to 100
	3	from	300 to 400	72		10	50
	5		200 300	81	under		10
	21		100 200				

Of the 54 *new depositors:*

21 are servants.
5 widows.
5 journeymen mechanics.
7 children, and deposits for them.
3 farmers.
4 clerks.
2 trusts.
2 societies
1 single woman.
1 apprentice.
1 trader.
1 mechanic.
1 labourer.

Printers in and near the city, friendly to the institution, will please insert the above in their papers.

From Foreign Magazines.

Account of a new Method of making single Microscopes of Glass, proposed and executed by Thomas Sivright, F. R. S. E. &c.—Communicated by the author.

Various methods have at different times been described, by means of which persons of ordinary ingenuity may construct for themselves single microscopes of a very high magnifying power, and possessing a very considerable degree of distinctness.

The most common method is to take up with the point of a wetted wire several small fragments of crown glass, and to hold them in the flame of a candle till they fall down in the form of a small globule. Another method consists in drawing out a thin strip of glass into threads, and holding the extremities of the threads in the flame of a candle till round globules are formed upon them. These globules being carefully detached, are placed between two plates of lead, copper or brass, the fractured part being carefully kept out of the field of view. The method recommended by Mr. Stephen Gray, of making microscopes of drops of water, can be considered in no other light than as an amusing experiment; and the single microscopes made by drops of transparent varnish, upon one or both sides of a plate of glass, as proposed and tried by Dr. Brewster, though they give excellent images, are still deficient both in portability and durability.

The defect of the glass globules formed by the ordinary methods is, that we cannot increase their diameter beyond a very small size; that it is difficult to give them a perfect figure; and that there is considerable trouble in fixing them in the brass or copper after they are made.

The following method recently proposed and executed by Mr. Sivright, is free from the greater part of these defects, and we have no doubt will be considered as a valuable acquisition by those who either cannot afford to purchase expensive microscopes, or who are at such a distance from an optician that they cannot be supplied in any other way.

Take a piece of platinum leaf, about the thickness of tinfoil, and make two or three circular holes in it, from one-twentieth to one-tenth of an inch in diameter, and at the distance of about half an inch from each other. In the holes put pieces of

glass which will stick in them without falling through, and which are thick enough to fill the apertures. When the glass is melted at the flame of a candle with the blowpipe, it forms a lens which adheres strongly to the metal, and the lens is therefore formed and set at the same time. The pieces of glass used for this purpose should have no mark of a diamond or file upon them, as the mark always remains, however strongly they are heated with the blowpipe.

The lenses which were made larger than one-tenth of an inch, were not so good as the rest, and the best were even of a smaller size than one-twentieth. As the lenses thus formed sometimes contain air-bubbles, the best way is to make several, and select those which are freest from faults. An eye or loop, made by bending the extremity of a platinum wire, may be used instead of the platinum leaf.

The reason for using platinum, is, that the glass is more easily and more perfectly melted in this than in other metals, which may perhaps arise from its being a bad conductor of heat, and from its preserving its brightness. As platinum does not oxidate, the glass adheres better to the edges of the hole, and it may be used very thin, as it does not melt with the heat necessary for the complete fusion of the glass.

Mr. Sivright has likewise succeeded in forming what, in so far as we know, was never attempted—plano-convex lenses, by means of fusion. In order to do this, he took a plate of topaz, with a perfectly flat and polished natural surface, which is easily obtained by fracture; and having laid a fragment of glass upon it, he exposed the whole to an intense heat. The upper surface of the glass assumed a spherical surface in virtue of the mutual attraction of its parts, and the lower surface became perfectly flat and highly polished, from its contact with the smooth plate of topaz.

Meteoric Phenomenon, called the *Lantern of Maracaybo.*—This luminous phenomenon is seen every night, on a mountainous and uninhabited spot, on the borders of the river Catatumbo, near its junction with the Julia. Being nearly in the meridian of the opening of the lake of Maracaybo, navigators are guided by it as by a light-house. This light is distinguished at a greater distance than forty leagues. Some have ascribed it to the effects of a thunder storm, or of electrical explosions, which might take place daily in a pass in the mountains; while others pretend that it is an air volcano. M. Palacies observed it for two years at Merida. Hydrogen gas is disengaged from the ground in the same district: this gas is constantly accumulated in the upper part of the cavern *Del Serrito de Monai,* where it is generally set on fire to surprise travellers. See Humboldt's Personal Narrative, vol. iv. p. 254.

The bow of a violin, drawn over the edge of a large drinking glass, produces a delightful liquid note; but drawn rapidly it creates a vibration which usually breaks the glass.

Poetry.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

TO MR. CROAKER, OF NEW YORK.

I took up little "*Fanny,*" t'other day,
And with a deal of pleasure read it through—
And now, dear Sir, I feel concern'd to say,
Just in a friendly manner, *entre nous,*
That tho' 'tis clear it was by genius penn'd,
It seems a thing most truly *without end.*

It is a pretty insect, with a sting
Of much acuteness—and its fluttering shows
That in the hive from whence it first took wing,
There lives more sweetness than the vain world knows.
You have full long amus'd us with your *bees,*
Now let us have some *honey,* if you please.

And *si vous plait,* I would just recommend,
That you should do more justice to yourself,
And write us something that should have *an end,*
And should not lead you to an *auctium shelf,*—
That honoured state, where, *in terrorem,* lay
The rhymesters and ephemera of the day.

Paulding has only wrought himself abuse,
And brought some odium on the country too,
I want *you* to come forward, and produce
Something both worthy of the Muse and you;
And let the transatlantic wits be shown,
Castalian dews are not for them alone.

Thou hast a soul of melody—its tones
Are often heard in thy erratic flight,
And Fancy ever and anon enthrones
Thy glowing spirit in her bowers of light—
O! there preserve thy reign—in beauty soar,
And, like the sky-lark, thence thy music pour.

Go to thy native glens—thy mountain scenes—
And there seek inspiration—they shall tell,
Where Nature o'er her silent glory leans,
The fragrance and the might of feeling dwell.
There breathe in air thy "native wood-notes wild,"
And be, what thou may'st be, the Muse's favour'd child!

February 10. ROB RAVEN.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, March 11, 1820. No. 11.

A large portion of the Recorder for this week is occupied by the proceedings of Congress on the Missouri question. The great struggle is at last decided by the desertion of representatives from free states, and a bill has passed, in which the advocates of liberty have not succeeded in gaining a single contested point. How has this calamity fallen upon the nation? Of those who should have been vigilant and steadfast in the maintenance of the spirit of republicanism, some were absent and some were faithless. Although there has been scarcely a doubt among disinterested persons upon the right and expediency of the restrictive clause, it is our duty to exercise a charitable kindness towards those of our representatives who have throughout opposed it, as it is to be presumed that they have acted from a sense of duty, and have followed the convictions of their own minds; and although we may perhaps be called upon to imagine some favourable apology for those who were absent, *how can we* excuse or palliate the treachery of the men, who for weeks listened unshaken to the most ingenious apologies for the extension of slavery, and at the critical moment, on a question without debate, have destroyed the fair hopes of the people! What caused this sudden conviction?—What strong arguments did they hear?—What new light burst upon them? We can imagine no honest motive for their conduct—and yet they must have been actuated by *something*. There is a mode of accounting for what has happened, but we are reluctant to use it. When, in the republics of Greece, a citizen became distinguished for his talents, his virtues, and his public services, it was usual to suspect him of a design upon the liberties of the people. The same spirit still appears to exist. RUFUS KING is a statesman whose strong ability has never been denied; he is a patriot of such unspotted integrity, that his political opponents raised him by a vote almost unanimous to his present seat in our councils; and so far as he has been permitted by the jealous rivalry of others, he has devoted himself to the service of his country. These qualities have marked him to the candidates for office and the advocates of slavery as the object of suspicion. They feigned to believe that this great man was actuated in the important question, by an unholy desire of personal aggrandizement; and to this spirit of party zeal, in the absence of more plausible conjecture, the loss of the day may be attributed. Had the principles of our fathers been fixed in the constitution of Missouri, there was reason to fear that the future gratitude of that state would have combined with the increasing respect—we had almost said *veneration*—of the people, to raise him to the highest dignity in the nation.

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The advocates of slavery have asserted that the Missouri question was a struggle to throw the balance of power on the side of the middle and eastern states, in opposition to the interests of the south and west. It may be useful to examine the probability of this accusation. Should Missouri be finally settled in the same manner as are the slaveholding states in the south, her population will consist of a large portion of persons who can add only three-fifths of their number to her strength in the House of Representatives. If Missouri were a free state, her *whole* population would be represented. It has been sufficiently proven, that in countries where slavery is permitted, the whole number of inhabitants increases much less rapidly than in countries where all are free. If therefore the inhabitants of the eastern and middle parts of the United States had so little regard for the public good, as to be desirous of increasing their own importance by depressing the western states, they could pursue no policy better calculated to promote their wishes, than to advocate the extension of slavery over all Louisiana. Every effort has been made by the other side, to carry Missouri into the union without prohibiting slavery. Not only has the extension been advocated

with great ability upon its own merits, but appeals have been made to the prejudices of party, to bear down the influence of truth. They have been too successful. It remains to be seen, whether the offence committed by the representatives of freemen will be slightly passed over by their constituents.

If there has ever been a public measure advocated upon pure conviction of its utility, it was that proposing the restriction on Missouri. That was no struggle for office, but a noble contest in the cause of justice. Its failure adds one more to the innumerable evidences that have been given, to show with how much less constancy we adhere to Truth than to Interest. *That* was no party question, but an earnest endeavour to spread the doctrines that are promulgated by the spirit of our constitutions, by the voice of reason, and by the commandments of the Most High.

Internal Improvement.

FROM THE OLIVE BRANCH.

(*Continued from page* 146.)

The principal streams running into the Ohio, along the banks or through the channels of which, an active commerce will, at no distant day be carried on, deserve also a few additional remarks. The Mahoning, or Big Beaver, will need clearing out, and perhaps a few dams and locks made, in order to make it navigable in low stages of the water.

Muskingum river is a beautiful water course, which in several Indian languages, signifies "a river with a town upon its banks." Marietta stands at its mouth, and Zanesville is situated on its eastern bank, fifty miles north of the former town. Here are the first rapids in this stream, around which, a canal is cut already. Ascending the river, if a few isolated rocks were removed, the navigation would be good for keel boats of several tons burden, to the portage already mentioned.

The Scioto is a gentle stream, having a descent of only a few inches to the mile, and the same observation applies to the Big Miami and the Wabash. Illinois may be called a natural canal, for it hardly flows in many parts of it.

The Ohio, itself, has a descent of only about four inches to the mile. It has lately been examined by commissioners appointed by Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio, who have examined the river and reported the obstructions which exist from Pittsburgh to Louisville. According to that report, the obstructions in the river may be divided into the following five classes, to wit: in the first class, are eight shoals on which the depth of water at the lowest point on each, is from two feet four inches to two feet six inches. In the second class, there are twenty-four, between two feet six inches and three feet. In the third class, there are thirteen, between three feet and three feet six inches. In the fourth class, there are twenty-two, between three feet six inches and four feet. In the fifth class, there are thirty-five, between four feet and six feet. This classification is made with reference to depth only. Besides these shoals, there are trees brought down by the current in high stages of the water, with their roots fastened to the bottom, which from the motion they make in the water are called *sawyers*. Should the states of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, join in their efforts to remove the obstructions in the Ohio, how long would they remain? the plan suggested by the commissioners, and which appears to be a good one, is that each state above named appoint one commissioner, to form a board, to jointly transact business; that each state appropriate 40,000 dollars, ten thousand of which to be annually expended; that the board should be compelled to report their proceedings to their respective legislatures, who might add to or take from these appropriations as they might deem proper and necessary: to begin with the first class of obstructions first, and so on until all of them were removed. Besides these obstructions, there are falls, or more properly speaking rapids, at Louisville. Around these, on the Indiana side, a canal is already begun, which on several accounts will in all probability not be completed in our age. On the Kentucky side of the river, a canal 465 perches in length may be cut for $330,594, while on the other side the expense of a canal will be $1,117,123 50. We need not add, that the commissioners recommend to their respective states the cutting of the canal on the Kentucky side of the river. There are a few obstructions, and but few below the falls. The Mississippi is obstructed by sawyers in many places. This river rises and falls gradually, and might be confined within its banks, by levees or embankments, so that the channel might be cleared by the current. The expense of such a levee would amount to two millions of dollars, but the land which would be laid dry and rendered fit for cultivation by means of such an embankment, would be worth five times that sum immediately, and they would increase in value afterwards.

Where sleeps the genius of Columbia, while these works are neglected? Her cannon have made Afric's barbarians tremble; their flash has enlightened the waves of every sea with glory. Her armies have triumphed over the most powerful foes. Her Congress have chartered a bank without a line or syllable to authorize it in our constitution, but they have refused to improve our internal navigation and our roads, because the constitution has not expressly said they had the power to do so. Congress have the power of establishing post roads, of defending the nation against foreign invasion &c.; but this is nothing, because that would be conferring benefits on the people; but to charter a bank for the purpose of oppressing them, and enriching the bank stockholders without the least authority, they have full power!

Were these canals cut, and the other improvements above suggested made, what benefits would flow from them?

A few of them shall be enumerated. By these internal improvements, all the people of the United States would be ultimately benefited.

The people of the two vallies, in the St. Lawrence and Mississippi, would be enabled to interchange their several products and commodities—the furs, peltries and skins, the fish and oil of the north, would at little expense find their way into the south; the cotton, sugar, flour, hemp, wheat, rye, Indian corn, butter, cheese, fruits, tobacco, beef, pork, cattle, horses, whiskey, and live stock of all kinds of the valley of the Mississippi, would be carried into the valley of the St. Lawrence for a market. In that climate, flour would not sour on the hands of the carriers, nor would there be that fluctuation in the market, now so ruinous to the trader to New Orleans. The funds collected for these articles, would be of some value to their holders, and not die, or at least depreciate from twenty-five to thirty per cent. before they could be laid out, as it often now happens.

This market and interchange of commodities, would build up and cherish manufactures. The people along the lakes would receive our iron, our free stone, made into grindstones, whetstones, and stone for building; our copperas, now sold at six cents per pound, would command ten; from the quantities of Onondaga salt that would be brought here, our manufacturers would be compelled to sell that article at one dollar a bushel, or not sell it at all. Muriatic and sulphuric acids would be manufactured beside the manufactory of copperas; the "coal heads," which are now perfectly useless, would enrich the people here.

By these means, towns would cluster along our rivers, the lakes would whiten with our canvass, and every river would be vexed by our dashing oars. The forests would bow before the arm of man, and hamlets, villages, towns and cities, would spring up, as if placed there by magic. Where the howling wolf now prowls for his prey, the sheep would walk in safety, and the hooting of the owl, would be replaced by human voices, hymning glad praises to Him, who has here laid off a spot for the largest, happiest empire in the world.

A spirit of enterprise would thus be fostered among the people, who would not think it any thing to make a journey from St. Louis to Albany through the Illinois, the lakes, and the *Clinton canal.*

This constant interchange of commodities, this constant intercourse and the friendly offices which would attend it, would bind together the union in indissoluble bands. What demagogue would dare tell us in the west, that we have no common interest with the people of the east? If he should do so, who would believe him?

The balance of trade would be in our favour; we could purchase and pay for all the lands owned by the United States. Thus would the whole union be benefited by such works. Our coal, that is now of no value as an article of exportation, will then find a steady and good market, in all the towns from Buffalo to Quebec, Albany and N. York. It would not then as now be necessary to make a three months voyage to New Orleans, and then to go over the mountains with depreciated funds to purchase goods; because our merchandise would be purchased there, and soon as our cargoes were sold, the same boats which carried our flour, &c. to market, instead of being useless and of no value at the place of destination as now, would return freighted with foreign goods, or any thing else we need. Why linger the people of the west any longer to undertake these improvements? Their losses in trade for three years past would do all that we want done to effect all these desirable objects.

I have said nothing of the grandeur which such works would confer upon this nation—nothing of the dangers to the union, unless they are completed—nothing of the wealth which would be accumulated by enterprising individuals—nothing of the colleges and academies, which would probably be endowed by munificent men—nothing of the happiness of the people at large—nothing of the flourishing state of the arts and sciences among us, for they are too apparent to be overlooked by the reader.

But when shall we begin these works? Now. Let commissioners be appointed to explore one or more of these portages—let two thousand dollars be appropriated this session of the legislature for that object—let the commissioners report to the next general assembly their proceedings, and then let appropriations be made from year to year as we find ourselves able to do so. Let a tax of a cent an acre be laid on all the lands in the state, and from time to time open other sources of revenue until one or more of these canals is completed. The toll derived from those who pass through one, will soon cut another; and thus may we live to see all these canals completed in the space of twenty years: that is, all those necessary to be made by the state of Ohio within her own limits. I speak with great confidence on the practicability of cutting these canals by this infant state, within the time above limited. In the completion of these improvements, the interest, the honour and patriotism of Ohio are united. Unborn millions would bless the legislature who passed the *first* act to make them. Their names would be engraved, not upon columns of marble, but upon the hearts of unborn generations. How enviable the lot of those who compose our present general assembly! By passing the first law on this subject in Ohio, they may raise a monument to their fame more durable than the Mausolea of boasted antiquity; high as heaven it shall stand to future ages a proud trophy to their renown, until not a leaf shall tell the name of an opponent to the measure; until oblivion has swallowed up all the writers who have doubted the feasibility of the undertaking, or the ability of Ohio to complete it. You may think me an enthusiast, but I am not—I know the perseverance, the enterprise, the labour and the funds necessary on this account are within our reach.

You will pardon the haste in which I write these lines, and believe me to be your friend and servant,

CALEB ATWATER.

Agriculture.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

The little controversy which has lately appeared in the American Farmer, between "A Subscriber" and "A Friend," about the virtues

of the *ruta baga* or Swedish turnip, in the course of which the relative value of *potatoes* was mentioned, reminded me of an intimation long since given, that I might make to you a communication on the latter of those roots. I now submit to your disposal some observations on both; and add a few on the mangel wurtzel, or greater beat, and on carrots.

Novelties in agriculture as well as in other things, if fair to appearance, and confidently recommended by persons entitled to general credit, are often implicitly adopted and zealously pursued, until sober experience shall have detected the fallacy. The encomiums passed on the ruta baga by that extraordinary man William Cobbet, and his reprobation of potatoes, are perhaps equally extravagant. If there be truth in the analysis of these two roots, by sir Humphrey Davy, the same weight of potatoes contains more than three times the quantity of nutritious matter that is found in the ruta baga. Yet if both be fed in their *raw* state, to domestic animals, the latter may be found the better root. For human food, raw potatoes would be intolerable, while the ruta baga is not unpalatable. Yet if both be equally well cooked, few can hesitate to give a decided preference to the potato, as well in regard to taste, as nutrition. The potato, if a good and mealy kind, will well supply the place of bread. Its value in this respect, is satisfactorily ascertained in the British isles, more especially in Ireland, where the practical judgment of that part of its population which makes the greatest use of potatoes, very well accords with Mr. Davy's analysis of grains and roots. He states that of 1000 parts of wheat, 955 are nutritive; and of potatoes, 200 to 260 parts. Now, in a report to the English Board of Agriculture in the year 1795, by an intelligent Irish gentleman, Samuel Hayes, esq. it is stated "that the nourishment from one pound of good household wheat bread, is equal to five pounds of the best sort of potatoes." That this was first suggested to the "ingenious gentleman" Mr. Broughall, who gave the information to Mr. Hayes, "from a memoir on the subject by Parmentier, a French chemist; and has since been supported by many corroborating circumstances—Mr. Broughall having observed that whatever weight the shilling household loaf consists of in Dublin, five times that weight of potatoes may have been bought at that time for the same sum; and if by any cause the price of potatoes should rise above that proportion with respect to bread, the lower class then decline the purchase of potatoes; experience having taught them the cheapest mode of support." Mr. Hayes adds, "that as in the country parts of Ireland, the fowls, pigs and dogs come in for their share (of potatoes), there is certainly more consumed than five times the quantity of bread, which might be necessary; but it is far from thrown away; the family by this means eat none but the soundest and most palatable potatoes, whilst the refuse supply equally the wants of the other animals. We must also add, that another cause of increased consumption arises from the universal practice of allowing the little children of the house to roast potatoes for their own use, as often as they please, in the turf or wood ashes. As you ride by a cottage, you frequently see a group of children run to the door, each one holding in his hand a roasted potato; and to this facility of procuring plenty of wholesome sustenance, at this stage of life, may be attributed the robust health of our peasantry, and the great population of our country." But according to Mr. Cobbet, the potato, when analysed, contains chiefly dirt, water and straw; and seeing that ruta baga, according to sir H. Davy's analysis, contains only 64 nutritive parts (while the potato contains 200 to 260) in 1000, of what do the remaining 936 parts consist? Doubtless, as truly as the potato, of dirt, water and straw.

The common opinion of the injurious if not poisonous quality of the juice of the potato, is probably correct; and it will account for the often stated fact, that raw potatoes will barely keep swine alive; while the experience of many farmers will incontestably prove, that when boiled (the water in which they are boiled being thrown away) potatoes will greatly contribute to the growth and fattening of hogs. Even in their raw state, they are unquestionably useful in the fattening of cattle, and for increasing the milk of cows, while fed on hay or other dry fodder in winter. Probably, raw potatoes while full of juice, if useless or injurious to swine, may be a salutary food for cattle; certain it is, that the latter eat them voraciously, which is not the case with swine. Yet even swine will not only live but thrive upon them, when, having been spread and dried until shrivelled, they are kept until after midsummer of the year succeeding their growth. The juice of the root of one species of the cassada, is poisonous; but this being expressed, wholesome bread, much used in the West Indies, is then made of the roots.

Some sorts of potatoes must yield more nourishment than others; and hence the difference in the results of sir H. Davy's experiments in analysing them. The mealy and well flavoured potato might have that superiority over the watery and ill flavoured. The same remarks will apply to other roots. Much also, as to their quantity of nutritive matter, may depend on the nature of the soil where roots of the same kind are raised. I once pulled a flat turnip of the common kind, weighing two pounds, from the deep rich soil at the foot of a hill, and another weighing only one pound from a dry gravelly loam; both were boiled and mashed; and when the watery juice of each was pressed out, the eye could not determine of which there was the greatest quantity; both were well flavoured.

The potatoes of Nova Scotia, and the remoter parts of the district of Maine, (like those from England and Ireland) are vastly superior to those generally raised in Massachusetts, and the states still further south. It is the common opinion that potatoes require a dry (and consequently a warm) soil. This, as to the U. States in general, is doubtless an error. Ireland and the west of England are moist and cool countries; and from them have usually come the best potatoes. In all but the most northern portions of the United States, it would seem advisable to choose moist and cool grounds, with northern aspects for raising potatoes, at least for the table. Dr. Anderson, if I mistake not, somewhere mentions a very dry summer in Great

Britain, when the potato crops were small in quantity, and the roots of very ordinary quality. The next summer was amply moist, and then the potatoes were abundant in quantity and of excellent quality.

My own observation and experience have satisfied me, that, generally speaking, potatoes improve in their quality when carried from a warmer to a colder climate; and just the reverse happens when carried from one colder to a warmer. In the latter case, the produce of even the first year has generally borne hardly a resemblance to those planted—these were mealy and finely flavoured; their produce moist and of indifferent flavour. The best early potatoes I ever had, were produced from a handful of small ones brought from Maryland. It was in the third year that they attained their greatest excellence. They were afterwards confounded with others and lost, for want of my personal attention.

We have in Massachusetts a very productive potato, said to have been brought from the river Plate. It is a long red potato, which I have cultivated for a dozen years. I think it has been constantly improving in quality; and has now become a good potato for the table, especially in the spring.

Of the same sorts of potatoes, individual roots are greatly superior to others. Perhaps the proportion of the latter may be increased (if thereby an entire crop cannot be obtained) in the following way:—select the fairest roots of a large size, and plant them entire in hills, one potato in a hill: when the produce is ripe, boil two or three from each hill, carefully marking from what hills they were respectively taken, and save for seed the residue in the hills giving the best samples. This process, a few times repeated, may furnish potatoes of a uniformly good quality.

But to return to the ruta baga. Your correspondent "A Friend," refers the other "A Subscriber," to Mr. Barney's application of this root, in feeding his two fat oxen, as stated in the first number of the American Farmer. But what is found there? That those extraordinary beeves were fattened on that root? Just the reverse. It was Indian corn meal which improved and finished them so highly, and the ruta baga was used rather as a condiment, to give the oxen a better appetite for the meal. They were two years in fattening. The first winter they eat equal quantities of Indian meal and of the ruta baga; but as the latter contains (according to sir H. D.) only 64 nutritive parts in a 1000, while Indian corn probably contains at least 900,* the meal contributed fourteen times as much nourishment as the ruta baga. In the second winter the difference was still greater; the ox Columbus, then eating daily from 12 to 16 quarts of meal, and only 8 to 12 quarts of ruta baga. And you mention that Mr. Barney "gives the preference to Indian meal over every other species of food for fattening either sheep or cattle, and gives it in its dry unsifted state." It has ever been the practice of farmers in New England, in stall-feeding cattle on hay and Indian meal, to give the latter in the same form. From American farmers, probably, Mr. Barney, an Englishman, learned that manner of using Indian meal.

You say also, that "Mr. Barney concurs with Mr. Cobbett, in the belief, that the ruta baga is sweeter and far more nutritious than any other root, or vegetable for feeding live stock." But this is mere matter of opinion. Even to the taste, the parsnip, carrot, and every sort of beet, is manifestly sweeter; and to decide practically by the value of ruta baga, compared with other roots, in fattening cattle, more accurate experiments will be necessary than have been made by either. In the meantime, we may more confidently rely on the analysis of vegetables by so distinguished a chemist as sir Humphrey Davy. He states that the red beet contains 121 parts in 1000, of saccharine matter or sugar—the white beet 119 such parts—parsnips 90, and carrots 95; while the ruta baga contains no more than 51 such parts. The mangel wurtzel, or great beet, is in taste like the red and white beets, and doubtless contains as much saccharine matter; and all of them more than double the quantity of nutriment that is afforded by the ruta baga; and parsnips and carrots fifty per cent. more. On strong lands in England, the mangel wurtzel yields currently 48 tons per acre. See memoirs of the Philadelphia Society of Agriculture, Vol. iii. Appendix, p. 97, where the mode of culture is given, for the regular production of such immense crops. Of carrots, 18 tons (upwards of 700 bushels, 56 lbs. to the bushel) have been raised on an acre in Massachusetts; and these, as well as the mangel wurtzel, cattle eat with great avidity. For cows giving milk both are to be preferred to the ruta baga, even if they gave no more nutriment. In the last autumn, the flavour of the butter was very much injured by my cows feeding plentifully on the neches and leaves (greens, as Mr. Cobbet calls them) of the ruta baga.*

Conclusion.—Ruta baga sown in June will yield great crops; the seeds vegetate quickly, and the plants soon attain a size to admit of easy culture. The root is hardy, will endure severe cold, and keep till midsummer of the

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* "In the last century, a professor of chemistry in Italy, discovered that the meal of maize, (Indian corn) like the meal of wheat, contained not only starch, but a soluble mucilage or extract, and a glue of the same nature as animal matter."

This is stated by Dr. Pearson, in his analysis of the potato root, communicated to the Board of Agriculture; which, as well as Mr. Hayes' communication above mentioned, appears in a report on the culture and use of potatoes, published by the board in 1795. I wish some of our chemists would analyse the best sorts of Indian corn; I am inclined to think this grain contains nearly or quite as much nutritive matter as wheat.

* A late English writer (Bonington Moubray, esq.) treating of the food for milch cows, says "cabbages may be given moderately, but turnips (he probably means the common turnip,) make thin milk and bad butter, in spite of all the nostrums which have been recommended as preventives." I fear the ruta baga will not be wholly free from the same objection.

year following their growth; and are usefully applied for food to all domestic animals, cows giving milk probably to be excepted.

Mangel wurtzel, cultivated in the same manner, and sown in April or early in May, will yield crops as large as the ruta baga; individual roots growing to the weight of from 5 to 10 pounds. But the roots will not bear frost like the ruta baga. It will be more easy to preserve them in winter, in the middle than in the northern states. The genuine mangel wurtzel is of a red colour: and full grown, has more than half its body above ground.

Carrots being of smaller growth than either of the former roots, seem to require a different arrangement. Instead of one row on a ridge, I would sow two rows, ten or twelve inches apart; and thin the plants to 4 or 5 inches distance in the row, with intervals of three feet between the double rows for tilling them with the plough. In this manner, I entertain no doubt that twenty tons and upwards to the acre may be raised.

Both carrots and mangel wurtzel being of much softer texture than ruta baga, are more easily chopped into pieces for cattle. It is generally understood that cows giving milk in winter, if fed plentifully with carrots, will produce yellow butter. Mr. Jefferson's authority may be adduced for stating, that the famous Parmesan cheese of Italy, receives its light yellow colour from the juice of carrots, mixed with the milk or curd. The flavour of American cheese has sometimes appeared to be injured by an excessive use of annatto; the same colouring that has long been used in England. The practice doubtless originated in deception, to give that colour artificially which rich milk afforded of itself, a fine yellow. The practice in both countries is now continued from fashion. The Parmesan, according to Mr Jefferson, is a two meal cheese, made of night's milk skimmed, (the cream being taken off very early the next morning for making butter) and mingled with the new milk of the morning. It is not a fat cheese, and this accounts for it. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

T. PICKERING.

Jan. 4, 1820.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

Feb. 29.—A bill regulating trade with the Indians, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and a bill from the House of Representatives, to continue in force for one year the act for establishing trading houses with Indian tribes was passed.—The memorial of the Colonization Society was referred to Messrs. Pinkney, King, and Roberts.

March 1.—The bill regulating trade with the Indians was passed. The Senate were about to proceed to the consideration of the bill to change the mode of disposing of the public lands, when Mr. Barbour observed, that under existing circumstances with respect to the Missouri question, he did not feel in the humour at present to legislate on this bill, which at any other moment he should have regarded as a very important one. The question was postponed to Monday.

March 2.—Mr. King, of New York, called up the memorial of major-general A. Jackson, now lying on the table, with the view only of moving that it be printed. On this motion a few observations were made, as to the propriety of first reading this memorial, which was objected to on account of its length. The consideration of the subject, however, was interrupted by the arrival from the House of Representatives of a message announcing the passage of the Missouri bill.—[This bill is that which has been so long debated in the House of Representatives, and contains the provision restricting slavery.] The bill was, on motion of Mr. Barbour, immediately taken up and read a first and second time; and, at his instance also, was then forthwith taken up as in committee of the whole. Mr. Barbour then moved to amend the bill by *striking out the proviso* requiring the new state to interdict slavery within its limits. The subject, he said, had been so fully discussed, and so often passed upon, and the yeas and nays recorded on it, that he thought it unnecessary to say any thing on the subject: and he should forbear even the asking for the yeas and nays upon it. Mr. King, of New York, said he was perfectly ready to concur in the sentiment expressed by the gentleman from Virginia. He had no idea of producing delay in bringing this matter to a conclusion, which only would be the effect of discussion; but was ready to concur in any course which would lead to its speedy termination. Mr. Horsey said, that, having been necessarily absent when this question was before decided, he wished now to be indulged with an opportunity of recording his vote. The yeas and nays were accordingly ordered to be taken, and stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson of Kentucky, Johnson of Louisiana, King of Alabama, Lanman, Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Macon, Parrott, Pinkney, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker of Alabama, Walker of Georgia, Williams of Mississippi, Williams of Tennessee—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, King of New York, Lowrie, Mellen, Morrill, Noble, Otis, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Taylor, Trimble, Wilson—15.

Mr. Thomas then proposed to amend the bill, by inserting therein a section declaring the inhibition of slavery in the territories of the United States, north of 36° 30′ north latitude (the same as was previously proposed by the Senate to be added to the Maine bill). This motion was agreed to, without debate. The amendments were then reported from the committee of the whole, and the first of them was concurred in without a division. To the second (Mr. Thomas's), Mr. Trimble proposed an amendment, which was, to strike out the part thereof descriptive of the territory from which slavery is to be excluded, and in lieu thereof, to insert the following:

"All that part of Louisiana west of the Mississippi, ceded by France to the United States, except the state of Louisiana, the territory included in the proposed state of Missouri, and

the Arkansaw territory, east of the 17th or 49th degree of longitude agreeably to Mellish's map."

Mr. Trimble said he would not have offered this amendment, but with the hope that some agreement might take place between the two Houses, and in the belief that that amendment embraced principles on which the two Houses might unite on this subject. When we go into the territory which was uninhabited at the date of the Louisiana treaty, and is yet uninhabited, very few, he believed, entertained scruples as to the constitutionality of the restriction. For his part, he did not see on what principle the constitution could be brought to bear on the subject. He had offered this amendment with a view, should it succeed, to vote for the bill in its present form. He had little doubt that it contained principles on which, were it agreed to, the bill would pass the other House; and he was under the impression that it would not succeed on the principle of the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois, as it now stood. The question was then taken, without debate, on Mr. Trimble's motion to amend the amendment, as above stated, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, King of New York, Lanman, Mellen, Morril, Otis, Ruggles, Sanford, Trimble, Wilson—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Eaton, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Horsey, Johnson of Kentucky, Johnson of Louisiana, King of Alabama, Leake, Lloyd, Logan, Lowrie, Macon, Noble, Palmer, Parrott, Pinkney, Pleasants, Roberts, Smith, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Van Dyke, Walker of Alabama, Walker of Georgia, Williams of Mississippi, Williams of Tennessee—30.

Mr Thomas's amendment was then concurred in, as agreed to in committee of the whole. And the amendments were then ordered to be engrossed, and with the bill to be read a third time: it was read a third time accordingly, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives, requesting their concurrence in the amendments.

March 3.—A message was received from the House of Representatives, that that House had concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the bill for the admission of Missouri into the union.—Mr. Thomas, from the committee of conference on the Maine bill, reported a recommendation of a verbal alteration, necessary to conform it to the existing state of things; which was agreed to, and the House of Representatives informed accordingly.—On motion of Mr. King, of New York, the memorial of major general Andrew Jackson was taken up, and considerable debate took place; which ended, however, in those who had opposed the printing waving their opposition to it.

March 4.—The bill altering the mode of sale of the public lands, and a bill granting further time to those in debt for lands, were postponed to Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 28.—Mr. Randolph, from the select committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill for the relief of the family of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, and for the education of his children at the public charge; which was twice read and committed.

A message was received from the Senate, by their secretary, announcing that the Senate *insist* on their amendments to the bill for the admission of Maine into the union, which had been disagreed to by this House. Mr. Taylor moved that the House *insist on its disagreement* to the said amendments. Mr. Cobb inquired of the chair, whether the question could be divided so as to be taken separately on each principle embraced in the amendments. Mr. Lowndes remarked, in substance, that it appeared to him there would be much difficulty in coming to any conclusion on these amendments in which the two Houses would concur; that he thought therefore that it would be better to lay them aside until this House had matured and finally acted on the bill now before it, for the admission of Missouri, and ascertained how it was received by the Senate, &c.; with this view he moved that the amendments be laid on the table. On this question the House divided, and the motion was negatived—yeas 74, nays 85. Mr. Culpepper, then, after some remarks to show the propriety and necessity of mutual concession and mutual forbearance on a question so important and delicate; and from the hope, that, by acting conclusively on the bill now before the House and sending it to the Senate, all difficulty would be gotten over, &c.; moved that the amendments be postponed until tomorrow. This motion was opposed by Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Whitman, who were averse to delaying a final decision on these amendments with which the admission of Maine was connected, and which they wished to separate from it as promptly as possible. The motion to postpone the amendments was negatived without a count. The main question then recurring, it was so divided, on motion of Mr. Butler, of Louisiana, as to be first taken on insisting on the disagreement of this House, to the first eight sections (connected with the Maine bill provisions for the admission of Missouri) and was decided —yeas 97, nays 76. The question was then stated on insisting on the disagreement of the House to the remaining amendments of the Senate (being the ninth section, embracing the compromise principle). Mr. Lowndes wished to remark, before this question was taken, that, although he should always be ready to vote for such a proposition, substantially, when presented to him, combined with the free admission of Missouri, yet, as the amendment relative to Missouri had been disagreed to, it would be useless to retain this amendment in connexion with the Maine bill alone, and, as he should therefore now vote against retaining it, he wished his motive to be understood. Mr. M'Creary made a remark or two to the same effect; when the question was taken on insisting on the disagreement of the House to the ninth section of the Senate's amendments, and carried—yeas 160, nays 14. So the House *insisted on its disagreement* to the whole of the Senate's amendments to the Maine bill, and the clerk was directed to acquaint the Senate therewith.

The House then again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Cobb in the chair, on the Missouri bill—Mr. Storrs' proposition to insert therein the clause to exclude slavery from the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi and north of 36 deg. 30 min. N. lat. (ex-

cepting the proposed state of Missouri), being still under consideration. Mr. Beecher resumed and concluded the speech which he commenced on Saturday, against the amendment, and in defence of the right of Congress to impose the slavery restriction, heretofore discussed. Mr. Randolph again rose, and spoke some time against the amendment, and in reply to some of the arguments of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Mallary, of Vermont, spoke some time in explanation of the reasons which would induce him to vote against the amendment, though he was in favour of restriction on the territories west of the Mississippi, &c. Mr. Storrs next addressed the committee, in a short but earnest speech, in support of his amendment. Mr. Livermore made a few remarks against the amendment. Mr. Baldwin spoke a short time in favour of the amendment, and in reply to a point or two of Mr. Beecher's remarks. The question was then taken on Mr. Storrs' amendment, and decided in the negative—ayes 33. The committee then proceeding to fill up the details of the bill, Mr. Taylor moved an amendment thereto, going to strike out all that part providing the apportionment of delegates to the convention among the several counties, and substituting therefor, in substance, a provision leaving the apportionment to the general assembly of the territory, according to the free population thereof. Mr. Randolph rose to offer a little amendment to the amendment, which he supposed had dropped out of it by accident; it was the word *white*—a matter, he observed, of some importance yet to those on the south side, as they said—and proceeded to extend his remarks on the subject; when Mr. Taylor accepted the amendment with pleasure. He had omitted it, because it was sufficiently expressed in subsequent parts, and he had not deemed it important here. Considerable discussion ensued on Mr. Taylor's amendment, in which it was opposed by Messrs. Scott, Whitman and Clay, and was supported by the mover and Mr. Livermore; and the question being taken thereon, was decided in the negative, by a large majority. Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, then moved to amend the third section of the bill, by striking out of the clause which designates the kind of persons who shall vote for delegates to the convention of the state, the word "*white*," so as to extend the privilege of voting to "all free male citizens;" and spoke at some length in support of his motion, and in explanation of his opinions on other points which had been introduced in the debate of the bill. Mr. Randolph rose in opposition to this amendment, and spoke about an hour and a half on this motion, and other topics which he embraced in its consideration. Some proceedings took place on a point of order which was made; after which, the question was put on Mr. Allen's motion, and a division required, when it appeared that but one member (the mover of the amendment) rose in its support. After filling the blanks in the bill, according to the motions of Mr. Scott, of Missouri, Mr. Taylor moved an amendment [one which he had offered on the first day that the bill was taken up, and then withdrawn] by adding to the last section the following clause: "And if the same [the constitution] shall be approved by Congress at their next session after the receipt thereof, the said territory shall be admitted into the union as a state, upon the same footing as the original states. This motion was advocated by the mover, and earnestly opposed by Messrs. Scott, Clay, and Mercer; and, after some remarks by Mr. Butler, of Louisiana, touching the case of Louisiana, referred to in the debate, the question was taken on Mr. Taylor's motion, and negatived—ayes 75, noes 84. Mr. Storrs then offered an amendment, in effect to transfer the restrictive amendment already adopted, to the sixth section of the bill, (which embraces those provisions in the nature of compact,) and so modify it as to make it a *recommendation* for the free acceptance or rejection of the convention of Missouri, as an article of compact, to exclude slavery, instead of *enjoining* it as an absolute condition of their admission. Mr. Clay seconded the motion, and, with the mover, zealously urged the adoption of the amendment. It was opposed as zealously by Messrs. Taylor, Sergeant, and Gross, of New York. The debate had continued some time, with much animation; when, in consequence of the doubts expressed whether the amendment, in its present shape, was in order, Mr. Storrs withdrew it. Mr. Clay renewed the amendment in substance, but so changing the manner of inserting it in the bill as to avoid the objection as to the point of order. The debate was renewed on the proposition, and continued two hours with undiminished zeal, by Mr. Clay in its support, and by Messrs. Taylor, Sergeant, Randolph, and Cook, against it. The question being put, the committee divided, and the amendment was negatived, as follows: for the amendment 82—against it 92. No other amendment being offered, about half past 9 o'clock the committee (having rejected several motions, in the course of the evening, to rise and report progress) rose and reported the bill to the House. Mr. Lowndes laid the following proposition on the table as an amendment of the rules and orders of the House:

"And if any member shall not confine himself to the question under debate, and shall be called to order, if the decision of the Speaker of the House upon appeal, be against the member thus deviating from the question, such member shall not be, at that time, permitted to proceed, without the special leave of the House."

Feb. 29.—After less important business, the House proceeded to consider a message received yesterday from the Senate, requesting of this House a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the Maine bill. On motion of Mr. Holmes, the conference was agreed to; and a committee of five members ordered, as the managers on the part of this House. Messrs. Holmes, Taylor, Lowndes, Parker, of Massachusetts, and Kinsey, compose the committee.—The House next took up the amendments reported by the committee of the whole to this bill. The question was taken on all the amendments to the bill, with the exception of the restriction moved in committee, by Mr. Taylor, and were agreed to. The question then recurring on the restrictive amendment, Mr. Storrs moved to amend that amendment by striking out the words "shall ordain and establish," and inserting therein other words, so as

to make the provision for excluding slavery a proposition to the convention of Missouri, as an article of compact between the United States and the said state, for their free acceptance or rejection, instead of a positive injunction. Mr. Rhea spoke near an hour against the restriction. Mr. Walker, of North Carolina, spoke a short time on the same side. Mr. Ford, of New York, spoke half an hour in answer to the remarks of several gentlemen who had opposed the restriction. Mr. Johnson, of Virginia, replied briefly to Mr. F. and in explanation of remarks which he had before made. Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, next rose, and entered into a general examination of the restriction in the proposed case, to show that Congress possessed no right to impose it. Mr. Randolph spoke some time against Mr. Storrs' amendment. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, followed, and addressed the House at considerable length against the right of restriction, &c. Mr. Forrest, of Pennsylvania, next rose, and spoke about half an hour in support of the restriction. Mr. Parker, of Virginia, occupied the floor about the same length of time on the other side. When Mr. P. concluded, the question was put on the amendment offered by Mr. Storrs, and decided in the negative—yeas 82, nays 98. Mr. Scott then offered an amendment to the restrictive amendment, having for its object, in substance, to prevent the operation of the restriction either on the slaves now in Missouri, or on their increase. This proposition was advocated by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio; but Mr. Scott, at the suggestion of several of his friends, withdrew his amendment. The question was then taken on concurring in the restrictive amendment, adopted in committee of the whole, on the motion of Mr. Taylor, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Allen Mass. Allen N. Y. Baker, Bateman, Beecher, Boden, Brush, Buffum, Butler N. H. Campbell, Case, Clagett, Clark, Cook, Crafts, Cushman, Darlington, Dennison, Dewitt, Dickinson, Dowse, Eddy, Edwards Conn. Edwards Penn. Fay, Folger, Ford, Forrest, Fuller, Gross N. Y. Gross Penn. Guyon, Hackley, Hall N. Y. Hazard, Hemphill, Hendricks, Herrick, Hibshman, Hiester, Hostetter, Kendall, Kinsey, Kinsley, Lathrop, Lincoln, Linn, Livermore, Lyman, Maclay, Mallary, Marchand, Meech, R. Moore, S. Moore, Monell, Morton, Moseley, Murray, Nelson Mass. Parker, Mass. Patterson, Phelps, Philson, Pitcher, Plumer, Rich, Richards, Richmond, Rogers, Ross, Russ, Sampson, Sergeant, Silsbee, Sloan, Smith N. J. Southard, Stevens, Street, Strong Vt. Strong N. Y. Tarr, Taylor, Tomlinson, Tompkins, Tracy, Upham, Van Rensselaer, Wallace, Wendover, Whitman, Wood—94.

Nays—Messrs. Abbot, Alexander, Allen Tenn. Anderson, Archer Md. Archer Va. *Baldwin*, Ball, Barbour, *Bloomfield*, Brevard, Brown, Bryan, Burton, Burwell, Butler Lou. Cannon, Cobb, Cocke, Crawford, Crowell, Culbreth, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davidson, Earle, Edwards N. C. Ervin, Fisher, Floyd, *Foot*, *Fullerton*, Garnet, Hall N. C. Hardin, *Hill*, *Holmes*, Hooks, Johnson, Jones Va. Jones Tenn. Kent, Little, Lowndes, M'Coy, M'Creary, *M'Lane*, Delaware, M'Lean, Ken. *Meigs*, *Mason*, Mercer, Metcalf, Neale, Nelson Va. Newton, Overstreet, Parker Va. Pinckney, Pindall, Quarles, Randolph, Rankin, Reed, Rhea, Ringgold, Robertson, Settle, *Shaw*, Simkins, Slocumb Marylaud, B. Smith Va. A. Smith Va. Smith N. C. *Storrs*, Strother, Swearingen, Terrell, Trimble, Tucker Va. Tucker S. C. Tyler, Walker N. C. Warfield, Williams Va. Williams N. C.—86.

So the House concurred in the restriction.

Mr. Taylor then renewed a motion which he had made unsuccessfully in committee, to amend the last section of the bill, by striking out the words "and the said state, when formed, shall be admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "and if the same [the constitution] shall be approved by Congress, the said territory shall be admitted into the union as a state, upon an equal footing with the original states." This question was briefly supported by the mover, and was opposed by Messrs. Scott, Lowndes, Mercer, Floyd and Hendricks; and the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the negative—yeas 49, nays 125.

The question recurring, on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, Mr. Storrs moved to amend the bill, by adding thereto a new section, providing for the exclusion of slavery from all the territories of the United States west of the Mississippi, and north of 36 deg. 30 min. of north latitude, excepting the proposed state of Missouri (the amendment commonly called the *compromise*). Mr. Randolph spoke a short time against this amendment. Mr. Foot moved to amend the amendment, by striking out the words "thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude," so as to leave the provision applicable to all the territories of the United States. Mr. Clark made a few remarks against the propriety of introducing the amendment offered by Mr. Storrs in this bill. Mr. Randolph stated, much at large, the reasons why he should vote against the compromise. Mr. Foot explained the object of his motion, which was, chiefly to attempt an accommodation of conflicting opinions on this subject, of stripping the question of the constitutional difficulty, and to test the sincerity of those who had maintained the restriction. Mr. Cobb advocated the proposed accommodation, and deprecated with great earnestness, the consequences which would ensue from persisting in the restriction, &c. Mr. Storrs rose, and stated that, from the consideration that his proposition might create delay in the passage of the bill, by drawing out a long discussion, and thus, by procrastinating any result from the conference between the two Houses, operate to delay the admission of Maine beyond the 4th of March, the time to which she had been limited by the parent state, he would withdraw his proposition. The question was then, at length, taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 93, nays 84. And a little after 8 o'clock, the House adjourned.

March 1.—The engrossed bill to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union upon an equal footing with the original states, was read the third time, and the question stated "Shall the bill pass?" Mr. Randolph rose and spoke

more than three hours against the passage of the bill, on the ground of the unconstitutional and unjust restriction which it imposed on the people of Missouri as a condition of their admission into the union, &c. When Mr. R. had concluded, Mr. Holmes called for the previous question. The call being sustained by the House, the previous question was accordingly stated, "Shall the main question be now put?" which, being agreed to, the question was taken on passing the bill, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows: For the passage of the bill, 91—against it, 82. So the bill was passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

March 2.—A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had passed the Missouri bill, with an amendment, which amendment was, in substance, to strike out the slavery restriction, and insert in lieu thereof the clause (Mr. Thomas' and Mr. Storrs' original proposition), to exclude slavery from all the territory of the United States west of the Mississippi, north of 36° 30′ north latitude, except within the proposed state of Missouri. On motion of Mr. Holmes, this message was laid on the table long enough to give him an opportunity to make a report from the committee of conference. The report of this committee was, three resolutions, recommending in substance—1st, to the Senate to recede from its amendments to the Maine bill; 2dly, to the two Houses to strike out of the Missouri bill the restriction upon the state; and, 3dly, to insert a restriction on all the territory north of 36° 30′. A motion was made and carried to lay the report on the table. Mr. Beecher then moved to print the report. This motion was opposed by Mr. Lowndes, on the ground that it would imply a determination in the House to delay a decision of the subject today, which he had hoped the House was fully prepared for. Some conversation passed on this motion between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Lowndes, on the propriety of proceeding to act in this House on the recommendation of the committee before the Senate had given the pledge required of them of first adopting the report by receding from the amendments to the Maine bill, in which Mr. Taylor opposed so proceeding, and Mr. Lowndes was in favour of it: inasmuch as it would be wrong to put in jeopardy a satisfactory settlement of this question, from an adherence to a mere point of etiquette and order: that the House could not fear that the Senate would adopt the recommendation to recede from their amendments, as the committee of conference was unanimous in their report, with the exception of one member from this House, (Mr. Taylor) and became us further as the disposition of the Senate to admit Maine could not be doubted, they would have no motive to adhere to their amendments if this House should adopt the report, &c. A long debate took place on the question of printing, or rather on the question, whether this House should act on the 2d and 3d propositions of the committee of conference before the Senate had acted on the 1st. Those against acting immediately, and in favour of the printing, were, Messrs. Taylor, Livermore, and Whitman. Those who opposed the printing, were, Messrs. Lowndes, Holmes, Kinsey, Storrs, Randolph, Brown, Strother, Campbell, and Parker of Virginia. The debate had continued about three hours, when Mr. Beecher withdrew his motion. The House then resumed the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the Missouri bill. The question was divided so as first to be taken on striking out the restriction. Mr. Lowndes spoke briefly in support of the compromise recommended by the committee of conference, and urged with great earnestness the propriety of a decision which would restore tranquillity to the country—which was demanded by every consideration of discretion, of moderation, of wisdom, and of virtue. Mr. Holmes followed in a short speech, nearly to the same effect. Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, spoke at some length in favour of the restriction, and against a compromise. Mr. Kinsey, of New Jersey, and Mr. Stevens, of Connecticut, respectively, explained at large the reasons which would induce them to vote against the state restriction and in favour of the territorial restriction. Mr. Mercer followed on the same side, with great earnestness; and had spoke about half an hour, when he was compelled by indisposition to resume his seat. The *previous question* was then called; and the House having sustained the call by 103 votes, the main question was put on concurring with the Senate in striking out of the bill the slavery restriction on the state of Missouri, and decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

For concurring, 90—against concurring, 87.

[*Of those who voted on Tuesday with the majority, Walter Case and Caleb Tomkins, of N. York, and Henry W. Edwards, of Connecticut, were absent on this question; and Samuel Eddy, of Rhode Island, James Stevens, of Connecticut, Charles Kinsey and Bernard Smith, of N. Jersey, altered their votes.*]

The question was then stated on the second amendment of the Senate; when Mr. Taylor moved to amend the amendment by striking out the words "thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north latitude," and inserting a line which would exclude slavery from all the territory west of the Mississippi, except Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas. The *previous question* was again demanded, and again sustained by a majority of the House. The effect of the previous question being to exclude the question on the amendment, and to bring it back to the main question, the main question was taken, on concurring with the Senate in inserting in the bill, in lieu of the state restriction, the clause inhibiting slavery in the territory north of 36° 30′ north latitude, and was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

For inserting the substitute, 134—against it, 42.

So the House concurred in the amendments of the Senate to the bill; and about half past 7 o'clock the House adjourned.

March 3.—A message was received from the Senate, announcing that they had receded from their amendments to the Maine bill; but asking a further conference on the subject of that bill, [for the purpose of making a necessary verbal amendment—to insert March "1820," instead of March "next," as the original bill was drafted.] Mr. Randolph moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, and proceeded at considerable length to offer his reasons for wishing

to prevent its passage; when Mr. R. was called to order, by Mr. Livermore, for deviating from the question under debate. The speaker decided that Mr. Randolph was not out of order. Mr. Livermore appealed from the decision of the chair; but before the question was put, Mr. Randolph withdrew his motion for the indefinite postponement of the bill. The conference was then agreed to; and soon after Mr. Holmes reported the amendment as above stated, which was agreed to by the House, and the bill was thus finally acted on.—The motion made by Mr. Lowndes, to alter the rules of the House, was rejected, 87 to 63.

March 4.—There was much discussion in the committee of the whole on the appropriation of the navy. A bill was reported.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

March 1.—The bill to prevent usury was passed—17 to 11.

March 2.—A resolution was presented, requiring the secretary of the commonwealth to furnish a statement of all the militia in the commonwealth, designating the numbers, equipment, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Feb. 25.—A letter was received from the secretary and the surveyor general, on the subject of the county maps, stating that an additional appropriation of five hundred dollars will be necessary to complete the surveys.—The motion to call upon the committee on the governor's conduct for a copy of their minutes, was decided in the negative.

Feb. 28.—A report was made declaring it inexpedient to establish a grand state lottery, the proceeds of which to be exclusively devoted to the use of common schools.—Mr. Gilmore read in his place a bill entitled, "A further Supplement to the act for the relief of disabled, aged and poor revolutionary officers and soldiers." The House resumed the consideration of the resolution attached to the report of the committee on the conduct of the governor (which exculpates him), and after refusing to postpone it, the question was taken on agreeing, and decided in the affirmative—62 to 31.

March 2.—A resolution which was presented yesterday, that three gentlemen be appointed to view a part of the Susquehannah within the state of Maryland, and report to the governor whether the navigation is obstructed by the works of the Susquehannah Canal Company, and if so, the governor shall write to the governor of Maryland, and request that measures be taken to restore the river to its rightful condition, was adopted.—A petition was presented from Philadelphia city and county, for an inquiry into the customs of the sheriff's office.—An act for the relief of certain soldiers of the revolutionary war.—The bill from the Senate, directing the recovery of the principal and interest due to the commonwealth, from persons holding lands by virtue of locations, or other office titles, issued from the proprietary government and for other purposes, was passed with amendments—66 to 25.

REPORT ON PUBLIC LANDS.

The following report made in the House of Representatives by Mr. Anderson (of Kentucky) from the committee of public lands on the petition of the Swiss emigrants, is published for the information of those concerned in applications of this or a similar nature:

The committee on the public lands, to whom was referred the petition of Charles Henry du Pasquier and others, praying, on behalf of themselves and other Swiss emigrants, that Congress would authorize them to purchase a tract of the public land, lying on the west side of the Mississippi, and between the 30th and 37th degrees of north latitude, sufficient for the settlement of 3 or 4000 families, on terms more favourable than the general laws would permit, have had the same under consideration, and report, that the question presented to the consideration of the House involves the expediency of selling the public lands to foreigners on terms more indulgent than those which regulate the sales to native citizens. This committee is very sensible that the mildness of our government, its wise and wholesome laws, have produced an emigration, which has gone far to increase the collective talents and industry of the country; some of our most distinguished citizens, as well as most industrious and ingenious mechanics, are among those who have made this country their own, by adoption. But it is thought, that, while we highly appreciate these benefits, we should not change the operation of the general laws of our country to produce the effect. So long as the freedom of our institutions is preserved, and wholesome laws are permitted to have their ordinary effect, the inducements which have heretofore had their influence, will still be sufficiently strong to produce the desired emigration. It cannot be conceded that special provisions, excepting foreigners, however meritorious, from the operation of general laws, and giving them advantages which are denied to the citizens, can be founded in good policy. It is a peculiarity eminently honourable to our country, that the native of Europe possesses, in the acquisition of the soil here, the same advantages which an American citizen does; to give him more, would produce a distinction, not only invidious, but most unjust. When the law is now equally open to both, it would be a perverted use of charity to give to the stranger a facility which we deny to the citizen.

It is probable that, during the present session of Congress, the mode of selling the public lands will be so far altered, as to demand a cash payment of each purchaser. Every reason which could influence Congress to make that change, would forbid this committee from proposing to sell a large quantity on a credit still more distant than the present laws contemplate. If the public interests should be thought to require a system still more rigorous than the one which now prevails, and this too against petitions of a greater number of your citizens, and the memorials of the legislatures of several of the southern and western states, it would indeed be an assumption of high responsibility on the part of this committee to recommend, in obedience to the prayer of the present petitioners, that in-

dulgence to them, which the expected bill will deny to your own citizens.

The establishment of a community of foreigners within our country, secluded by their habits, manners, and language, from an intimate association with the great body of our citizens, cannot be an event so desirable as to justify a departure from the general law. An unrestrained intercourse with the body of the American yeomanry affords to the emigrant the best and probably the only means of acquiring an intimate knowledge of our laws and institutions; a knowledge which is not only necessary to give to him the full enjoyment of his situation, but is necessary to render him a valuable and safe citizen to the commonwealth. It is believed, that, if a large settlement was formed, exclusively of foreign families, to most of whom our language would of course be unknown, many years would elapse before that general intercouse would take place, beyond the boundaries of their own community, which would be essential to give them full possession of American principles and character; and it is by no means certain, that time would in such cases ever have the effect of entirely destroying their foreign character. While, then, this committee rejoice in every opportunity of communicating the blessings of their country to their European brothers, they believe that it can be safely done, only when they enjoy them by indiscriminate association.

The petitioners have (many of them) been heretofore engaged in manufactures; and they rely for much of the support, which they expect to receive, upon the stock of manufacturing skill and industry which they promise to introduce. They have exhibited before the committee some beautiful and very satisfactory specimens of their ingenuity and skill, particularly in silk and cotton goods. Your committee felt the full force of this appeal, and very frankly state, that, if any petition of a similar character can be acceptable to the House, this deserves to be so. Without referring to the known character of the Swiss peasantry, a settlement in the state of Indiana, of emigrants from Switzerland, gives strong evidence, that a colony established under the auspices of the present petitioners would be characterized by industry and unoffending submission to the laws. They resist the application, however, on the grounds they have stated. The terms of sale held out by the present laws are of the most indulgent kind; and if the public interests should ever justify a relaxation from them, it is confidently believed that it should be in favour of American citizens.

In answer to that part of the petition which declares that one of the principal objects is "the domestic manufacture of cotton, wool, flax, and silk," the committee will only say, that it may well be considered, how far it would comport with sound policy to give a premium for the introduction of manufactures, at the moment when, by the almost unanimous declaration of our manufacturers, it is said, they cannot live without farther protection.

The committe therefore recommend to the House the following resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the petitioners ought not to be granted. [*Nat. Int.*

NEW INSOLVENT LAW OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A supplement to the act, entitled "An Act for the relief of Insolvent Debtors."

Sect. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this act, any debtor may apply, in term time, by petition in writing, for the benefit of the existing insolvent laws of this commonwealth, to the judges of the court of common pleas of the county where such debtor resides, and such petitioner shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges, and the same proceedings shall be had under the said insolvent law as though he was in actual confinement in one of the jails of this commonwealth, on *mesne* or *final* process, at the time of such application. *Provided always*, that such debtor shall have resided within such county, at least six months, immediately preceding such application.

Sect. 2. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any such debtor as aforesaid, shall in vacation be arrested in execution, he may apply, by petition, to the president, or any one of the associate judges of the said court of common pleas, for the county in which such debtor is arrested, to give bond to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, at whose suit he is arrested, in such penalty, and with such security as shall be directed and approved of by the said judges; conditioned that the debtor shall appear before the said court of common pleas at the next term, and then and there remain and abide the final order of the said court to be made during such term, and surrender himself to prison, in case on his said appearance he shall not comply with all things required by law to procure his discharge; and on such bond being given, the same proceedings shall be had as though the application had been made in term time under the first section of this act, and the said judge shall give an order to the sheriff, jailer, or keeper of the prison, to discharge the said debtor; and such sheriff, jailer, and keeper, are hereby required on payment of costs and jail fees by each debtor, to discharge and forthwith set him at liberty.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any sheriff, jailer, or keeper of any prison, performing the duties of his office in pursuance of this act, may make return of the said order of the said judge to the process, which said return shall be good and effectual to all intents and purposes.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any debtor shall apply for the benefit of this act to any other court than the court of common pleas of the county where such debtor resides at the time of such application, such petitioner shall be only discharged and exonerated, from arrest and imprisonment, from the debt or debts of the plaintiff or plaintiffs who held such petitioner under arrest at the time of such application, and he shall remain liable to arrest and imprisonment at the suit of any other of his creditors, as if he had not applied for the benefit of the said insolvent laws: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained, shall be construed to prevent any

debtor from making application for the benefit of the laws heretofore enacted for the relief of insolvent debtors.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any debtor petitioning for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this commonwealth, shall fraudulently collude or contrive with any person or persons, to conceal any part of his estate, effects, or credits, or shall fraudulently conceal or convey the same for the use of himself, family, or friends, such debtor on conviction thereof before the proper court, shall undergo a service at hard labour, for a term not less than one, nor more than seven, years; to be fed, clothed, and treated as in such like cases is directed by the laws of this commonwealth.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the provisions of this act shall not extend to discharge, or relieve any defendant from any fine whatsoever set or imposed in any criminal prosecution.

I do hereby certify, that the foregoing is a true copy of an act, of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed by both houses of the legislature, and approved and signed by the governor this day.

Witness my hand, this 25th day of January, A. D. 1820.

Fr. R. Shunk, Clerk.

HAYTI.

Boston, March 2.

Extract of a Letter from a merchant of Hayti, to a committee of coloured people of this place.

It has been represented to me that you are a committee, whose object is to provide situations out of the United States for a number of coloured people, desirous of establishing themselves, where prejudices do not exist against them, and where their industry may enable them to live comfortably and acquire property. You are no doubt acquainted with the benevolent wishes of the government of this republic to receive and encourage such as may come here with the intention of finally settling themselves; but it is necessary, that individuals here, should aid the intentions of government in carrying into effect an object of such importance to humanity and the interests of the country. I have therefore determined to set an example, that I think will be followed by all the principal proprietors of land. I want and will receive two hundred persons on an estate in this neighbourhood; it contains upwards of two thousand five hundred acres of excellent land, adapted for the culture of the sugar cane, coffee, and cotton; the sugar works and other buildings are complete, and there are forty-five to fifty acres already in canes: but as there are no accommodations for such a number at once, I propose to receive from twenty to twenty-five every three months, on the following conditions—they must all be people of the best character for morality, sobriety, and industry (none others will be received), and accustomed to agricultural pursuits.

Conditions.—1st, A suitable lodging will be provided for each family for the first three months, during which time they are expected to erect a house for themselves, for which a convenient situation will be appointed and a piece of land allotted for a garden. Advances will be made to procure the necessary provisions for those who have not the means to provide for themselves—such advances to be paid out of the first fruits of their industry.

2d. Such medical assistance as the country affords, will, during that period, be provided gratis.

3d. Each family will, besides their provision garden, be allowed as much land as they can cultivate—if coffee or cotton, one half of the produce for the proprietors, and the other half for the cultivators:—if sugar, one-fourth of the gross proceeds for the cultivator, and three-fourths to the proprietors.

4th. The proprietors will, on the commencement of their labours, furnish each family with the necessary agricultural utensils, and generally do all in their power to aid and assist and make each comfortable and happy. Yours, &c.

W. D.

Jacmel, Dec. 31, 1819.

New York.—The report of the superintendents of common schools shows that, in 1819, the whole number of children between the ages of 5 and 15, was 302,703. Number of children taught, 271,877. Amount of public monies expended, $117,151.

The report of the New York Savings Bank, states, that the bank was opened 3d July, 1819, and on 27th December, there had been received from 1527 depositors, the sum of $153,378.—$148,372 had been invested in the public funds, and $6606 had been drawn out by the depositors.

The total of the bank capital in the several states, districts and territories of the United States, as far as known at the treasury, it appears from Mr. Secretary Crawford's report was, in 1817, upwards of ninety millions of dollars: to which being added the capital of the United States Bank ($35,000,000), makes a grand total of $125,000,000. [*Nat. Int.*

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. Jacob Brodhead, D. D., Mr. James Douglass Mifflin, to Miss Catherine Frances Miller, all of this city.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. J. C. Greer, Mr. Thomas H. B. Jacobs, to Miss Jane Bowen, both of Chester county, Pa.

On the 24th ult. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Mr. David Stuckart, of Germantown, to Miss Margaret Taylor, of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. Robert Keith, to Miss Catherine Hazleton, both of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Kemper, Mr. Rubens Peale, of Philadelphia, to Miss Eliza Patterson, of Chesnut Hill.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Parker, Mr. Thomas H. Roberts, to Miss Elizabeth M. C. Butler, daughter of Anthony Butler, esq. of North Carolina.

DIED.

At New Orleans, on the 26th January, Mrs. Mary Yorke, wife of the late captain Peter Yorke, of Philadelphia.

Near New Orleans, Mr. Etienne Borrie, the first person that succeeded in cultivating the sugar cane on the Mississippi.

In Buckingham, Bucks county, on the 11th ult. Mr. Samuel Hanin, in the 76th year of his age. As a mathematician, Mr. Hanin had very few, if any superiors; he was prin-

cipally self-taught, and that at an age, and situation in life, when few apply themselves to study.

At camp Missouri, near Council Bluffs, on the 25th of December last, captain Thomas M. Reed, of the 6th infantry United States army.

In Tennessee, lately, colonel James Glassgow, formerly secretary of state to that state.

On the night of the 18th February, at the house of his brother in Charleston township, Chester county, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. Samuel C. Morris, formerly a respectable merchant of the city of Philadelphia.

On the 18th ult. of a lingering disposition, at the house of Mark Richards, of this city, Miss Mary Harvey, only daughter of the late John Harvey, of New Jersey.

On the 7th inst. captain Thomas Baker, of the U. States navy, in the 61st year of his age.

Miscellany.

PENITENTIARY.

When we made some remarks, some days since, on the subject of State Prisons and the Penitentiary system of punishment, we had no intention of entering at all into the consideration of the regulations of those establishments as it regards management or economy. Our object was singly to state some general ideas relating to the mode of punishment, and the importance to this state, after the unsuccessful experiment that had been made, at the present time, when a new proposition is before the legislature, of adopting a more promising plan hereafter.

Several gentlemen, whose feelings are deeply engaged in the subject, have requested us to state more particularly, the views we entertain regarding it, especially concerning the *Solitary Prison.* In compliance with their wishes we add the following remarks.

The Penitentiary system of punishment was devised and recommended by humane and benevolent men, for the purpose of ascertaining by experiment, whether milder penalties might not be substituted, with more effect, for those that were severe and sanguinary. The characteristic distinction between the system is, that the latter were intended to act *upon the body,* the former *upon the mind.* Pain inflicted is soon experienced, and soon forgotten, at least by by-standers, if not by the person by whom it is endured. The process of punishing the mind is more slow and gradual—to produce the necessary effect upon the object of it, as well as upon the community, it must be endured for a long time, and the fact that it is so endured, should not be suffered to escape the public recollection.

That part of the plan which we have suggested, which we view as of the greatest importance, is the establishment of a building for *the sole occupation of convicts sentenced to confinement for life.* It is not necessary to enumerate all the offences for which such a sentence would be considered as fitting and adequate to their enormity. Among them may be mentioned rape, arson, highway robbery, and others of an aggravated character. The penalty in the law for these atrocious crimes should be *perpetual imprisonment.* And, it should be understood, that no man who had been once fairly convicted of either of them, should ever leave the prison, until he should be carried to the tomb. In addition to this, the moment he entered the cell to which he had been doomed he should realize the fact, that he had turned his back upon the world and all that it contained, and would never be suffered to see his father or his mother, his wife or his children, his brothers or his sisters, or any other human being from without, except his keeper, a physician if sick, or a clergyman if desirous of consulting him with regard to the concerns of another world. Over the entrance of the door should be written, in the most legible characters, in the full view of all who may pass by, the impossibility of a single convict's ever leaving the dismal abode.—Gloom and terror should brood over the exterior of the melancholy building, and within should reign the most appalling *despair.* Even hope, "which comes to all," should never for a moment visit the dreary mansion.

Such an institution could not fail to produce the most important effects upon the minds of all men—whether virtuous or wicked. No good man could pass by it without experiencing the most solemn emotions of mind—no bad one without shuddering and horror. Punishment of this kind would never die away from the mind, and be forgotten. When a man who has been sentenced to death is hanged, he is buried, and there is an end of him. The awful spectacle makes but a momentary impression even upon the hearts of the spectators. The community at large read the account, and it passes out of remembrance. But, the effect of the punishment that we have suggested would be, to gain fresh strength and force from every recollection, because the weight of it would grow upon the subject of it with every passing year. Let us imagine for a moment what would be the feelings of a miserable wretch who, for his crimes, had been imprisoned in this manner, for thirty or forty years, unacquainted with every thing but the horrible gloom and despair that had so long surrounded him, and ignorant

of the situation or existence of all the friends and relations that he had ever known.

A building devoted to such purposes as these need not be very large, or, comparatively, very expensive. Such would be the terror which it would spread, that candidates for admission would, we are persuaded, not be numerous—instead of operating as a strong inducement, as the manner of conducting with the present state prison does, to foreign rogues to plant themselves in our state, and particularly in our city, where they enjoy the double advantage of wealth to plunder, and an equal chance to escape punishment even after conviction; it would have a strong tendency to deter them from adventuring upon their criminal depredations within our jurisdiction. A single conviction, in some cases, if made punishable there, would save the state from a repetition of the offence. Take, for an example, that of a ducilist. Let one guilty votary of honour be convicted and shut up in this *house of despair*, and we doubt not whether there would ever be another duel fought in the state of New York.

These are our views of this part of the general plan somewhat more in detail. If the suggestion of them shall produce any beneficial effect, we shall be gratified. That the subject at large is one of high and important interest to the whole community we are fully convinced. The immense expense now incurred in supporting convicts, renders it extremely so to the state of individuals; it is as much so as the value of security for their persons, their property, and their homes. [*N. Y. Adv.*

CHEROKEES.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Abraham Sletner, of Salem, N. C. to a gentleman in Raleigh, N. C.

At my visit last fall among the Cherokees, I was astonished at the progress in culture and civilization they had made in the fifteen years that I had not been among them. True, in the report of the missionaries at Brainard, a little more is seen upon paper than at the place itself, yet it is a very useful institution, so is that of our society, established at Spring Place in that country, though upon a smaller scale. Could the Cherokees keep their land, unincumbered from the cupidity of the white people, I have not the least doubt that, in a generation or two, no distinction will be in the civilization of them and that of the inhabitants of the states, and that they may then be safely incorporated into the federal compact as citizens. They are very eager for schools, and wish them established in every direction. Some of them are already quite respectable agriculturists. Their old sanguinary and retaliatory laws are abandoned, and their laws and decrees, which, by a resolve of their late council, are to be printed in the English language, conform more and more to those of the United States.

Severe Encounter with a Wild Cat.

FROM THE WESTERN REVIEW.

In June, 1783, one morning about sunrise, Mr. John M'Kinney, then an instructor of youth, was sitting in his school house in the town of Lexington, when a wild cat of uncommon size made its appearance at the door, and, without seeming to notice him, suddenly leaped into the room, snapping its jaws and foaming at the mouth. On observing it, his first thought was, what fine sport it might afford him, if he had a good dog and the door closed. But, to his great surprise, on casting its eyes round and seeing him, instead of precipitately retreating as he had expected, it advanced towards him in a menacing manner. He instantly reached forward to a table near him and attempted to grasp a ruler, but, before he had obtained it, the animal was upon him and seized him by the teeth on the collar bone near his throat. With some difficulty, by striking at it upwards under his jacket, he relieved himself from this grasp, but the enraged animal instantly caught him by the right side, and, with its long crooked tusks, pierced through his clothes and penetrated between his ribs, where it held him so fast that he found it impossible to extricate himself. At the same time its sharp claws were employed with astonishing rapidity in cutting off his clothes and tearing the flesh from his side. From its situation he was unable to strike it with any considerable force, but in the effort only wounded his own hand against the table. Finding he could do nothing in that way, he seized the animal with both arms, brought its hinder part between his thighs, and pressed it with all his force against the table. It struggled violently, and fearing it might escape from his grasp and again attack him with its claws, he now for the first time made an exclamation, in the hope that some one might come to his relief. The ladies, who were engaged

near the place, milking their cows, were most of them alarmed at the cry, and ran precipitately into the fort exclaiming that something was killing Mr. M'Kinney in the school house. Three of them, however, Mrs. Masterson, Mrs. Collins, and Miss Thompson, being less timid than the rest, ran towards the house, and, after some deliberation among themselves as to who should venture to look in first, entered the door. Mr. M'Kinney, perceiving they were females, and knowing Mrs. Masterson to be in a peculiarly delicate state of health, was fearful of alarming them, and notwithstanding his own dreadful situation assumed an air of composure, and with a smile observed—"don't be alarmed, it is only a cat I have caught, and I want some person to assist me in killing it." He was thus careful not to inform them, as he might have done with far greater correctness, that the *cat had caught him!* The ladies then boldly advanced towards him, and one of them stooping down and observing the size of the animal, exclaimed, *what a monster!*—ran to the door and called a gentleman who happened to be passing by. He came in, and proposed cutting off the claws of the cat, but Mr. M'Kinney, perceiving it to lie perfectly still, concluded he had killed it, which, on rising, he found to be the fact. They then endeavoured to draw out the animal's teeth from Mr. M'Kinney's side, but finding them so hooked in between his ribs that they could not extricate them, the whole party left the school house, and advanced towards the fort, where, by this time, a great alarm was excited, and whence the people were rushing in crowds. After reaching the fort, new efforts were made to relieve Mr. M'Kinney from the tusks of the cat, which were at length rendered successful by placing its head in the same position as when it made the attack.

Notwithstanding his wounds, Mr. M'Kinney attended his school that morning, but at noon found himself so exhausted and his pain so extreme, that he was compelled to dismiss his scholars and resort to his bed. By proper applications however he was soon relieved; his wounds healed rapidly, and his usual health was speedily restored. He is now living in Bourbon county, and furnished us himself with the above interesting particulars. E.

His royal highness the prince regent has, we learn, despatched a British artist to Rome, with a commission to have copies made of all the small pictures by Raphael.

From the German Correspondent, published at New York.

The new steam-boat Blucher was lately launched at Potsdam. Several members of the royal family were present, and prince Albrecht conferred the name. This is probably the largest steam-boat in Europe—the whole length being 200 feet. It draws but 20½ inches of water. The boat contains *two* engines, which perform exceedingly well. The utmost precaution is used against accidents by fire. As this vessel will carry merchandise of great value, and in large quantities, the hold has been divided into nine compartments, by water-proof partitions, so that in case it should spring a leak, there is every probability that the vessel would not fill. Besides, by means of tubes there is a communication between these chambers and the locations of the engines, which are so arranged as to pump any quantity of water out of the division where the leak may exist. This improvement appears to be well calculated for the steam-boats on the Mississippi.

Poetry.

FAREWELL.

From La Belle Assemblee for November, 1819.

Farewell—kind, cruel word—farewell!
It strikes upon affection's ear,
Like the sad, ling'ring passing bell,
Of joys, seen but to disappear.
On all thy virtues let me dwell,
But spare my lips the last farewell.

If to bear with thee as thou go'st
Thy journey down this vale of tears,
The prayers of her who loves thee most,
Who most thy noble heart reveres—
I'll fill the grove, the rocky cell,
If this be bidding thee farewell.

Each breeze shall murmur in thine ear
A charm against ill fortune's wrath;
The wind shall catch each falling tear
And rain down blessings on thy path;
And every other shower dispel,
Save these round drops that speak "farewell."

Thou bidd'st me walk and linger near
Those balmy shades were oft we've met:
Ah, no—thy fancied image there
Would my poor wilder'd brain beset;
And from my bursting heart would swell
A ceaseless, agonized "farewell."

Yet thou wilt come again, ere long,
And I shall live to meet thy smile;
And the soft witchery of thy tongue
Shall once again my woes beguile.
The thought shall draw a pleasing spell
Around this painful—"fare thee well."

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, March 18, 1820. No. 12.

We recommend to the attention of our readers the address of the managers of the Apprentices' Library Company.—(See p. 184).

Without any disposition to magnify the importance of the institution to which it relates, we cannot but consider it in a national point of view. The experiment now making by this people, of a mode of government, the opposite of the ancient *restrictive* system, must depend for its success upon the moral character of the people.

A general diffusion of knowledge would create a very powerful influence in the public mind, in favour of correct principles of legislation. It is said by a writer from Harrisburgh, that the project of a *loan office* is daily acquiring supporters, and will probably pass both houses. We hope he may be mistaken, but it may not perhaps be impertinent to remark, that the general establishment of institutions like the Apprentices' Library, would in a few years do more to defeat such quackery, than volumes of argument on the present question.

The Louisville Public Advertiser expresses much disapprobation of the new law for the sale of the public lands. A new argument in favour of the existing law is made use of.

"The commerce of the west by the Mexican gulf, must be carried and protected by the Atlantic states, and to secure that protection, the west must have a strong tie on them. A large debt due in the western states to the government, by the purchasers of the public lands, to be paid only by a market and sale of the produce of agriculture, is that tie, and will compel the protection of commerce into and out of the gulf."

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

The happiness and improvement of mankind, it is now beginning to be acknowledged, are intimately connected with the right understanding and practical application of the leading doctrines of the science of political economy. Of what deep importance, therefore, is it, that a knowledge of these principles should be extensively disseminated. Whenever the study of this science shall be generally considered as an essential branch of early education, most of the abstruse questions and controversies, which now divide the writers on this subject, will be brought to a conclusion; the accession of useful knowledge it will occasion, will more effectually eradicate the prejudices which have given birth to these disputes and misconceptions, than any direct argumentative refutation.

The foregoing reflections have induced us to lay before our readers the following striking and profound observations of DUGALD STEWART, upon the application of the inductive logic to the science of political economy. In adverting to the paramount authority of *experience* in all political investigation, anxious to guard his readers against the misapplication of this term, he has, in the most triumphant manner, accordingly pointed out the superior "advantages (to use his own inimitable language,) of an experience guided by penetration and judgment," over "an experience which is to supersede all exercise of our rational faculties; of an experience accurate, various and discriminating," over "one which is gross and undistinguishing, like the perceptions of the lower animals." In availing himself of these illustrations, with the view to correct the logical errors which so numerous a class of inquirers have fallen into in relation to some of the most important problems in political economy, he has given us the most correct and philosophical account of the appropriate objects of this study.

The science of politics may be divided into two parts; the first having for its object the theory of government; the second, the general principles of legislation. That I may not lose myself in too wide a field, I shall, on the present occasion, waive all consideration of the former; and, for the sake of still greater precision, shall restrict my remarks to those branches of the latter, which are comprehended under

the general title of political economy; a phrase, however, which I wish to be here understood in its most extensive meaning.

They who have turned their attention, during the last century, to inquiries connected with population, national wealth, and other collateral subjects, may be divided into two classes; to the one of which we may, for the sake of distinction, give the title of *political arithmeticians*, or *statistical collectors*; to the other, that of *political economists*, or *political philosophers*. The former are generally supposed to have the evidence of experience in their favour, and seldom fail to arrogate to themselves exclusively, the merit of treading closely in the footsteps of *Bacon*. In comparison with them, the latter are considered as little better than visionaries, or, at least, as entitled to no credit whatever, when their conclusions are at variance with the details of statistics.

In opposition to this prevailing prejudice, it may, with confidence, be asserted, that, in so far as either of these branches of knowledge has any real value, it must rest on a basis of well ascertained facts; and that the difference between them, consists only in the different nature of the facts with which they are respectively conversant. The facts accumulated by the statistical collector are merely particular results, which other men have seldom an opportunity of verifying or of disproving; and which, to those who consider them in an insulated state, can never afford any important information. The facts which the political philosopher professes to investigate are exposed to the examination of all mankind; and while they enable him, like the general laws of physics, to ascertain numberless particulars by synthetic reasoning, they furnish the means of estimating the credibility of evidence resting on the testimony of individual observers.

It is acknowledged by Mr. Smith, with respect to himself, that he had "no great faith in political arithmetic;"* and I agree with him so far as to think that little, if any, regard is due to a particular phenomenon, when stated as an objection to a conclusion resting on the general laws which regulate the course of human affairs. Even admitting the phenomenon in question to have been accurately observed, and faithfully described, it is yet possible that we may be imperfectly acquainted with that combination of circumstances whereby the effect is modified; and that if these circumstances were fully before us, this apparent exception would turn out an additional illustration of the very truth which it was brought to invalidate.

If these observations be just, instead of appealing to political arithmetic as a check on the conclusions of political economy, it would often be more reasonable to have recourse to political economy as a check on the extravagancies of political arithmetic. Nor will this assertion appear paradoxical to those who consider, that the object of the political arithmetician is too frequently to record apparent exceptions to rules sanctioned by the general experience of mankind; and, consequently, that, in cases where there is an obvious or a demonstrative incompatibility between the alleged exception and the general principle, the fair logical inference is not against the truth of the latter, but against the possibility of the former.

It has long been an established opinion among the most judicious and enlightened philosophers,—that as the desire of bettering our condition appears equally from a careful review of the motives which habitually influence our own conduct, and from a general survey of the history of our species, to be the master-spring of human industry, the labour of slaves never can be so productive as that of freemen. Not many years have elapsed, since it was customary to stigmatize this reasoning as visionary and metaphysical; and to oppose to it that species of evidence to which we were often reminded that all theories must bend; the evidence of experimental calculations furnished by intelligent and credible observers on the other side of the Atlantic. An accurate examination of the fact has shown how wide of the truth these calculations were; but independently of any such detection of their fallacy, might it not have been justly affirmed, that the argument from experience was decided against their credibility; the facts appealed to resting solely upon the good sense and good faith of individual witnesses; while the opposite argument drawn from the principles of the human frame, was supported by the united voice of all nations and ages?

If we examine the leading principles which run through Mr. Smith's inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations, we shall find, that all of them are general facts or general results, analogous to that which has been just mentioned. Of this kind, for instance, are the following propositions, from which a very large proportion of his characteristical doctrines follow, as necessary and almost manifest corrollaries: That what we call the political order, is much less the effect of human contrivance than is commonly imagined:—That every man is a better judge of his own interest than any legislator can be for him; and that his regard to private interest (or, in other words, this desire of bettering our condition) may be safely trusted to as a principle of action universal among men in its operation; a principle stronger, indeed, in some than in others, but constant in its habitual influence upon all:—That, where the rights of individuals are completely protected by the magistrate, there is a strong tendency in human affairs, arising from what we are apt to consider as the selfish passions of our nature, to a progressive and rapid improvement in the state of society:—That this tendency to improvement in human affairs is often so very powerful, as to correct the inconveniences threatened by the errors of the statesman:—And that, therefore, the reasonable presumption is in favour of every measure which is calculated to afford to its farther development, a scope still freer than what it at present enjoys; or which amounts very nearly to the same thing, in favour of as great a liberty in the employment of industry, of capital, and of talents, as is consistent with the security of property, and of the other rights of our fellow citizens. The premises, it is perfectly obvious, from which these conclusions are deduced, are neither hypothetical assumptions, nor metaphysical abstractions.

* Wealth of Nations, vol. II. p. 310. 9th Edit.

They are practical maxims of good sense, approved by the experience of men in all ages of the world; and of which, if we wish for any additional confirmations, we have only to retire within our own bosoms, or to open our eyes on what is passing around us.

From these considerations it would appear, that in politics, as well as in many of the other sciences, the loudest advocates for experience are the least entitled to appeal to its authority in favour of their dogmas; and that the charge of a presumptuous confidence in human wisdom and foresight, which they are perpetually urging against political philosophers, may, with far greater justice, be retorted on themselves. An additional illustration of this is presented by the strikingly contrasted effects of statistical and of philosophical studies on the intellectual habits in general; the former invariably encouraging a predilection for restraints and checks, and all the other technical combinations of an antiquated and scholastic policy; the latter by inspiring, on the one hand, a distrust of the human powers, when they attempt to embrace in detail, interests, at once so complicated and so momentous; and, on the other, a religious attention to the designs of nature, as displayed in the general laws which regulate her economy; leading, no less irresistibly, to a gradual and progressive simplification of the political mechanism. It is, indeed, the never-failing result of all sound philosophy, to humble, more and more, the pride of science before that Wisdom which is infinite and divine; whereas, the farther back we carry our researches into those ages, the institutions of which have been credulously regarded as monuments of the superiority of unsophisticated good sense, over the false refinements of modern arrogance, we are the more struck with the numberless insults offered to the most obvious suggestions of nature and of reason. We may remark this, not only in the moral depravity of rude tribes, but in the universal disposition which they discover to disfigure and distort the bodies of their infants; in one case, new-modelling the form of the eyelids; in a second, lengthening the ears; in a third, checking the growth of the feet; in a fourth, by mechanical pressures applied to the head, attacking the seat of thought and intelligence. To allow the human form to attain, in perfection, its fair proportions, is one of the latest improvements of civilized society; and the case is perfectly analogous in those sciences which have for their object to assist nature in the cure of the diseases; in the development and improvement of the intellectual faculties; in the correction of bad morals; and in the regulations of political economy.

NEW YORK AND SAVANNAH.

The circumstances related below have created much interest. It would afford us much gratification should the New York committee think proper to return the money to Savannah, with a respectful and affectionate profession of regret, that their letter should have been thought to contain any insinuation derogatory to those appointed to distribute the money, and requesting them to accept it and dispose of it as they may deem proper.

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

A very unexpected and unpleasant collision has arisen between the citizens of New York and Savannah, of which the following is a brief account. At the meeting of the citizens of the former place, at which it was resolved to make collections for the benefit of the sufferers by the late fire at Savannah, the following was among the resolutions passed:

"*Resolved*, That it is the wish of the general committee, that the money and goods to be remitted to Savannah, be applied exclusively to the relief of all indigent persons, *without distinction of colour*, who are dependent on their own industry for support, and who have been sufferers by the late fire at that place."

Together with the amount of money collected for this purpose, the mayor of the city of New York forwarded, for the government of the Savannah committee of distribution, a copy of this resolution.

It was adopted and received at an unfortunate moment, when the agitation of the Missouri question gave to it a point it would not perhaps otherwise have had. On reception of this letter, it was laid before the city council of Savannah by the mayor of that city, and the following proceedings took place:

"*In Council, Savannah, Feb.* 28, 1820.

"The mayor having laid before the board the letter from the mayor of New York, enclosing the sum of ten thousand two hundred and thirty-eight dollars and twenty-nine cents, as the amount of the contributions of the citizens of that city, for the sufferers by the late fire; and also stating that certain goods were shipped for the use of the poor: and this collection appearing to be subject to conditions, in the mode and manner of its distribution, not annexed to any similar donation, and casting a suspicion on the views and objects of those appointed to distribute the charity fund—on motion of alderman Harris, seconded by alderman Bourke,

"*Unanimously resolved*, That the mayor of this city do thank the mayor of New York for his polite letter, and that he do return the money now received, and the goods, when tendered to him—council feeling it a duty they owe this city, to decline the acceptance of this money, or the goods.

"Extract from the minutes.

"M. MYERS, C. C."

There is some proud feeling in this proceeding, but, we are glad to see, no passion. Indeed, the character of the mover of the resolve is so well known as to make it more than usually impressive.

The mayor of the city of Savannah has accordingly returned the money to the mayor of the city of New York, accompanied by a letter explaining the reasons for declining to accept the donation, the nature of which the following extract will show:

"The donations of our fellow citizens of New York places our distressed people in the hum-

ble condition of *paupers*. It restrains, too, our respectable and intelligent committee in the exercise of a discretion, of which they ought not, and cannot be divested; and the language of the resolution adverted to by you is calculated also to awaken and put forth impressions not only dangerous to the tranquillity of this section of the United States, but, in reference to the humanity of our citizens, grossly injurious and palpably incorrect. It is, in short, throwing among us the firebrand of discord, and, if persevered in, will shake to the foundation the beautiful fabric of our liberty, and place in jeopardy the federal unity of our now glorious republic."

We have some curiosity to see how this matter will terminate. We hope it will be in such a manner as to leave behind it no heart burning.

The following letter, contemporaneously published in the Savannah Republican, possibly added to the *feeling* produced on this occasion:

"*Office of the American Fire Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Feb.* 17, 1820.

"Sir—I have received your letter of the 7th instant, respecting the insurance on your house and furniture in Savannah. In answer thereto, I am to inform you, that this company, for the present, declines making insurances in any of the slave states.

"With respect, sir, I am your obedient servant,

"EDWARD FOX.

"—— ——, esq. Savannah."

Hard Times to the Richmond Bakers.

Under this head the bakers in Richmond have published a complaint of the injury they have received from the assize of bread. "The Hustings Court," to which the power belongs, has ordained that a loaf of bread sold for 6¼ cents, shall weigh 26½ ounces. This it appears was more than the bakers could afford to give, and "at the court succeeding that which fixed the assize, they all met and their case was ably and accurately stated to the court by their counsel, praying them to lessen the assize, so as to enable the bakers to resume their business. But, so far from listening to our reasonable expostulations, his honour the mayor charged us with artifice in refusing to bake; said that we had stopped on the supposition, that as the legislature was in session, the demand for bread would be so great in the taverns, that petitions would be made to him to alter the assize. But so far, he observed, we had been mistaken, for no complaint had been made to him as to the want of bread. Now, in the name of common sense, is this not enough to prove that both rich and poor can live independent of the bakers?"

After an exposition of the impolicy of the law, they conclude in a very affecting manner: "We shall now finish our remarks; much has been said, and much more might be said, to show that the bakers are hardly dealt with in this city. And each and all of us do declare upon our consciences, and before God and the Hustings Court, to whom the unfortunate bakers are amenable, that the said Hustings Court has nearly ruined our profession in this city."

The propriety of interfering between buyers and sellers, is worthy of serious reflection. Bread, like every thing else, will be kept to a proper standard, by the competition of bakers; and if the profit should be raised beyond a fair price for the labour of the manufacturer, it would be corrected by the reduction of the demand.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

March 8.—The important bill for changing the mode of disposing of the public lands from credit to cash sales, was discussed at large, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—The bill to suspend for a further time the forfeiture of lands for nonpayment, &c. was also taken up, and ordered, *puri passu* with the former bill, to be engrossed for a third reading.

March 9.—The bill changing the forms of sales of public lands from credit to cash, was passed by a vote of 31 to 7. The minimum price was changed to $1.25, and the commencement of the new order of things is to be the first of July next.—The other bill, noticed above, was also passed.—The Senate made some progress in the consideration of the bankrupt bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 7.—The committee on naval affairs, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending for a limited time, so much of the standing appropriation of $1,000,000 for the increase of the navy, as may be consistent with the public service, &c. made a report, the purport of which is, that, after due inquiry, they believe that true economy and the best interests of the nation are opposed to a suspension, even for a limited time, of any portion of the sum annually appropriated for the gradual increase of the navy; and that they have not been able to ascertain where any essential reduction can be made in the expenses of the navy without reducing the establishment.

March 8.—The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States, for the year 1820, was read the third time, passed and sent to the Senate.—In the course of debate on the several items of military appropriation, that making provision for the military academy at West Point was objected to, but concurred with by a large majority.

March 9.—Mr. Lowndes, from the committee

on foreign relations, delivered in the following report:

The committee to whom has been referred so much of the President's message, at the commencement of the session, as relates to foreign affairs, respectfully report:

That their attention was directed, immediately upon their appointment, to the state of the relations of the United States with Spain, and that their delay in making a report upon them must be attributed to their wish "to afford an opportunity for such friendly communications, during the present session of Congress," as the government of Spain had authorized us to expect. They thought it better that Congress should postpone its determination until events might enable it to make that determination definitive, than that it should pass a contingent act for authorizing measures which it was not proposed immediately to execute; that it should rather found its determinations upon relations ascertained to exist, than upon a calculation of events which might be expected to occur during its sitting.

But more than a year has passed since the signature of the treaty by which it was proposed to terminate the long differences between the United States and Spain; more than six months since the appointment of a new minister from Spain, who was "forthwith" to make known to the United States the intentions of his government; and we have advanced so far in the session as to make it necessary to propose, without further delay, any measure on which it is expected that Congress shall act before its adjournment.

The committee will not attempt to add any thing to the expnsition of the rights of the United States and the obligations of Spain, which is contained in the correspondence between the two governments. We can hardly expect, from continued negotiations, the redress which has been claimed for twenty years, and promised for eighteen—which has been a second time promised, and a second time withheld. In such a negotiation, the signature of a treaty seems to be a mere incident, and not its term.

For the spoliations which have been committed upon the property of our citizens, for the invasion of our soil, for the weakness or partiality which has made a Spanish territory the place of rendezvous and encampment of an enemy, and which has still more lately permitted the Indian inhabitants of that territory, (whom Spain was bound by treaty to restrain,) to engage in savage hostilities against us; for all these acts of war, a people less attached to peace would seek redress only by war. To capture and confiscate the ships and property of the wrongdoer, would be admitted to be a policy of mildness and forbearance. But, by such reprisals, the government that does the wrong suffers less than the unoffending subject. It seems a more just reprisal to occupy the province which has been made an instrument of injury, which has been designated by Spain herself as the fund for our indemnity, and whose occupation by the United States will stop the accumulation of those claims for compensation and redress, which the misgovernment of that neglected colony continually produces. The committee submit to the House a bill to authorize the President of the United States to take possession of East and West Florida, and establish a temporary government therein.

There appears too much reason to believe, from the mistake of the Spanish negotiator, as to the dates of the Spanish grants, which it was intended to annul, if the projected treaty had been ratified, that the crown lands in Florida may be insufficient to provide the expected indemnity for our losses. But these may be applied, as far as they will go, to the compensation of our citizens, and for the excess of our claim, Spain, by whose act the domain of Florida has been rendered inadequate, must expect us to look westward. Perhaps, when our attention is thus forced to a direction more interesting to Spain, her government may at last admit that it is as much her interest as ours, that the just claims of the United States should be provided for by friendly convention, and we may hope that the next treaty between the two nations may be executed as well as signed.

The following bill accompanied the report:

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to take possession of, and occupy, the territories of East and West Florida, and the appendages and appurtenances thereof; and he is hereby authorized, for that purpose, to employ any part of the army and navy of the United States, and the militia of any state, which he may deem necessary.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted,* That, until the end of the next session of Congress, unless provision for the temporary government of the said territories be sooner made by Congress, all the military, civil, and judicial powers exercised by the officers of the existing government of the same territories shall be vested in such person and persons, and shall be exercised in such manner as the President of the United States shall direct, for maintaining the inhabitants of said territories in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and religion; and the laws of the United States relative to the collection of the revenue, and the importation of persons of colour, shall be extended to the said territories; and the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized, within the term aforesaid, to establish such districts for the collection of the revenue, and during the recess of Congress to appoint such officers, whose commissions shall expire at the end of the next session of Congress, to enforce the said laws, as to him shall seem expedient.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted,* That the sum of —— dollars is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying this act into effect, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, and to be applied under the direction of the President of the United States.

The bill was twice read, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

Much discussion took place on the army bill, particularly the appropriation for fortifications.

March 10.—The debate continued.

March 11.—The whole of the day was occupied by a debate on one of the items of the military appropriation law; being in effect a de-

bate on the expediency of the further prosecution of the Missouri expedition. The result was, a decision, by a majority of five votes, adverse to a proposition embracing that object.

March 13.—The Missouri expedition was tried over again. The majority in favour of limiting it to the Council Bluffs, was more decided than on Saturday.

The Council Bluffs (so called from a council having been held there with the Indians by Lewis and Clarke, during their tour of exploration some years ago) are situated about 470 miles above the mouth of the Missouri river, which last is 15 miles above the town of St. Louis. They are from 180 to 200 miles beyond the extent of the remotest present American settlement. Of course, should the expedition not proceed farther, its main object—the security of the western frontier by the establishment of a powerful outpost—is already accomplished, and has received the decided sanction of the House of Representatives. The Mandan villages, beyond which it was doubted whether the expedition would proceed, are, by land, between five and six hundred miles above the Council Bluffs. The mouth of the Yellow Stone river, to which it has been sometimes said the expedition would extend, is, by land, about three hundred miles above the Mandan villages.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

March 8.—The bill regulating the judiciary was postponed for the present, and recommended to the earliest attention of the next legislature.

March 9.—The bill to prohibit the circulation of bank notes of a less denomination than $5, was negatived.—The bill declaring the holding offices under the state and the United States incompatible, was negatived.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 6.—A resolution was laid on the table to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of placing the management of the lottery in the hands of the state, and paying the Union Canal Company an equivalent.

March 7.—Reported a further supplement to an act securing to mechanics the payment of their labour and materials in the erection of buildings in the city and county of Philadelphia.

March 8.—Mr. Duane presented to the House, at the request of Mr. James Ronaldson, a bust of general Jackson, to be deposited in the library of the General Assembly.—Mr. Lehman reported a bill to appoint commissioners to explore the route of a canal along the great valley of Chester county, from the Schuylkill to the Susquehannah.—A bill was reported to prevent the operation of foreign banking companies in the state; such as Camden.

March 9.—The report of the committee on domestic manufactures, concluding with a resolution to request our delegation in Congress to support protecting measures, was discussed but not decided.—The bill making appropriations for the improvement of the state, was debated on the 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and on the 10th passed to a third reading; 11th passed the House, 66 to 28.

News.

George the Third died on the 29th January. He was born in the year 1738, and reigned 59 years.

The duke of Kent died on the 23d January, in the 53d year of his age.

The late princess of Wales (now queen of England), was at Marseilles, where she has resided since November.

Accounts from Spain are somewhat contradictory, so that it is difficult to ascertain the truth, but it is currently reported that the insurgents had gained possession of Cadiz.

The Morning Chronicle of January 18th contains copious extracts from German papers. From these it appears that Austria is making important regulations, for the promotion of the commerce of that country. A very liberal tariff of transit duties is to be carried into effect. A canal is cutting from Vienna to Trieste, which will unite the Danube and the Adriatic sea; this canal is finished to the Hungarian frontiers. The canal from Milan to Pavia, which was determined on 400 years ago, has been completed; by it Milan is united with the Adriatic sea.

It is stated that the congress of Vienna has declared, that the Germanic confederation has neither the right nor the power to interfere with existing constitutions, in any of the German states.

In speaking of the India trade, the Chronicle observes: "The absurdity of continuing to exclude British merchants from the trade between Canton and the European and American states, arises from the construction put upon the clause of monopoly, allowed to the East India Company in their last charter. We are happy to find that this question is now under the consideration of a committee of merchants; and it is probable will be submitted to the consideration of ministers at an early day. At this time the Americans have about 18,000 tons of shipping employed in this trade, and probably not less than 8,000 seamen. In course of the year 1818, more than 11,000 chests of tea were imported into Canada, not by the East India House, but directly from Canton, in American bottoms!"

A quantity of wool from New South Wales, was sold at London on the 14th of January, at more than 3*s*. sterling per lb. The sale averaged a higher price than Spanish wool, offered at the same time.

The king of Prussia has issued a decree, prohibiting, in his dominions, the circulation of the journals printed in the Netherlands.

We have received most of the English provincial papers; they are chiefly filled with accounts of the distress of the poor, from the severity of the weather, and of exertions for their relief.

The East Indian, store ship, is about to sail from Cork, with Irish settlers bound to South Africa.

One thousand five hundred and ninety-three ships arrived at Hamburgh during the year 1819.

The mob have again insulted the Jews at Copenhagen. During the Christmas holidays the windows of the houses of the principal Jewish merchants were destroyed. The cavalry were called out and prevented further excess.

Letters dated at Kamtschatka, June 18th, old style, state, that on the 4th of that month an American merchantman arrived there in 26 days from the Sandwich islands, with a cargo of swine, goats, poultry, water melons and potatoes.—Some of the latter weighed 10 lbs.

It appears by recent accounts from Cape Coast Castle, that that part of the coast of Africa was infested by swarms of pirates of the very worst description, who frequently, not content merely with plundering the vessel, murdered the crews also.

It appears from the English report of the British National Society, that there are 1467 schools on Dr. Bell's system; and from the 14th report of the British and Foreign School Society, that there are 297 schools on the Lancasterian plan; making a total upon the new system of 1764 schools.

The king of France has granted a pardon to general Lavalette.

At the Old Bailey, on the 17th of January, two persons were indicted on a charge of trafficking in slaves. They were tried on the 18th and found guilty.

A destructive fire broke out at Oxford, on the 9th January, which destroyed Magdalen Hall. It destroyed the whole range of buildings, consisting of 18 sets of rooms. No lives were lost. All the furniture, books, &c. were consumed.

The Turkish Bible.—Through the indefatigable attention of professor Kieffer, the editor, aided by the advice of baron Sylvester de Cacy, the New Testament having been completed at Paris, preparations are making to accomplish the printing of the whole Bible, under the same superintendence, with all practicable despatch.

An article dated Manheim, the 27th December states, that intelligence had just been received, that the great dyke of the Rhine had been burst through, at ten o'clock on the preceding evening, and that the inhabitants of the adjoining country had been obliged to fly to the highest pinnacle for refuge. The territory of Carlsruhe, was almost wholly under water; and, indeed, there were few towns along the Rhine, or adjoining the rivers which flow into it, that were not suffering greatly from the inundation.

Mr. Bagot, the late British minister to this country, has been appointed ambassador to the court of St. Petersburgh.

The prince regent has appointed Anthony Barclay, esq. to be his Britanic majesty's commissioner for carrying into effect the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, *vice* John Ogilvy, esq. deceased.

A Noble Act.—Sir Joseph Banks, in consequence of the depressed state of the agricultural interest, has given directions to his agent, to make such reductions of rent as may enable his numerous tenantry to meet the emergencies of the times; remarking, "that opulence would afford him no enjoyments, could he believe that the comforts of his tenants and dependants underwent any diminution."

The Ninth Book of the *Memoirs of Napoleon*, written by himself, was published at Paris, in a mutilated form, about the 10th of January. Two thousand copies were sold on the first day; and on the following morning the remainder of the edition was seized by the police. The whole work is now printing in London, both in French and English. One of the London papers observes, that this London edition "will be printed accurately from the original St. Helena manuscript in the hands of Dr. O'Meara."

A London paper of the 12th January, says—"The ensuing assizes are pregnant with important business. At Leicester sir F. Burdett is to take his trial upon the *ex officio* information filed by the attorney general, charging him with the publication of a seditious libel, contained in his letter to the electors of Westminster, on the subject of the affair at Manchester. At Warwick, sir Charles Wolseley, major Cartwright, Edmonds, Wooler, and others, take their trials for the alleged illegal proceedings at Birmingham and at Lancaster. Mr. Hunt and his Manchester associates, take their trials for their concern with the business in that town."

The representation of Brutus and Venice Preserved has been forbidden!

The President's message had been published in most of the London papers, and was regarded as an able state paper. In remarking upon it, the editor of the Courier says: "It is satisfactory to learn from this document, that the United States government is actively and sincerely cooperating in putting down the slave trade." But what will be their surprise, when they receive the late votes in Congress on the Missouri bill?

A furious insurrection is said to have broken out at Smyrna. Much blood has been shed on the occasion. The palace of the pacha was stormed, and he himself escaped with great difficulty.

Upwards of 2,200,000 eggs were imported from France the last three months.

Sir Thomas Lawrence, the English painter, has just finished the portrait of the pope at Rome. He was employed by the prince regent.

There had been some disturbances amongst the labouring classes at Manchester, but tranquillity had been restored.

The new bank of England notes were to come into operation by the end of February. The plate had undergone an alteration, which was deemed very important.

The subscription in London alone, to afford refuge to the houseless poor, amounted to upwards of sixty-two thousand dollars. The number relieved during the severity of the weather, we have not seen stated.

Tom Paine.—A dinner was to have been given on the 29th (under the auspices of Cobbet), at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, London, to celebrate the memory of Tom Paine. The intention, however, was frustrated, as the proprietor of the tavern refused to suffer his house to be used on the occasion.

His majesty George the Third was born on the 24th of May, 1738, which, since the alteration of the style, has become the 4th of June. At his death, therefore, he had reached the advanced age of eighty-one years, seven months and twenty-six days. He was proclaimed king on the 25th October, 1760. On September 8th, 1761, he was married to her late majesty, and had issue seven sons and five daughters, of whom six of the former and four of the latter survive him. His royal highness the prince of Wales was appointed regent on the 6th of Fe-

bruary, 1811; and from that time he has been virtual sovereign, acting in the name and on behalf of his majesty. His majesty, from the appointment of the regent, remained in retirement at Windsor Castle, under the guardianship of a council, who met every month, or more frequently, as occasion might require, and issued a report of the state of his indisposition.

St. Paul's bell commenced tolling at twelve o'clock. It was preceded by the tolling of all the other church bells in London. The event has excited the strongest sensation throughout the metropolis.

A notice has been received at the House of Commons from the post office, that no franks will be permitted to go free, save those of the speaker. It is doubted whether this regulation will be strictly adhered to, as, by a late act the present parliament may continue embodied for six months after the demise of the king.

Mr. Noah's application for the purchase of Grand Island, in Niagara river, has been rejected by the legislature of New York.

On Saturday afternoon last, a deputy constable from Eastnamel township, arrived in this borough, with the corpse of a man, which, while on the way to interment, he had seized for debt, and brought to jail. The sheriff very properly refused to receive it. The constable was immediately arrested, and bound over for his appearance at court for the act. The corpse was removed and decently interred.

Our feelings would lead us to speak in terms of warmth of this foul transaction, which would have disgraced the darkest age of heathen barbarism; but as the subject will undergo a judicial investigation, we suppress them. [*Vill. Rec.*

The convention held at Carlisle on the 4th inst. nominated JOSEPH HEISTER as a candidate for governor.

The convention held at Lewistown on the 7th inst. nominated WILLIAM FINDLAY as a candidate for governor.

Deaths in Philadelphia, from the 26th ult. to the 4th inst.—59. From the 4th to the 11th inst.—45.

Deaths in Baltimore, from the 28th ult. to the 6th inst.—22.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, in Washington City, D. C. by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, Samuel Lawrence Gouverneur, esq. of New York, to Miss Maria Hester Monroe, youngest daughter of James Monroe, President of the United States.

On the same evening, by the same, Mr. John P. Fonde, of Philadelphia, to Miss Eliza Stewart, of that place.

DIED.

In the city of Trenton, N. J. on the 8th inst. Samuel Leake, esq. in the 73d year of his age, formerly one of the most distinguished advocates at the New Jersey bar.

On the 11th inst. Miss Eliza Macpherson, aged 22 years.

On the 7th inst. Mr. John Duffield, late of Frankford, in the 44th year of his age.

On the 10th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Neill, in the 23d year of her age.

On the 9th inst. after a lingering illness, Miss Alice T. Slack.

On the 9th inst. Mrs. Alice Johnston, relict of the late colonel Francis Johnston.

Miscellany.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

At a Meeting of the Board of Managers of the Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia, held March 9th, the following address was agreed upon and directed to be printed, and the Editors of the different newspapers in the City requested to publish it.

ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

The Board of Managers of the Apprentices' Library Company of Philadelphia, in thus soliciting the patronage of their fellow citizens, feel it incumbent on them to state the views with which the institution has been founded, and the objects to which it will chiefly be devoted. Though they cannot suppose that it will be viewed with indifference, yet they beg leave to call the attention of the public to some of its most prominent features.

The temptations to which the apprentices of our city are exposed, are not only in the highest degree alluring and dangerous, but adapted to every taste and capacity. The lad who has been busily occupied throughout the day, devotes his evenings to recreation, and in the absence of higher enjoyments, plunges into sensual excesses and acquires depraved tastes and vicious habits. Even where a young man discovers a fondness for reading, it is in great danger of being perverted. Books of the most licentious character and demoralizing tendency, are sold in cellars and obscure situations, at far less than their original cost, and fall generally into the hands of readers of this class. To counteract these low temptations, by inspiring a taste for reading, and to guide and purify that taste, are objects which our library will tend to accomplish. By loaning improving books to apprentices, it will induce them to pass their evenings at home; and by requiring security for the safe return of the books, which security it is hoped will be furnished by the masters, additional ties may be added to a connexion, which has, it is to be regretted, become too loose and mercenary. The direction which will thus be given to the pursuits of this class of society, will not merely be a safeguard against the dangers of youthful temptation, but will be felt through life, in the superior intelligence and sobriety, the elevation of thought and correctness of apprehension, which knowledge and the love of knowledge generally induce.

In another point of view the institution of the Apprentices' Library may be ex-

pected to exert a most beneficial influence. It is intended to contain, as far as the funds will admit of, a collection of whatever is valuable in relation to the arts and manufactures. We may differ in opinion, as to the measure of encouragement which is due to our domestic manufacture; but all must agree, that as our nation increases in wealth, they must naturally and spontaneously arise, and that every year of our political existence augments the number and extent of the establishments in one or another branch of industry. The advantages which Philadelphia possesses as a manufacturing site are unrivalled in our country, and it may reasonably be expected that manufactures will permanently increase in our city. To give to our artists, therefore, access to the best treatises on their respective trades; an opportunity of becoming acquainted, not only with the machinery and manipulations of other countries, but with the philosophical principles which govern the processes of their arts; and, by placing such information in the hands of apprentices, to give a spur to their ingenuity and industry, may rationally be expected to conduce to the perfection of our manufactures, and consequently to the prosperity of our city.

The Apprentices' Library is an institution, which not only recommends itself to the patronage of the citizens by its own merits, but which seems to be required of us by the measures we have already adopted, and which are now in a train of successful operation. The elementary schools recently established by law, impart to every child who requires them the first principles of knowledge. They teach him to read and to write, and make him acquainted with the properties of numbers. Here, from the nature of the case, they are obliged to stop. But is this all that is required of us? Shall we break up and prepare the soil, yet refuse to sow the seed, or leave it to perish through neglect? The learning which children acquire at these schools, is chiefly valuable as a preparation for further instruction; and, seeing that we have thus given the power of acquisition, it is of the utmost importance, that measures be taken to prevent those further acquirements from being of a vicious and depraved character. It is thus only, by placing within the reach of this class of young men, books adapted to their pursuits and situation in life, and selected with a discriminating hand, that the system of public education can be endued with that moral force of which it is believed to be susceptible.

These, we trust, are powerful and sufficient arguments to recommend the Apprentices' Library to the patronage of the public. But there are other considerations which present themselves to our minds, and add to our prepossessions in favour of the institution. It is the maxim of our excellent constitution, that all power emanates from the people, and that governments are instituted for their happiness. The power which emanates from a corrupt people, can never be fruitful of blessings; nor can a healthy and vigorous tone of action be maintained in a community but by a free circulation of knowledge, accompanied by habits of industry and sobriety. The ties which bind us together as a nation, are of moral rather than physical obligation. Every means that invigorates the moral health and intellectual force of society, tends to strengthen the bonds of our union, and cement the fabric of our empire. To promote these all-important objects is therefore the incumbent duty of every good citizen. We may be thought by some to be labouring in an obscure and unproductive part of the vineyard; but we confidently look to our fellow citizens for such support, that the distant historian in recounting the causes of the prosperity of Philadelphia, of her attainments in the arts, of the virtue and intelligence of her citizens, the liberality of her institutions, and the reputation and eminence of her sons, shall say that among neither the last nor the least of them was her Apprentices' Library.

Impressed with these views, the Managers beg leave to state that donations in money will be received by the Treasurer, James Cresson, No. 227 Market Street, and donations of books and maps by Roberts Vaux, No. 346 Arch Street; Thomas F. Leaming, No. 199 South Front Street; John C. Browne, No. 325 North Front Street and Kensington; Kimber & Sharpless, No. 93 Market Street; William Fry, No. 63 South Fifth Street. Measures will be taken as soon as practicable for opening the library, of which event public notice shall be duly given.

Persons who are desirous of becoming members, are requested to leave their names and address with one of the Managers.

PHILIP GARRETT, *Chairman pro tem.*

March 9th 1820.

Fruit.—We are happy to find that a society is about forming in this city, for the purpose of improving the qualities of fruit in the state of Maryland. We have, in our anxiety to encourage commerce neglected the cultivation of the earth, and we are now smarting under the consequences of such encouragement and of such negligence. Commerce, unsteady as the gale that fans her pinions, has, like a capricious vixen as she is, deserted us. Whereas, agriculture, that permanent blessing, not dependent on the winds, but on the steady march of the sun through the firmament, needs only to be wooed to be won. Since the desertion of commerce, we are now employed in soliciting the advances of a sure and steady friend.

[*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

THE PHILOSOPHER'S SCALES.

BY JANE TAYLOR.

In days of yore, as Gothic fable tells,
When learning dimly gleamed from grated cells,
When wild Astrology's distorted eye
Shunn'd the fair field of true Philosophy,
And wandering through the depths of mental night,
Sought dark predictions mid the worlds of light:
When curious Alchymy, with puzzled brow,
Attempted things which science laughs at now,
Losing the useful purpose she consults
In vain chimeras and unknown results:—
In those gray times there liv'd a reverend sage,
Whose wisdom shed its light on that dark age;
A monk he was, immured in cloistered walls,
Where now the ivy'd ruin crumbling falls:
'Twas a profound seclusion that he chose,
The noisy world disturbed not that repose:
The flow of murmuring waters, day by day,
And whistling winds, that forc'd their tardy way
Thro' reverend trees, of ages' growth, that made
Around the pile a deep monastic shade;
The chaunted psalm, or solitary prayer—
Such were the sounds that broke the silence there.
'Twas here, when his rites sacerdotal were o'er,
In the depth of his cell with its stone-covered floor,
Resigning to thought his chimerical brain,
He formed the contrivance we now shall explain:
But whether by magic's or alchymy's powers,
We know not—indeed 'tis no business of ours:
Perhaps it was only by patience and care,
At last that he brought his invention to bear;
In youth 'twas projected, but years stole away,
And ere 'twas complete he was wrinkled and gray;
But success is secure, unless energy fails—
And at length he produced *the Philosopher's Scales.*
What were they? you ask; you shall presently see,
These scales were not made to weigh sugar and tea;
O no;—for such properties wondrous had they,
That qualities, feelings, and thoughts they could weigh;
Together with articles small or immense,
From mountains or planets, to atoms of sense;
Nought was there so bulky, but there it could lay,
And nought so etherial but there it would stay;
And nought so reluctant, but in it must go:—
All which some examples more clearly will show.
The first thing he weighed was the head of *Voltaire,*
Which retained all the wit that had ever been there;
As a weight, he threw in a torn scrap of a leaf,
Containing the prayer of the penitent thief;
When the skull rose aloft with so sudden a spell,
That it bounced like a ball on the roof of the cell.
One time he put in *Alexander the Great,*
With a garment that *Dorcas* had made, for a weight,
And tho' clad in armour from sandals to crown,
The *hero* rose up, and the *garment* went down.
A long row of alms-houses, amply endowed
By a well esteemed Pharisee, busy and proud,
Next loaded one scale; while the other was prest
By those *mites* the poor widow dropp'd into the chest;
Up flew the endowment, not weighing an ounce,
And down, down the farthing's-worth came with a bounce.
Again he performed an experiment rare;
A monk, with austerities, bleeding and bare,
Climbed into his scale,—in the other was laid
The heart of our *Howard,* now partly decayed;
When he found with surprise, that the whole of his brother
Weigh'd less by some pounds, than this bit of the other.
By further experiments, (no matter how),
He found that *ten chariots* weigh'd less than *one plough:*
A sword, with gilt trappings, rose up in the scale,
Though balanced by only a ten-penny nail;
A shield and a helmet, a buckler and spear,
Weigh'd less than a widow's unchrystallized tear;
A lord and a lady went up at full sail,
When a bee chanced to light on the opposite scale;
Ten doctors, ten lawyers, two courtiers, one earl,
Ten counsellor's wigs, full of powder and curl,
All heaped in one balance, and swinging from thence,
Weigh'd less than a few grains of *candour* and *sense.*
A first-water diamond, with brilliants begirt,
Than one good *potato* just washed from the dirt;
Yet not mountains of silver and gold would suffice
One pearl to out-weigh—'twas *the pearl of great price!*
Last of all, the whole world was bowled in at the grate,
With the *soul* of a beggar to serve for a weight,

When the former sprang up with so strong a rebuff,
That it made a vast rent, and escaped at the roof;
When balanc'd in air, it ascended on high,
And sailed up aloft, a balloon in the sky;
While the scale with the *soul* in, so mightily fell,
That it jerked the philosopher out of his cell.

MORAL.

Dear reader, if e'er self-deception prevails,
We pray you to try *The Philosopher's Scales:*
But if they are lost in the ruins around,
Perhaps a good substitute thus may be found:
Let *judgment* and *conscience* in circles be cut,
To which strings of *thought* may be carefully put;
Let these be made even with caution extreme,
And *impartiality* serve for a beam.
Then bring those good actions which pride over-rates,
And tear up your *motives* in bits for the weights. [*Bermuda Gaz.*

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Extract of a Letter from an American gentleman to his friend in Boston, dated Messina, Nov. 10th, 1819.

My dear sir—I arrived here some days since, after having visited Odessa, Constantinople, Smyrna and the Ionian Isles, and have been much gratified with my voyage. I have every where been treated with attention and politeness, and have been flattered as an American to find how high our nation stands in the opinion of the countries I have visited.

The plague raged with violence during my stay at Constantinople; from 4 to 500 persons died of it daily, whilst I remained in the city, and one in the house I lodged in. The danger was great, but it did not prevent me from satisfying in a great measure my curiosity. I passed daily in my walks many, whom the frightful disorder was despatching for the other world, but as I kept a good look out, I was fortunate enough not to run aboard any of them; avoid contact and there is no danger of taking the plague. I constantly slept on the floor, on my own bed and kept the key of my chamber in my pocket, and suffered no one to meddle with the clothes —dined without table-cloth or napkin, and both before and after undressing, washed my hands in vinegar, a small bottle of which I constantly carried in my pocket; and whenever I touched a Turk, (which cannot always be avoided in such crowded and narrow streets) I took the same precaution, and I am convinced, that with great care the plague may be avoided.

The approach to Constantinople, by sea, is magnificently picturesque, and presents one of the most superb views I have ever seen, especially at the season when I was there; the shores of Bosphorus were covered with the most luxuriant verdure, and the strait with vessels of every nation and every description, and ten thousand boats passing in all directions filled with such a variety of costumes, that the whole, for a moment, resembled enchantment; but the spell was soon broken, for the city presents a picture the very reverse, and which the scenes I had just left served perhaps to heighten. The interior of Constantinople presents a thousand disgusting objects, and is, without exception, the most dirty, ill built and incommodious city I ever visited. Most of the streets are worse than the dirtiest alleys I have ever seen in other cities of Europe; many of them were not more than eight, and none more that fourteen feet wide, crowded with a thousand discordant and disagreeable objects, and lined with ten thousand dogs, the most filthy of their race, sleeping undisturbed in them, and over whom you are obliged to jump at every instant, for it would be dangerous to disturb them. They are pupped in the streets, and live and die there; they are never suffered to enter a dwelling, in any season, and depend on the charity of the Turks for subsistence; they feed them daily, and the numerous fountains supply them with water. It is calculated that there are from 90,000 to 100,000 of these animals living in the streets. As the city is not lighted, the canine race have complete possession, during the night, and suffer no one to pass without a lantern, and even with one you are not safe at a late hour. They really keep an excellent police. I was assured by a physician who had resided in the city for 15 years, and by several other persons that they were never attacked with the hydrophobia; if this is a fact, and I have reason to believe it, it would be curious to know the cause. [*Bost. Ev. Gaz.*

KOSCIUSKO.

The late report of the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour, states a fact highly honourable to this eminent but unfortunate patriot and hero, and which, we presume, is not generally known to the people of this country:—it is, that "General Kosciusko bequeathed a fund, exceeding twenty thousand dollars, in trust to Mr. Jefferson, (late president of the United States) to be laid out in the

purchase of young female slaves, who are to be educated and emancipated."

It is added, in the report, that "General John H. Cocke, of Virginia, has, at the request of Mr. Jefferson, undertaken the administration of this trust, in the hope, in which Mr. J. concurs, that the difficulties opposed to the wishes of the testator, under the existing laws of Virginia, may be obviated, in accordance with the terms of his will, by incorporating the bequest with the funds of the American society, under the sanction and control of a court of equity." [*Trenton Amer.*

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

Method of putting out Fires with Potash.

Sir—In your paper of the 24th of February I observe a communication signed M. C. proposing a method of stopping the progress of fires in towns, by covering the roofs of adjacent houses with wet blankets.

I approve the method recommended by M. C. and will take the liberty of suggesting a very simple method of increasing its effects, and, as I believe, insuring its success, by the simple addition of a quantity of potash to the water with which the blankets are proposed to be saturated, by that correspondent: seven or eight pounds of potash, or pearlashes in *powder*, thrown into the water in the fire engine, and stirred about in the water, from time to time, while the engine is at work, has an instantaneous effect in extinguishing the fire, wherever the water lights upon it; and *will not burn afresh* in the part extinguished.

It may be remembered, that about twenty years ago, there was a fire in Richmond, in which all the houses immediately above the Bell Tavern, for the space of a hundred yards, or more, were destroyed. Happening to be in Richmond at the time, I walked down to the spot where the fire was seen raging, just above the Bell Tavern; where, meeting with Dr. Wardlaw, lately deceased, who had not long before removed to that neighbourhood, and whose house was in great danger, I mentioned to him the salutary effect, which I had heard might be produced by mixing potash, or pearlashes, with the water in the fire engine. Luckily he had a quantity of it in his shop; a keg full was brought out, thrown into the engine, stirred about, and thrown upon the roof of a house just above the Bell Tavern which was in flames, from one end to the other. It succeeded immediately in extinguishing the flames at the end of the house, next the Bell Tavern, and stopped the progress of the fire on that side the street. It was applied with equal success on the other side, and Dr. Wardlaw's house and shop were saved, and the fire stopped on that side of the street, where Mayo's buildings have been since erected.

Of the truth and efficacy of the above experiment you may be perfectly assured. Doctor Wardlaw was the only gentleman present, to whom I recollect to have mentioned the experiment; and probably there is not another person alive who remembers its application and success but myself. Those who are disposed to doubt the success as above stated, may consult Dobson's Encyclopedia, vol. 7, p. 247, on the title FIRE. I am sir, yours,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Williamsburgh, Feb. 26, 1820.

AGRICULTURE.

The following communication was made to the South Carolina Agricultural Society, at their meeting at Statesburgh, in October last.

On the Culture of Potatoes.

I have, during the week, ascertained the result of an experiment on *Sweet Potatoes*, which I beg leave to communicate to the society.

It need not be stated, for the information of the members, that the potato is propagated by laying the vines on banks of earth, and covering them with earth at intervals; or that another mode of propagating them (though I believe less frequently practised) is to place the slips, or seed potatoes, very close together, on a flat bed, and cover them lightly with rich mould. From these, sprouts soon shoot up, and when from four to six inches above ground, they are pulled off, and set out about ten inches apart, on beds prepared for the purpose. With a view to ascertain the relative product of these two modes of propagating this valuable root, two adjoining beds were planted in the two modes abovementioned, on the first day of July last. Fifteen yards of each bed have just been measured and compared. The potatoes from the sprouts weighed 33 lbs.; those from the vines, 16½ lbs. About three-fourths of those from the sprouts appeared to be good eating potatoes, while not more than a tenth from the vines appeared large enough for eating.

It must be noticed, however, that the sprouts afforded a seed, and that vines are better for that purpose; but as the potato from the sprout is said to keep better than the root potato, and does not, I think, require more than half the labour, no inconsiderable advantage may be derived from always cultivating some in this mode. Another incidental advantage, is, that as the sprouts can be procured for setting out whenever the season is favourable, a crop is almost always insured; and it is probably within the experience of every planter, that the crop from vines has failed, from the vines not being fit to

put out when the season was favourable, or the season unsuitable when the vines were at command.

To make still more striking the difference of product from the two modes of cultivation, I selected from an acre and a quarter of ground the three best potatoes produced by planting the vines, and from a quarter of an acre of ground planted in sprouts, two of the best yam potatoes, and one of the best Spanish, (though not as large as many of the yams) and submit them to the examination of the society. The three produced from the sprouts weighed 13 lbs.; the three from the vines, 3¼ lbs. Fs. K. Huger.

Charleston, 27th Oct. 1819.

CHANGE OF PRICES.

At a time when farmers complain so much of low prices for the produce of their farms, it may be well to bring to their recollection what the situation of things was previously to the commencement of the wars of the French revolution; at which time, every article of our produce began to advance in price.

The writer of these observations was a boarder in a family in the year 1789–90, when he purchased the winter's wood for 13*s* 6*d* per cord ($1 80 to $1 87).

Wheat, at this time, was at from 7*s* 3*d* to 7*s* 6*d* per bushel, and I have heard a friend of mine say, that about that time, he purchased 300 bushels of Indian corn at 25 cents per bushel, and after keeping it for three months, sold it for 2*s* per bushel. At this time, there was very little corn raised in Pennsylvania; it was customary for farmers from Chester county, to come to Wilmington in the spring and buy wagon loads of corn to feed their beasts until the pasture was prepared, or to fatten the few cattle they then fed.

The writer recollects very well purchasing butter in market, about that time, at six pence per lb. Farmers then thought it a hardship to give two lbs. of butter for one of sugar; and since that day, they have seen the time when they could procure three pounds of sugar for one of butter; and even now, when they complain of low prices, they sell one pound of butter for so much as will purchase two pounds of sugar; eggs were at that time about half the present price, and other articles in proportion; at the same time, it is presumed, that foreign goods generally, were fully as dear as they are at present.

It may be well to bring these matters to the recollection of young farmers, who have grown up and come into active life since the period spoken of, to reconcile them, not only to the present state of things, but to the idea of one more nearly approaching to what has been mentioned.

The period spoken of, was one of general peace; since when, great improvements have been made in agriculture, as well as other arts, both in Europe and America, particularly in the latter; and there are substantial reasons to believe, that the products of the earth in the United States, are ten fold what they were thirty years ago. As there can be no doubt that agricultural science has been widely extended in Europe since that day, it is an interesting consideration, what disposition can be made of our provisions, if general peace is preserved for ten years.

The writer can recollect when flour was as dull an article at 4½ dollars per barrel, as it ever has been since. [*Del. Watch.*

A BOLD SEAMAN.

London, Jan. 18.

The following article might seem to have been borrowed from one of the romances of the last century, if the facts were not so recent and still to be witnessed:

"*Ostend, Jan.* 10.—For some time past we have seen in our port the most intrepid mariner perhaps that ever existed. He is an Englishman, who in a small and frail boat about sixteen feet in length, and four in breadth, undertakes alone the voyage from England to Ostend, where he takes on board a cargo of productions of the country, which he conveys to England in his boat. What is most astonishing is, that neither the high sea, nor the cold, nor the inclemency of the weather, stops the hardy mariner. Let us imagine a man entirely alone in the open sea, guiding a little boat, which hardly rises six inches above the surface of the ocean, exposed to the rain, to the winds, and above all, to the intense cold which we now have, and we may judge how far the love of gain will go. In his last voyage hither he was three days in the passage, and did not stop the whole time. He has contrived an ingenious method to steer his frail vessel: placed in the front of the boat, with his back turned to the prow, he guides the helm by means of two ropes, which go the whole length of the boat, and thence manages his sails without quitting his place. As the ice might accumulate against the sides of his boat, and thus expose him to sink, he has taken care, before putting out to sea, to grease all the sides of his boat, that the water may not adhere to it; and in this manner he traverses the ocean, without troubling himself about the numerous dangers which he incurs, and which he has hitherto braved with impunity."

GOVERNOR CLINTON.

We have sought with some interest to find out, amidst the clamour of an uncommonly spirited opposition, what were the objections to Mr. Clinton. From an attentive perusal of the ablest papers which oppose him, we are able to deduce these our

reasons why he is undeserving the confidence of the people.

1. That he was not orthodox in his republicanism during the late war.

We would observe on this charge, that the people elected him governor almost unanimously with a full knowledge of the facts; and the objection seems therefore unreasonable.

2. That he is a candidate for the Presidency.

We find no evidence of the fact except in the charge of his adversaries; which we deem on good grounds to be incorrect. Opposition to Mr. Monroe is not, we are persuaded, contemplated from any quarter; and the friends of Mr. Clinton will be found among his supporters.

3. That Mr. Clinton is a man of "unchastened ambition."

This charge is, to be sure, sufficiently indefinite. If it mean that Mr. Clinton is ambitious of public approbation, and that he endeavours to obtain it by exerting his talents to promote the best interests of the state, then we confess there would seem to us, at this distance, some reason for the charge.

4. That he is the "*Magnus Apollo.*"

So often has this offence been publicly stated to be true, that we are rather inclined to think there must be some ground for it.

One thing is clear, Mr. Clinton will be written down, if a spirited and able pen can do it. But we cannot help thinking it a pity, that such talents could not find a different, may we be pardoned for saying, a nobler purpose, for their display.

[*Village Record.*

VESUVIUS.

The following interesting account of a late eruption of Mount Vesuvius is extracted from a German paper:

Naples, Dec. 7.

Although Vesuvius for the last thirteen months has never ceased to pour forth streams of lava, its activity is now rather increased. The eruption of the 25th of November was much greater than for the last two years. It commenced during a terrible storm, amid showers of rain, snow and hail, accompanied by a hurricane blowing from the south, and violent peals of thunder. On the previous day, strong explosions, which excited dismay in the neighbourhood, were heard in the crater. About four o'clock in the morning they were strongest, and a smart shock of an earthquake, which was felt as far as Naples, accompanied them. At the same time there rose from the mouth of the crater an immense pillar of fire, and a powerful stream of boiling lava rolled down the dark sides of the mountain with such velocity, that it traversed a space of more than a mile in less than an hour; and being divided into two streams, arrived before noon at the foot of the mountain. There it threatened with destruction Torre del Grece, and Torre del l'Annunziata. In the latter place are singularly situated the manufactory of gunpowder, and the only foundry which the kingdom contains. Fortunately, the currents of lava grew cold as they descended; they lost themselves in the ravines, and did not touch the vineyards of the two neighbouring communes.

M. De Gimbernat, counsellor of the legation of Bavaria, has attended to these different eruptions, which he saw commence on the 20th of Oct. 1818. He has observed that the torrent of lava issued from a new fissure, which extended itself from the edge of the crater to a depth of more than a hundred feet, in a vertical line. The breadth of the torrent of fire which rushed forth by this breach exceeded twenty-five feet, but it became a great deal larger on the declivity of the mountain, where it divided itself into two branches; the principal fell down a perpendicular precipice, forming a cascade of flame 25 feet high by 20 broad. After this fall, the lava accumulated in the abyss below, upon the lava which had been deposited there in past ages; a part of it passed away by another precipice, and formed a second cascade, less steep, but more wide than the former. It was then lost in the gulf beneath for above a quarter of an hour, but only to burst forth again for the third time, and to form a cascade of more than 60 feet in height, and 30 in breadth. The torrent then descended in a direct line like a river on an inclined plane of about a quarter of a league, and meeting a Vesuvian pyramid was again divided; these subdivisions multiplied to a great number, and at length were absorbed in the defiles at the foot of the mountain. Since this eruption, the velocity and quantity of the lava have diminished, but up to the 7th of Dec. it continued to run through the issue of the crater; the agitation in the interior seems to continue the same, if one may judge by an unceasing noise there like thunder.

A few days before the last eruption, M. De Gimbernat carried a barometer to the top of Vesuvius, when he discovered that its height was lessened by more than sixty-feet since January, 1819, in consequence of the frequent fallings of the crater. It appeared to have become still lower since that period, as the brow of the mountain upon which the barometer was then placed, sunk two days after into the interior.

It is very remarkable that, notwithstanding the agitation of Vesuvius, the well which M. De Gimbernat discovered a year ago near the concave of the old crater, still continues to supply pure and drinkable water, while a second well which he has discovered since, within 20 yards of the first, furnishes water strongly impregnated with caloric acid, the quantity of which varies from one day to another, in proportion to the activity of the volcano.

Boston.—One copy of the new novel of Ivanhoe, was advertised to be sold by auc-

tion yesterday noon. The retail price is one dollar per volume, but in consequence of the detention of the copies destined for Boston, at some of the outports, very few have yet been received, and the work yesterday after much competition by bidders, brought two dollars seventy-five cents per volume.

Mr. Fearman, a London bookseller, having announced "Pontefract Castle," by the author of Tales of My Landlord, Mr. Ballantyne, bookseller in Scotland to his royal highness, has declared in the public papers that it is either a hoax or an infringement on the property of Messrs. Constable & Co., as he has the best means of being assured, that the author of Tales of My Landlord will never send any further work to the public under that title. He also states, that Messrs. Constable & Co. are taking the necessary legal measures. Mr. Fearman then comes out with a manifesto, urging that the name of Jedediah Cleishbotham is notoriously a fictitious name, and belongs to no one, and that to say that any one has property in that name, is a fraudulent assertion. He therefore defies legal prosecution.

From Foreign Magazines.

Skull of King Robert the Bruce.—A few days ago, in the church of Dunfermline, the grave of the celebrated warrior king Robert the Bruce was opened, in presence of a numerous assemblage of men of rank and science. The skull, and various parts of the skeleton, were in a state of preservation. Now that the opinions of Gall and Spurheim are not passed over as mere pieces of quackery, the curiosity of anatomists, and even of the public in general, was excited by this invaluable opportunity of inspecting and examining such a skull as that of Robert the Bruce. We are told, that several of the propensities of this great man, were strongly expressed in the eminences of the skull—in particular, that the organ of *combativeness* was the most prominent of the whole.

[*Blackwood's Edinb. Mag.*

Colouring of Agate.—Dr. Macculloch of Woolwich, in an interesting communication to the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal, informs us that the beautiful black and white zoned agates, sold by lapidaries, are prepared by first boiling the specimens in oil, and afterwards in sulphuric acid. The oil is absorbed by certain laminæ, and these become black when the stone is exposed to the action of the sulphuric acid.

[*Ibid.*

Subterraneous Sounds in Granite Rocks.—M. Humboldt was informed by most credible witnesses, that subterraneous sounds, like those of an organ, are heard towards sunrise by those who sleep upon the granite rocks on the banks of the Oronoko. He supposes them to arise from the difference of temperature between the external air, and that in the narrow and deep crevices of the shelves of rocks. During the day these crevices are heated to 48° or 50°. The temperature of their surface was often 39°, when that of the air was only 28°. Now as this difference of temperature will be at a maximum about sunrise, the current of air issuing from the crevices will produce sounds which may be modified by its impulse against the elastic films of mica, that may project into the crevices. Messrs. Jomard, Jollois and Devilliers, heard, at sunrise, in a monument of granite, placed at the centre of the spot on which the palace of Karnack stands, a noise resembling that of a string breaking.—Humboldt's Personal Narrative, vol iv. [*Ibid.*

The increase of Temperature in Coal Mines is a fact familiar to every person who has had occasion to frequent them. The instant a dip-pit is connected with a rise-pit by a mine, a strong circulation of air, like wind, commences. If the air at the surface is at the freezing point, it descends the dip or deepest pit, freezes all the water upon the sides of the pit, and even forms icicles upon the roof of the coal within the mine; but, the same air, in its passage through the mines to the rise-pit, which is generally of less depth, has its temperature greatly increased, and issues from the pit mouth in the form of a dense misty cloud, formed by the condensation of the natural vapour of the mine in the freezing atmosphere. [*Ibid.*

Population of Moscow.—When the French quitted Moscow, there were only 16,000 inhabitants; but in the winter of 1817–18, the population amounted to 312,000, including 21,000 military. [*Ibid.*

Poetry.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

The Negro's Lament for Mungo Park.

Where the wild Joliba
Rolls his deep waters,
Sate at their evening toil
Afric's dark daughters,
Where the thick mangroves
Broad shadows were flinging,
Each o'er her lone loom
Bent mournfully singing—
Alas, for the white man! o'er deserts a ranger,
No more shall we welcome the white-bosom'd stranger.

"Through the deep forest
Fierce lions are prowling;
Mid the thickets entangling
Hyænas are howling;
There should he wander,
Where danger lurks ever,
To his home, where the sun sets,
Return shall he never.
Alas, for the white man! o'er deserts a ranger,
No more shall we welcome the white-bosom'd stranger.

"The hands of the Moor
In his wrath do they bind him?
Oh! seal'd is his doom
If the savage Moor find him.
More fierce than hyænas,
Through darkness advancing,
Is the curse of the Moor,
And his eyes fiery glancing!
Alas, for the white man! o'er deserts a ranger,
No more shall we welcome the white-bosom'd stranger.

"A voice from the desert!
My wilds do not hold him:
Pale thirst doth not rack,
Nor the sand storm infold him.
The death gale passed by,
And his breath fail'd to smother,
Yet ne'er shall he wake
To the voice of his mother!
Alas, for the white man! o'er deserts a ranger,
No more shall we welcome the white-bosom'd stranger.

"O loved of the Lotus,
Thy waters adorning,
Pour, Joliba, pour
Thy full streams to the morning!
The Halcyon may fly
To thy wave as her pillow,
But wo to the white man,
Who trusts in thy billow!
Alas, for the white man! o'er deserts a ranger,
No more shall we welcome the white-bosom'd stranger.

"He launch'd his light bark,
Our fond warnings despising,
And sail'd to the land
Where the day beams are rising.
His wife from her bower
May look forth in her sorrow,
But he shall ne'er come
To her hope of to-morrow!
Alas, for the white man! o'er deserts a ranger,
No more shall we welcome the white-bosom'd stranger."

AULD LANG SYNE.

When years are young,
And health is strong,
And all things round us smile,
Oh let us cherish those we love,
And life's care beguile;
For time runs on,
And soon is gone,
And we may grieve and pine,
For angry mind
Or word unkind,
In auld lang syne.

CHORUS.

For every day
That fleets away,
Tho' passing fair or fine,
Shall reckoned be
As one degree,
Of auld lang syne.

When friends grow cool,
Or play the fool,
And show an altered mind,
Oh then's the prime
Of friendship's time
To prove still kind;
So shall our days
Roll on in ease,
And rough and smooth combine,
Still to endear
Each passing year,
Of auld lang syne. [*Gent. Mag.*

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

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NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

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VOL. III. Philadelphia, March 25, 1820. No. 13.

The mayor of New York has sent a very "temperate and proper" reply to the letter of the mayor of Savannah.

The general committee which made the collection in New York, was called together by the mayor, and the letter, &c. from Savannah laid before it. A sub-committee was appointed, and will make a report in a few days.

The return of the donation has induced the people of Newark to retain the money collected for the sufferers at Savannah, and to order it returned to the donors.

An oratorio in Salem (Mass.) the profits of which were to have been applied to the same purpose, will now be given for the poor of Salem.

Communications.

For the National Recorder.

Amidst the numberless mementos of the shortness of our existence, we are perhaps too ready to take from human affairs the small claim to stability they may possess; and with the motto "tempora mutantur et nos mutamur, &c." continually ringing in our ears, it is no wonder we have received as an axiom, that once every generation, or at farthest once a century, a complete mutation is effected in the habits and manners of mankind.

The ceaseless current of time, it is true, has washed away many a monument of human pride and greatness, and many a stately tree, that once flourished in the fertile soil of humanity has decayed, but still, from their venerable remains, many a congenial scion, sprouting forth, has marked the parent stock in succeeding ages. Among other relics, that go to point out a similarity between ourselves and antiquity, even the games of children we are told are not an uninteresting proof, that men do not so soon and so carelessly depart from the manners of their forefathers.

To think that we are not so liable to the vicissitudes caused by time, as some other members of the creation, is an idea so flattering to our vanity, that it is strange that vanity has never led us to favour it; it must be, because the contrary opinion has always been forced upon us from our earliest days, with an assiduity that ensures success. Even the good woman to whom the charge of the nursery is intrusted, always accompanies her correction for the jejune prank incident to the age of the offender, with the habitual monition of—"How different children are now-a-days from when I was a child. If I had dared then, &c." How often too have we observed an elderly gentleman, while viewing with impatience the handsome set of a Watson coat, remind his son of the coarse unseemly stuffs, in which he was glad to wrap himself in the days of the revolution; and frequently forgetting to ask himself, "What so tedious as a twice told tale?" mechanically proceed to point out every particular variation and innovation in things, from the days of his youth upwards; when, with the exception of the changes necessarily attendant upon the different circumstances of the two eras, he was probably much the same, as the sprightly youth he now reprobates as degenerate.

The vast stores of art and science, which the learning of latter, founded on the experience of former ages, has opened to mankind, mark a strong distinction between the present and the past, and seem to indicate a totality of change, greater, I am inclined to believe, in appearance, than in reality. The discoveries in science will enlarge the mind; the improvements in the arts may add to elegance and comfort; fashion may alter the habiliments of a man; but still his heart, his affections, his passions, are similar in every age, and must in every age, produce, in some degree, a similarity in his tastes and habits, in his modes of thought and action. To illustrate this position, we ought to carry our comparison, while we have any guiding star to direct us, back to the most distant ages, for the change in human affairs ought to be in proportion to the distance of time, but still, in every fragment preserved from

remotest antiquity, we will find some things familiar to us, many to admire, and more to sympathize with.

If the acute and observant author of "Peter's Letters," could be set down in Rome, and find it as it was in the days of Augustus, he would feel himself as much at his ease with the wits there as he did with those of Edinburgh: if he were to meet Horace without his toga, in a green coatee, *accinctus ludo*, and walk with him, or find a Shandrydan to carry them to dine with Mæcenas at his villa, he would perhaps recognise among the company the vivacity of Mr. J——, the mild philosopher Mr. P——, and there he would forget or not miss the la fitte and whiskey punch, while washing down a slice of peacock, or "pinguibus ficis pastum jecur anseris albi" with a poculum of Falernian or true Massie.

No two characters would strike us at first, as more antipathetic, than that of one of our own dandies and his possible progenitor, an antique military tenant of the species that existed many centuries ago in Europe; but if a magician, or the fancy of the first of these gentlemen (extending beyond his dress,) could transport him to the knight's habitation, after some time allowed him to become accustomed to horn cups, wooden platters, and the want of the appendages of modern life, he would soon fall in with the knight's ways, and exchange his penang for a hunting spear, or his Russian belt for a corslet. I have myself heard more than one of our adventure loving blades, sympathetically brightening at the merry recital of the jovial wassail of the Black Knight and Clerk of Copmanhurst, with all his heart "wish he were there," to make a third to that "par nobile," over their huge venison pasty and bottle or bag of Canary, and to drown his own untuneful voice in the merry chorus of "Come trowl the brown bowl to me."

We are told it is the poetry of every age that gives the most faithful representation of its manners; and history, confined to great national events, is forbidden to enter into the privacy and those minutiæ of life, which a song or a satire would present to us with so much better effect. Taking this as a rule, we might almost suppose from their poetry, that the bards from the great Greek to those of queen Anne's time, had all selected (mutatis nominibus) their subjects in the same century; and though the poets of our own age have dared to be independently original, and have left the worn out machinery of gods and goddesses to schoolboys and pedants, they still forcibly impress upon us, that man and man's heart is not such a changeling as to fling away the relics of its fathers as soon as their ashes are lost in the confusion of the grave; and notwithstanding the rudest shocks of time, some of the brightest blessings of human nature still cling to and adorn it, and still it retains some portion of its sweets:

Like the vase in which roses have once been distill'd;
You may break, you may ruin the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still.

L. S.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

March 10.—The following resolutions were laid on the table by Mr. King, of New York.

Resolved, That from and after the —— the regulations and provisions of the act, entitled "An act concerning navigation," passed on the 18th day of April, 1818, be, and hereby are, extended, and made applicable to the colony or island of Bermuda; to the Providence or Bahama islands, and to all other colonies, islands, and places, under the dominion of Great Britain, in the West Indies, which are not now included within the regulations and provisions of the act aforesaid.

Resolved, That from and after the —— no goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be imported into the United States from the province of New Brunswick, the province of Nova Scotia, the island of Newfoundland, or its dependencies; the colony or island of Bermuda; the Providence or Bahama islands, or any of them; or from any other province, colony, island, or place, under the dominion of Great Britain, in the West Indies, except such goods, wares, and merchandise only, as are truly of the growth, manufacture, or produce of the province, colony, island, or place, from which the same shall be directly imported into the United States; and that all goods, wares, and merchandise prohibited to be imported into the United States, as aforesaid, except as aforesaid, which after the said —— shall be imported, or attempted to be imported, into the United States, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be liable to seizure, and forfeited to the United States.

March 14.—The above resolutions were referred to the committee on foreign relations.—The bill from the other House for the support of the navy, was passed.

March 15.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the bankrupt law. [It will be almost impossible for us, in the small space to which we are confined, to give our readers correct information of the progress of the various sections of this important bill. We shall therefore post-

pone our notice of it till it shall be more matured.]

March 20.—The bill making compensation for horses and other property destroyed in the Seminole war, was passed and sent to the other House.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 14.—Mr. Smith, of Maryland, presented a petition of sundry merchants and underwriters in the city of Baltimore, in the state of Maryland, praying to be indemnified for spoliations committed on their property on the high seas by French cruisers, between the years 1793 and 1798, under the authority of illegal orders and decrees issued by the government of France; their claims upon which for redress were relinquished by the government of the United States in the convention of the 30th September, 1800: and the petition was ordered to lie on the table.—Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, from the committee on military affairs, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That so much of any act as unites the military academy with the corps of engineers, and subjects the professors, assistant professors, and teachers, (not being officers of the army of the United States) and the cadets of the said academy to martial law, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And be it further enacted, That the superintendant and professors, or a majority of them, shall constitute a court for the trial of cadets charged with conduct unbecoming a gentleman, insubordination, neglect of duty, or other offence against law or morality, and may sentence any cadet found guilty, according to the nature of the offence, to be censured, suspended, or dismissed from the academy.

And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States shall have authority to appoint visiters of the said academy, to direct examinations and reports to be made, to prescribe the course of instruction which shall be observed, and to make rules for the regulation, management, and control of the said academy.

And be it further enacted, That every cadet hereafter to be admitted, shall be healthy and well formed, and shall, together with his father or guardian, sign a promise in writing that he will, if he shall be appointed an officer in the army of the United States, serve five years, unless sooner discharged; and on failure to perform such promise, the cadet so failing, and his father or guardian, shall be jointly and severally liable to pay to the United States the expense of the education of such cadet.

The bill was twice read and committed.

March 15.—The engrossed bill, making appropriations for the support of the military establishment during the year 1820, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate. The remainder of the day was spent in committee of the whole on the appropriation bill for the payment of the civil list. Considerable discussion took place on some of the items of the bill; particularly on that appropriating the salary of a thousand dollars to the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court. A motion to strike out that clause failed by a large majority.

March 17.—Mr. Robertson submitted the following joint resolution for consideration:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c. That the consent of Congress be and the same is hereby given to a contract or agreement made and concluded by and between the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, at Frankfort, in Kentucky, on the 2d day of February, 1820, to adjust and establish the boundary line between them.

March 18.—The bill from the Senate to suspend, for a further time, the sale or forfeiture of lands for failure in completing the payments thereon, was reported by Mr. Anderson, from the committee on the public lands, without amendment. Mr. Anderson, from the committee on the public lands, to whom had been referred the bill to change the mode of disposing of the public lands (from credit to cash, &c.), reported the same with amendments. [The amendments propose to strike out all that part of the bill which change the sales from credit to cash payments.] After a short discussion, as to the proper disposition of the bill, it was committed to a committee of the whole House.—The engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1820, was read the third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

PENNSYLVANIA.

SENATE.

March 14.—The resolution from the House for the encouragement of manufactures was adopted—14 to 13.

March 16.—An unfavourable report was made on the petition of Stewart H. Whitehill, a woollen manufacturer of Fayette county, asking a loan of $1500 for three years without interest.

March 17.—The Senate in committee of the whole, were engaged in the discussion of the improvement bill, and rose to sit again on the 20th.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 13.—Resolutions were adopted that the committee of ways and means be directed to bring in a bill laying half per cent. duty on sales at auction.—That the same committee be directed to bring in a bill laying a tax on pleasure carriages.—Resolutions to instruct the committee to bring in bills to tax unseated lands, and to subject the venders of imported goods to the payment of a license, were rejected.—A resolution to repeal the act granting a donation of $10,000 to Savannah, on account of the letter of the mayor to the mayor of New York, was lost.—The House in committee of the whole made progress in the loan office.

March 14.—A resolution was adopted directing the attorney general to institute a suit against the Camden Bank.

March 15.—The committee of the whole reported a bill establishing a loan office.

March 18.—The bill establishing a loan office was lost—47 voting for it and 47 against it.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

We are put in possession of Cadiz dates of the 1st, Madrid of the 7th, and Paris of the 18th

February. Judging from the complexion of things as they appear in the Antwerp journals, now before us, a storm is gathering in France, which may disturb the peace of Europe. It appears that the minority are so near getting the ascendency, that the Count Elie de Cazes, the king's favourite minister, has thought prudent to resign his power, and retire. This step indicates the approach of a new order of things in that devoted country.

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, at Paris, on the 14th February, a member, C. de Caussergues accused M. de Cazes, the minister of state, of having been an accomplice in the assassination of the duke of Berri. The circumstance occasioned much ferment in Paris, and it was reported on the 18th, that De Cazes had tendered his resignation to the king, which was accepted.

The Antwerp Journal of the 16th of February contains the following article:

"We have just received positive news of the occupation of Cadiz by the insurgents. A vessel which arrived at Ostend the day before yesterday from that port, has given us entire certainty of it. The vessel is furnished with *connaissemens constitutionels.*"

The duke of Wellington is said to have lost the whole of his immense fortune at the gaming table. One of the winners was the duke of Clarence, the other lord Yarmouth.

The London Statesman asserts that Louis XVIII. will not send any troops to the frontiers of Spain.

It is stated in an Irish paper, that Phillips, the celebrated barrister, is about to enter into holy orders.

The manuscripts of the late duke of Grafton have been very closely and thoroughly examined, in the hope of discovering some clue by which to identify the real Junius, of whose lashing pen the duke was so conspicuous an object. It does not appear that any thing has been found.

Assassination of the Duke de Berri.

Paris, Feb. 14.

The inhabitants of this metropolis have been horror-struck by an atrocious assassination, perpetrated last night, at 10 o'clock, on the person of his royal highness the duke de Berri. The prince attended the dutchess to her carriage in quitting the opera house; she was already seated, when a person passing quickly by his royal highness, encircled him with his left arm, and thrust a poinard, four inches and a half long, in his right breast, up to the hilt. On feeling the wound, he uttered a cry and fell senseless into the arms of his servant. The dutchess herself sprang out of the carriage, and drew the dagger from the duke's breast, whose only exclamation was, "*je me meurs.*" The duke was conveyed into one of the saloons of the opera, and the nearest surgeon sent for. The dutchess never quitted the couch of her husband. The duke of Orleans, who was at the opera, arrived immediately, accompanied by the dutchess and mademoiselle; M. Pasquier came shortly afterwards, bringing with him, in his carriage, M. Dupuytren. The surgeon bled the prince three times, and washed the wound with warm lotions. The internal hæmorrhage making an alarming progress, cupping was applied, which made his royal highness suffer so much, that he exclaimed, "*M. Dupuytren, Epargnez moi—Je sens ma position—Je ne crois pas que cela serve a rien.*"

M. de Cazes was seated in one corner of the chamber, in indescribable grief. The assassin was interrogated, in the presence of M. de Cazes, and declared boldly that he had meditated the murder ever since 1814, and that he had quitted Metz for Calais in the intention of assassinating the king on his *rentree*, but that he arrived too late; that he had at length resolved on the extermination of the duke de Berri, as the youngest of the family, knowing that nature would soon dispense him from the necessity of abridging the days of the king. This monster was employed in the saddlery of the king.

M. Jacquinot de Pampelune examined him; a second dagger was found on his person.

Mademoiselle fainted twice; nor would the dutchess d'Orleans leave the bed-side of the prince till the king ordered her away.

The duke de Berri died at 6 o'clock, in the arms of his majesty.

London, Feb. 18.

We have received this morning the Paris papers of Tuesday. They are, of course, painfully interesting, for they communicate a variety of facts connected with the assassination of his royal highness the duke de Berri. Among the most important of these is the undeniable one, that the atrocious crime was committed from political motives. This alarming truth was distinctly admitted, not only by the members of the two chambers, who met to address his majesty, upon the mournful occasion, but it is recognised by the king himself, in the concluding sentence of his answer to the address of the deputies. "The chamber cannot doubt," said his majesty, "that, feeling as a man, and acting as a king, I shall adopt every necessary measure to preserve the *state from dangers of which I am but too forcibly forewarned by the crime of this day.*"

Insurrection in St. Jago de Cuba.—Captain Doane, of the sloop Roxana, arrived at Norfolk, on Friday last, from Havana, states that an insurrection among the black population had taken place at St. Jago de Cuba, the account of which reached Havana before he sailed. The governor of Havana, fitted out an expedition, consisting of two transport ships, under convoy of a sloop of war, which sailed for St. Jago on the 3d inst. and captain D. fell in with them on the 5th, off Cape Florida. Captain D. did not understand the strength of the force of the expedition, neither did he learn whether the insurrection was very alarming, but thinks it was not, from the tardiness with which the expedition was fitted out. [*Herald.*

Copy of a Letter from the Hon. Charles Pinckney to the Editor of the Charleston City Gazette, dated Congress Hall, March 2d, 1820, 8 o'clock at night.

Dear Sir—I hasten to inform you, that this moment we have carried the question to admit Missouri and all Louisiana to the southward of

36 deg. 30 min. free of the restriction from slavery, which will include Arkansaw and the Floridas, and give the southern interest in a short time an addition of six, and perhaps eight, members in the Senate of the United States. It is considered here by the slaveholding states as a great triumph. The votes were close, 90 to 86, produced by the seceding, and absence, of a few moderate men from the north. To the north of 36 degrees 30 minutes, there is to be, by the present law, restriction, which you will see by the votes I voted against. But it is at present of no moment: it is a vast tract, inhabited only by savages and wild beasts, in which not a foot of the Indian claim to soil is extinguished, and in which, according to the ideas prevalent, no land office will be open for a great length of time.

With respect, your obedient,

CHARLES PINCKNEY.

Kentucky.—The hotel at Lexington was destroyed by fire on the 3d of March, and though the furniture and baggage of the boarders was saved, the loss of the proprietor, Mr. Sanford Keen, was very considerable. Liberal offers of assistance were made to him on the occasion, among which we are pleased to see that the Philadelphians then at Lexington had a meeting, and sent him a thousand dollars.

Cumberland Road.—By the report from the treasury, recently transmitted by the President to the Congress of the United States, it appears that there has been expended on this noble undertaking up to this date, 1,514,281 dollars; and that the completion of the contract now entered into with John Kinkaid & Co. for completely finishing said road, requires a further expenditure of 141,589 dollars. So that the whole cost of the road will have been 1,655,870 dollars.

Number of Episcopal Clergymen in the United States, 1820.

Eastern Diocese. Right Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, D. D. bishop,	New Hampshire,	4
	Massachusetts,	14
	Vermont,	5
	Rhode Island,	6
Right Rev. Thomas C. Brownell, D. D. L. L. D. bishop of Connecticut,		43
Right Rev. John H. Hobart, D. D. bishop, New York,		60
Right Rev. John Croes, D. D. bishop, New Jersey,		14
Right Rev. William White, D. D. bishop,	Pennsylvania,	25
	Delaware,	4
Right Rev. James Kemp, D. D. bishop, Maryland,		48
Right Rev. Richard C. Moore, D. D. bishop,	Virginia,	29
	N. Carolina,	5
Right Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, D. D. bishop, South Carolina,		26
Right Rev. Philander Chace, D. D. bishop, Ohio,		6
——— Georgia,		3
——— Kentucky,		4
——— Louisiana,		1
——— Missouri territory,		1
Total		298

Deaths in Philadelphia from the 11th to the 18th March—63.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. Thomas Wardle, of Leeds, (Eng.) to Miss Susan Lavinia H. daughter of Mr. James Tucker, of this city.

In England, on the 16th of January last, William Wilberforce, esq. eldest son of the honourable and philanthropic William Wilberforce, M. P. to Miss Mary Owen, second daughter of the Rev. John Owen, A. M. rector of Pageisham; a divine, alike distinguished by his learning and piety, but especially by his exertions as corresponding secretary to the British and Foreign Bible Society, from its formation until a late period.

DIED.

On the 16th inst. in the 67th year of his age, Jacob Baker, esq. long a respectable merchant, and for many years an alderman, in the city of Philadelphia.

On the 20th inst. Mr. David Telfair Duncan, printer, aged 28 years.

On the 21st inst. in the fortieth year of his age, George E. Horn.

At the Council Bluffs, on the 8th December last, major Thomas Hanson, formerly of the United States army, son of colonel Hanson, of Washington.

In Alexandria county, District of Columbia, general Thompson Mason, collector of the port of Alexandria.

At Hamburgh, on the 7th November last, his excellency G. L. Von Hoffer, aged 74. He had been for fifty years the Austrian minister to the magistracy of Hamburgh.

Commerce.

The following article on commerce, extracted from a highly celebrated European work, now in course of publication, is from the pen of JOSEPH LOWE, esq. one of the most distinguished writers on the science of political economy. It is not designed by him either to be a history of commerce, or a discussion of its nature and principles, but a brief exposition of the leading doctrines of political economy in regard to trade. The practical illustrations it contains of the pernicious effects of the restrictive statutes of Great Britain in relation to trade, manufacture and the interest of money, are well entitled to deep consideration, at a time when we are called upon by a large class of writers to imitate a policy, which has proved to be, in a great degree, the cause of the present distresses in that country, and should induce us to pause before we attempt to impose duties to protect any particular branch of industry at the expense of every other. Besides, such is the effect of the adoption of any part of the restrictive system in relation to agriculture, manufactures or commerce, that it becomes afterwards exceedingly difficult to return to a more natural state of things. "All that England can *now* do," says this writer, "is to acknowledge her former errors, and gradually to repeal those laws; a measure *which still* will be attended with evil."

I. The basis of the mercantile system, which, though long relinquished by political econo-

mists, still retains an influence both on merchants and statesmen, is, that "wealth consists in the precious metals; that what is gained in trade by one nation must be lost by another; and that our great object in receiving returns should be to get money instead of merchandise." It followed from such notions, that of all possessions, a mining country, such as Mexico and Peru, was the most desirable; hence, in a great measure, our war with Spain, in 1740, which led to our unfortunate expedition to Carthagena, involved us in a contest with France, and caused us, in the course of eight years, an immense waste of blood and treasure.

Though we failed in our favourite object, the influence of the mercantile system continued, and was singularly favoured by the annual statement of custom-house returns. These returns exhibit an apparent excess of exports above imports, and give rise to the notion that the balance is sent over in the shape of money. Supposing the exports of England to the continent of Europe to amount for any given year to 20,000,000*l.*, and the imports to 14,000,000*l.*, the difference (6,000,000*l.*) is, according to this absurd notion, the amount of profit paid to us in money. It is clear, however, that the custom-house returns take no notice of some very important items, such as the export of public money for our foreign garrisons, the transmission of bills of exchange to foreign merchants, or the import of smuggled goods. Besides, if the *quantum* of our circulating medium remain, as it probably does, very nearly on a par, what becomes of the supposed importation of money? Were England in possession of all the annual balances which the advocates for this system, suppose her to have received in money during the last century, our metallic stock would not be below 400,000,000*l.* sterling; that is, ten times its actual amount!

When a merchant exports goods, the sale, of course, takes place abroad, and a remittance is made, either by bill or by the return of other merchandise. It hardly ever enters into the contemplation of the exporter that he would find an advantage in obtaining a return in coin or bullion. Money owes the reputation it has acquired, as an object of national interchange, to its convenience in other points; to its being the commodity with which we regularly go to market, and to its fitness for the smallest purchases by the minuteness of its subdivisions. But this recommendation, however important in private business, should have no weight in the intercourse of nations. Merchants can be at no loss to dispose of a remittance made in the shape of goods; nor is it any object with them to multiply the means of petty purchasers.

The interest of a commercial country is not to increase the amount of its currency, but to quicken its circulation; the same sum performing double and triple duty when passed expeditiously from hand to hand. Now, nothing promotes circulation so much as exemption from arbitrary interferences, were the effect nothing more than the general preservation of credit. In France, the monstrous abuse made of the paper system in the beginning of the revolution, has long prevented the use of any other circulating medium than coin; the result is an annual loss of *three millions sterling* to the public, such being the difference between the cost of paper and the precious metals, even after making allowance for the retention of a portion of the latter sufficient for the purposes of banking.

Some people, however, imagine, that, to increase the amount of the circulating medium, is to increase the capital of a country. These persons should recollect that capital is by no means limited to money, but embraces all that mass of property which is devoted to reproductive consumption. When we wish to lend capital, or to employ it in business, we begin by selling the various articles at our disposal; the amount is then in our hands in the shape of money; but this is very transient; the money disappears as soon as we make payment for the new purchases. The public, not having time to enter into all this reasoning, judge from first impressions, and take for granted that money is capital, because its agency is required to put capital in motion. Governments, however, might have saved themselves much trouble in providing supplies of metallic currency; since the natural course of business will invariably provide them for itself. The plenty or scarcity of the precious metals depends on considerations altogether different from the imagined balance of trade. Specie was so scarce in England in 1809, that government was not a little embarrassed to find 200,000*l.* for the Walcheren expedition; yet in that year our custom-house returns presented an apparent balance of above 7,000,000*l.* in our favour.

We must not, however, be understood as advancing that the state of mercantile transactions has at no time had an influence on the course of exchange; the great import of corn in 1810 certainly lowered it materially; but this was owing to an extraordinary circumstance—the non-convertibility of our paper money. Had our circulating medium been such as to admit of exportation, and to possess currency on the continent, the extra imports would have but slightly affected the rate of exchange.

No country has suffered so much from the errors of the mercantile system as England; partly on account of the influence of traders and manufacturers in our legislature, partly from the temporizing policy of our ministers, who have seldom scrupled to buy the consent of any great body of the community to a new tax by the grant of some injurious preference. Hence a variety of pernicious regulations in favour of the landed, the shipping, and the manufacturing interests; hence, also, a number of unfortunate measures in our foreign policy.

Our ancestors laid it down as a fundamental rule, that there could be no profit on the one hand, without a corresponding loss on the other. They considered trade as a game of mere transfer, and had no idea how a country could derive wealth by an intercourse, however actively or however skilfully kept up, between its own inhabitants. Charles II. entered on the war of 1672 with high hopes, imagining that, by destroying the commerce of Holland, we should not only increase our own, but in a manner absorb that of the world. Political reasons led us afterwards into close alliance with Holland, and prevented the ebullitions of our jealousy in that direction; but the alarming power of Louis XIV. and the prospect of his acquiring the crown of

Spain, led us to a closer connexion with Portugal, and particularly to the well known Methven treaty, concluded in 1703, the object of which was to favour the consumption of port wine, in return for a similar preference to our manufactures. The result has been, that we have not scrupled for more than a century, to punish our palates and injure our health for the sake of an imaginary political advantage; we say imaginary, because France would evidently have agreed to take our manufactures in return for her produce; and if the increase of her trade had, on one hand, the effect of augmenting, to a certain extent, her national power, it would, on the other, have increased her dependence on us, and have rendered a war with us extremely impolitic and unpopular.

Our attachment to Portugal arose, in a great measure, from her not being a manufacturing country, and likely, in the opinion of the calculators of the day, to be so much the more advantageous to us in the capacity of a customer. The notion has prevailed in our councils to a very recent period; the administration of 1808 and 1809, not scrupling to give encouragement to the export of merchandise, on a large scale, to the unproductive occupants of Brazil and Spanish America. Now, the fact is, that the means of extending our trade, and consequently our profits, with a foreign country, are to be estimated by a quite opposite rule; they depend on the productive power of that country, on its means of affording equivalents for our commodities—in other words, on its capability of paying for that which it suits us to sell to it. Now, what country was ever wealthy without industry? The mines of Mexico and Peru, the richest the world ever saw, fall, in point of annual produce, far short of the annual value of the cotton, the tobacco, the flour, and other less tempting products of the United States. In like manner, the cochineal, the cocoa, the barilla, and even the indigo of Spanish America, form a small amount when put in competition with the exchangeable commodities possessed by the industrious nations in our own neighbourhood, such as France, the Netherlands, or the North of Germany.

If from our own favourite policy we turn our attention to that of continental states, we find Holland steering a course of impartiality, and guarded from an imitation of our trespasses, not indeed by superior knowledge, but by the characteristic moderation of her government. The northern kingdoms deserve comparatively little attention, their rulers having in general given their thoughts much more to war than to discussions of internal policy. The same thing was long true of a country where the commercial interest has at no time been very considerable; the personal will of the sovereign, and the influence of the *noblesse*, having afforded the grand *raisons determinantes* for public measures. Still the history of France is not without traces of the effects of mercantile prejudices: among other regulations of the kind, there formerly existed several for the purpose of favouring linen manufactures instead of cotton, because flax was a home product, while the purchase of cotton carried money out of the country.

At last, it was found out by some Frenchmen of greater sagacity than the rest, that cotton might be safely admitted to entry, the money required to buy it proceeding necessarily from the employment of French industry in some shape or other. But the extent of popular prejudice was most singularly exemplified at the time when it was proposed to permit the unrestrained use of *toiles peintes*, or printed calicoes: every town that had a chamber of commerce remonstrated against it. A deputation sent from Rouen affirmed, that "the proposed measure would throw its inhabitants into despair, and make a desert of the surrounding country." Lyons, the centre of the silk manufacture, declared that "the news had spread terror into all its workshops." Tours "foresaw a commotion likely to cause a convulsion in the body politic;" Amiens asserted that "the proposed act would become the tomb of the manufacturing industry of France;" and Paris declared that "her merchants came forward that they might bathe the throne with their tears." The government, however, stood firm, the duty on printed calico was withdrawn, and the inspector general of manufactures ventured some time afterwards to challenge the authors of these eloquent effusions to compare their predictions with the result. "Will any of you," he said, "deny that the manufacture of printed calico has been the cause of giving a vast extension to the industry of the country, by employing a number of hands in spinning, weaving, bleaching, and printing? Look only to the branch of dyeing, and say whether this change has not done more for it in a few years, than other manufactures would have accomplished in a century." Say, *Traite d'Economie Politique*, book i. chap. xvii.

In some countries government goes much farther, and still acts in a commercial or manufacturing capacity, notwithstanding all the admonitions of political economists, or the more homefelt lessons of experience. The Austrian government conducts the gold and silver mines of Hungary, and to so little account, that the profit realized from these splendid establishments does not exceed a few thousands a-year. (See Dr. Clark's Travels, vol. iv.) So lately as last summer (June, 1817), the French government, desirous of laying in a stock of corn for Paris, obtained a loan of money, with which they made purchases in the various markets both in and out of the kingdom. The result was most distressing; the price of corn rose from 80*s.* to 120*s.* per quarter. The people in the provincial towns became apprehensive of a scarcity, and though in general submissive to a fault, attempted at Rouen and other places, to impede the course of the market, and to prescribe a limit to the price of corn. The alarm, once given, extended throughout all Europe, and gave occasion to a sudden rise, as may be seen by a reference to the corn prices at the time in London, Amsterdam, and Hamburgh. Nothing, therefore, is more impolitic than the interference of the public treasury with markets, however good the motive; a truth which has been so thoroughly felt in England as to prevent any thing of the kind during the last twenty-five years; government having confined itself, in seasons of scarcity (as 1795, 1800, 1810), to granting an extra bounty on the import of corn.

We are next to advert to the mercantile system, in its most limited sense, in the shape which it now bears, after all the modifications of the experience of a century and a half. The predilection for the import of "hard dollars," has disappeared among a portion of the public, particularly since making the discovery that bank paper can be made to answer the purposes of gold and silver. But even these persons are far from admitting the doctrines of political economists in all their extent; they still cling to the notion that we should discourage the import of foreign produce whenever a corresponding commodity can be raised at home; that we should impede or even prohibit all foreign manufactures; and that we should not scruple to encourage certain fabrics of our own by bounties. Such is still the creed of the great majority of our merchants and manufacturers; such was, till within these few years, the creed of our ministers and presidents of the board of trade. It proceeds on the plausible idea that we cannot provide too much employment, and that our people would be in danger of falling short of work were we to purchase finished articles at the hand of foreigners. But there is not in the natural course of things any such deficiency of labour as to make it necessary or even expedient for us to turn things out of their regular order, for the sake of giving employment to our population. Providence has evidently ordained that industry should be at no loss for objects; the interruptions to its peaceful course arise from our own wayward policy, from our restraints, prohibitions, and, above all, from our sudden changes from war to peace, and from peace to war. These are the true causes of such scenes of embarrassment and bankruptcy as we witnessed in 1793 at the close of profound peace, and as we now unhappily witness at the end of a long continued war.

Equally erroneous is the notion, that it is more for our interest to send abroad manufactures than raw produce or money. If you grant a bounty on an export, you do nothing more or less than bribe a foreigner to make a purchase from you; you withdraw from its natural destination a portion of your capital and labour; for the sake of extending one branch of business, you weaken your means of competition in others. The money so long paid in the shape of bounties on one of our most popular exports, we mean British linen under 1*s.* 6*d.* a yard, is a public loss not only to the extent in question, but to twice or three times that extent in indirect injury; it has withheld the industry of our countrymen in other lines which they might have prosecuted without a premium, and in which they would have had no occasion to dread the rivalship of their neighbours.

Mr. Hume has justly remarked, that in a question of personal right, the perceptions of a half educated man may be sufficiently sound, but that the case is very different in regard to matters of general policy, where the real is often different from the apparent result. Now, this state of half knowledge has been the origin of almost all our mercantile miscalculations: we have listened to first impressions, and have not scrupled to give them a practical operation by acts of parliament, without ever considering that the remote consequences would be injurious to ourselves.

To what fatality is it then owing, that in this mighty commercial country, the public should still be so far behind hand in the knowledge of the principles of trade? Unfortunately these doctrines, though closely connected with the national prosperity, have never formed an object of attention at the English universities, and but indirectly and imperfectly in those to the northward of the Tweed. Add to this, that most of the works hitherto published on political economy, are written in an abstract, unattractive style, fatiguing the attention of the reader by a long series of reasoning, and seldom relieving him by diversity of subject, or by the introduction of practical illustrations. The public is still in want of a work which should convey the liberal doctrines of the philosopher in the plain language of business, and support the course of reasoning by an appeal to facts familiar to the mind of the merchant. Our limits do not by any means admit of our supplying this deficiency, or of bringing forward the arguments necessary to erect a structure of conclusive reasoning; they have enabled us only to state some of the more important results, to which we shall now make a few additions.

We may safely discharge from our minds all that has been said and all that has been written in regard to the greater relative advantage attendant in trading in this or that particular commodity: we may feel satisfied that profits are much more on an equality than is commonly supposed; that no one would long be a dealer in that which did not afford him advantage, or remain a stranger to that which was throwing an extra gain into the pockets of his neighbour. The same rule is applicable in a national sense, the traffic in one commodity being either directly or indirectly as productive of profit as in another. Even foreign articles of luxury should not be discouraged, since the money required to pay for them must be previously raised by the employment of British industry in some useful manner. This affords a new proof of the fallacy of first impressions, and leads to the grand practical conclusion of allowing people to "buy commodities wherever they can be got cheapest, without seeking to favour home produce above colonial or colonial above foreign."

Merchants should possess unrestricted freedom not only in regard to the articles they deal in, but in respect to the time of keeping them back or bringing them to market; and this not only from the general title which every one has to the management of his own property, but from a conviction that whatever benefits the individual will be productive of corresponding benefit to the public. This is a point of the last importance, as reconciling the lower orders to a variety of unpopular employments of capital, such as buying up goods to be warehoused, and not brought to market till prices are advanced. Take, for instance, the capitalist who buys 1000 hhds. of sugar on its arrival from the West Indies in August, for the purpose of selling it in the succeeding March or April; such a transaction is of use to all parties; affording, in the first instance, a customer for the planter

or planter's correspondent; a depository for the public during the season that the article ought in great part to be stored up; and finally a seller, at a time when, without such deposits and such forthcoming of supply, the price might have become exorbitant, and might have continued so until the arrival of the next year's crop. How applicable are these arguments to the most obnoxious of all traders, the engrosser of corn!'

The more we study the natural progress of commerce, the more we shall be satisfied of the expediency of leaving all its various agents to their uncontrolled management. Business then divides itself, particularly in a large city, into a variety of separate branches, each of which may be carried on to a surprising extent by separate establishments. The commission charged by such persons is small, their despatch extraordinary; capital does not remain locked up in their hands, and goods find their way to the market whenever prices are encouraging, that is, whenever the consumers are in want of them; they are withheld only when the market is glutted, and when to force sales would be productive of eventual injury to the buyers themselves. The doctrine of the happy medium is no where more applicable than in commerce: if you reduce prices for one season under what is necessary to indemnify the producer, you discourage production for the next, and you expose yourself to the hazard of dearth.

Monopoly is now generally admitted to be highly impolitic; no new grants of the kind have been issued among us for many years, and every renewal of the charter of our principal existing association has been marked by a diminution of its restrictive character. The public are now aware that a privileged company cannot make its purchases abroad on better terms than individuals, and that the operation of the privilege is to enhance the sale prices, or, in other words, to put money into the hands of a few at the expense of the nation. They are further aware that the concerns of a large corporation cannot be managed with the minute economy and vigilance of the private merchant, and that its grand advantage lies in the intelligence and dexterity acquired by the transaction of business to a large extent by one establishment; an advantage of great importance, but which has nothing to do with the possession of exclusive privileges.

It is now about thirty years since the conclusion of our well known commercial treaty with France; a treaty which many on both sides of the channel were inclined to think particularly advantageous to us, and which certainly afforded a grand object of declamation to Bonaparte. The fact, however, is, that such treaties are good only in as far as they give general confidence to the merchants of both countries; whenever they go farther, and interfere by specific provisions, they are infallibly pernicious, and not the least so to the apparently favoured nation. It is a symptom of some promise in the present day that, though backed by all Europe, our ministers did not, in the treaties of either 1814 or 1815, go the length of imposing any restraints on the trade of France, but left things to their free course, subject only to such restrictions as might be deemed indispensable by either government for the protection of particular branches of manufacture.

The final conclusions to be drawn from the principles of commerce are of the most comprehensive and beneficent nature. They teach us that every nation finds its account in the prosperity of its neighbours; that it would experience a corresponding suffering from their decline; that to aim at engrossing more trade than *naturally falls to our share*, is sooner or later injurious to ourselves; and that war, even when successful, is attended with the most serious losses. War turns to waste a large portion of our productive means; it leaves us oppressed with a ruinous burden in peace; it impedes the future extensions of our exports, for the injury done to our neighbours recoils on ourselves; in short, it is so replete with evil to the public and individuals, as to be justifiable only in an extreme case, such as the defence of national independence or the overthrow of a tyrannical usurper.

In point of knowledge of the doctrines of political economy, Germany, or, to speak more properly, the Protestants of Germany, in particular Saxony, may be said to take the lead of other countries on the continent. The Dutch, however exemplary in their practical legislation, have little turn for speculative reasoning; the French have not patience to follow through its various links, a chain of philosophical deductions; but their admiration of whatever is humane or liberal, makes them wonderfully delighted with the brilliant conclusions of the science. They have the advantage of possessing in the work of Mr. Say, already referred to, the best arranged general treatise that has hitherto appeared on the subject; and they are by no means ill prepared for a very extensive application of political improvements; such as the abolition of privateering, the repeal of all heavy duties on foreign goods, on the substitution of inland taxes for those custom-house imposts which impede the free communication of nations. The rest of Europe is so much in the dark, in regard to the great truths of political science, as to see merely through the medium of local governments: this is the case even in Italy, although that country can boast of individuals of some note among the writers on the principles of commerce, and the reflecting turn of the people is favourable to such investigations.

Unfortunately, the condition of most countries, but particularly of Britain, is adverse to the speedy application of these simple and beneficent principles. Particular branches of trade are loaded with taxes which cannot be recalled; capital is invested in manufactures raised by means of bounties, which, however impolitic, ought not to be suddenly withdrawn; while, to throw open our ports to the unrestrained import of foreign merchandise, would lead to a general derangement of industry, unfitted as we at present are, to withstand the cheap labour of the continent. It was admitted by all parties in parliament in a late memorable debate (13th March, 1817), that, "unbounded freedom in trade was our true policy;" but it was urged, that to resort to such a course would overthrow too many private interests, and raise too general a clamour, to be practicable for many years. All that can be done in this embarrassing

situation is to acknowledge the true system, to approximate to it gradually but surely, to renounce the errors of our ancestors, and in point of taxation, to impose duties merely for the purpose of revenue, never with the view of encouraging any particular branch at the expense of another.

FROM THE EDINBURGH REVIEW.

In old and advanced countries, the great obstacle to the further increase of wealth and population, is, the reduced effective power of agricultural industry, brought on by the necessity of resorting to inferior soils for additional supplies of raw produce; while, on the contrary, in new or thinly inhabited countries, the main obstacle to prosperity arises from the low effective powers of manufacturing industry, occasioned by the absence of those divisions of employment, and the want of that extensive machinery, which, in densely peopled regions, reciprocally promote the introduction of each other.

But these obstacles to the accumulation of wealth would in a great measure be removed, by establishing a free intercourse between countries in these opposite situations. If, for example, an expenditure of a given amount of capital and labour would suffice to produce such a quantity of cottons, hardware, &c. at Glasgow or Birmingham, as would exchange for 400 or 500 quarters of Polish or American corn; while, because of the necessity under which we are placed of cultivating soils of a far inferior degree of fertility, the same expenditure, if applied directly to the raising of corn in this country, would not yield more than 200 or 250 quarters, it is obvious, that by exchanging our manufactured goods for foreign corn, we should double the profits of stock, and enable the country indefinitely to advance in the career of improvement. This supposition is not very remote from the truth, and it shows that we are yet a long way removed from the degree of wealth, to which it is in our power to attain before arriving at the stationary state. But if we persist in excluding the raw products of other countries, and consequently force our capitalists to employ their stock in a comparatively disadvantageous production, it requires very little sagacity to foresee that we must continue to languish and decline. Capital will unquestionably be transferred to more favoured situations, and we shall have to contend not only against the difficulties arising from small profits, but also against those occasioned by a diminution of the fund for setting labour in motion, and by whose extent, the extent of the productive industry of the country must always be regulated.

[The effect produced in new countries by the restrictions on commerce, is perfectly analogous. If the agriculturist be induced by the false policy of the government, to employ his capital in manufactures under all the disadvantages with which he must contend, the productive power of such countries must be diminished and their prosperity retarded.]

Miscellany.

REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA.

Morillo's attempt to seduce the British Legion.

The reply of the British officers and soldiers of the republic of Venezuela, to the proclamation addressed to them by the Spanish general Morillo, bribing them to desert to the royalists.

Sir—Your address to the British portion of the Venezuelan army claims from them an answer, lest their silence should lull you into a self complacency inconsistent with the abhorrence and indignation that address is calculated to excite.

The men who now reply to your degrading overtures, are those who, in your native Spain (as here), were the champions of liberty, and rescued your violated soil from foreign despotism. The genius of their country was then your shield, and themselves the instruments of its magnanimity; whilst, in thus offering up their blood and the lives of thousands for ungrateful Spain and the sovereignty of Ferdinand, they have but revived the reign of tyranny, and added scope to the ravages of fanaticism and malice.

The same reverence of virtuous liberty which thus in the old world restored your country's freedom, now animates them in the new; where alike inaccessible to bribes or threats, they will still sustain the cause of afflicted humanity, and preserve a sacred faith to that confiding and injured people, whose principles they admire.

When you venture to offer such men the wages of desertion, and tamper with an integrity, which not to respect is not to possess, is it on services like these you would undermine their principles? Principles, which, from having as you confess often witnessed, devoted to your country, you should have known too thoroughly to have suspected, and have profited by too feelingly to have insulted.

The British officers and soldiers in Ve-

nezuela, in withdrawing from their homes to fight the battles of American independence, carry with them their honour, their national credit, and the good wishes of their countrymen: nor shall the brave and generous republicans, who are sharing with them the remnant of their once beautiful possessions, find them wanting in good faith, because persecution has left them nothing more to give.

You have thought fit in your elegant reprobation of those "Ragamuffins and Wiseacres," as you are pleased to call them, to consider the British troops, their chiefs and officers, as the dupes of empty promises and expectations. Thus terming them the tools of others, that you may the more easily render them your own. But they disdain the imputation as unjust to the government they serve, and beneath the dignity of your own. Could they even doubt the solidity of the one or the integrity of its acts, it would be on stronger grounds than such futile expedients of the other.

The hero of this struggling republic is as respected for his integrity as he is admired for his patriotism and talents; his country loves him, and his British allies freely consecrate to him their lives and services in acceleration of that glorious epoch, which is to repay his sacrifices and his virtues by the liberty of his country. Less fortunate, indeed, in a generous enemy, and in foreign relations than that illustrious man to whom you have compared him with more justice than you intended; Bolivar is as deserving of his country's gratitude and the admiration of the world as Washington himself—and like him, he will be venerated whilst he lives, and his memory be immortalized in the history of his emancipated and grateful country.

Washington, by the aid of France and Spain, established in eight years the liberty of the North. That very Spain which aided the independence of England's colonies, now perverts the term; still degrading with the stale title of rebellion, those glorious principles which have justified themselves through the sanguinary ordeal of a nine years war, and which, time and consistency have ripened into a nobler name —a name virtually if not politically recognized by all the world—that of an independent people. But Spain unjust as she is impotent, would degrade those whom she can no longer rule, and exterminate what she cannot possess; manifesting a spirit of intolerance, and a sanguinary thirst of blood, that has appalled the civilized world; that has given energy to the resistance of her victims, and added strength to their ranks in the persons of commiserating allies.

With proper sentiments of consideration for Old Spain, the officers and men of the British forces, claim the moral benefit of her example in the instances of North America; nor could the wishes of Spain have been more ardent for the emancipation of the North, or her confidence in their realization more complete, than are those of the British troops in the speedy deliverance of the South.

In the mean time, the Englishmen in Venezuela, just to those principles in which they have been trained, will never pollute their characters by deeds of atrocity and murder. They will respect the laws of war, and the pleadings of humanity; and ever deprecate those savage principles that have hitherto prevailed throughout this melancholy contest. [*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE MORNING CHRONICLE.

It is a singular state of things, that considering what unprecedented exertions have been made, for the preservation of the European monarchies, the monarchs of England, of France, and of Russia, should on their demise behold all the hopes of succession extinguished in their line. George the Fourth holds in his hand a mortuary sceptre, which on his death is destined to wander amongst the collateral branches of his family for an occupant. Alexander holds only a life estate in his imperial honours, for on his death, his brother Constantine succeeds to all his glories. Louis, who now presides over the destinies of France, and who brings to the throne at such troublous times as these, the frail remains of a broken constitution, grey hairs, and a heart sinking under the sorrows occasioned by the misfortunes of his family, sways a sceptre that seems to gleam upon the tomb. The death of the duke of Berri has broken another link in the feeble chain of the Bourbon dynasty. George the Fourth with a constitution almost as bad, succeeds to the cares of state, and beholds the Hanover succession put in ultimate jeopardy by the death of his brother, the duke of Kent. The charms and fascinations of royalty, are bequeathed to men, whom nature has rendered incapable of such enjoyment. The common opinion entertained, that George the Third was a king remarkable for the weakness of his intellect, we believe to be vulgar calumny. When president Adams represented the United

States at the British court, and was about departing for his native country, on taking leave of the king, he was accosted thus by the monarch—"Sir, I was the last to acknowledge the independence of the United States, and I will be the last to disturb it," or words to that effect. On hearing of the capture of Cornwallis, the king was waited on by his ministers, who tendered their resignations. These his majesty declined, observing at the same time, "that he would sooner resign his crown, than accept of their resignations at that moment. The colonies said he are gone, but I will not (he continued), abandon my ministers at such a crisis: wait until the popular storm subsides, rely upon the protection of your king, and do not resign your posts until it can be done with honour." The bishop of Landaff, who was certainly no friend to the court or the ministry, in his posthumous volume, speaks in terms of respect of the royal intellect. Dr. Johnson likewise, and Dr. Beattie, names that Americans have long been accustomed to revere, afford the same evidence. All accounts concur in representing the private character of this king as irreproachable; that amidst all the blandishments of power, and all the fascinations of royalty, he was more fond of the life of a farmer, than that of a monarch.

From the Liverpool Advertiser.

GEORGE III.

The awful event which now fills the public mind to the exclusion of all other subjects of national interest, has raised in every heart a mixed sensation of gladness and regret, which, though many of us have felt it, cannot easily be defined. It is that which is experienced in the loss of a beloved and revered friend, who has long been suffering under a tedious and torturing illness. We rejoice at his deliverance, although to part with him is to rend asunder our longest and most endeared association. To most of us now living, the death of a king, and the succession of another, is a mere historical fact, contemplated without any thing of the vivid interest of actual experience. We had been so long accustomed to the sound of "our sovereign lord George the Third" in every public act, that it seemed like an essential formula of the constitution. A change so great and so awful, has the impression of a new era in the annals of our country and of ourselves.

Even as it respects himself, there is something in the fate of our departed monarch to awaken a sentiment of deep regret. The greater part of his actual reign of half a century, it cannot be denied, included a long series of national misfortunes. A large portion of this period was occupied by two long and disastrous wars; one of which ended in a dismemberment of the empire, and the other endangered its very existence, and accumulated a debt which still overpowers us with its pressure. When, at last, a happier prospect began to dawn upon us, our revered monarch was shut out from its brightness. He who had borne all vicissitudes of the storm, was in no capacity to enjoy the sunshine. The visual ray of his body and mind was closed at once on the sun of our rising fortunes. This, it must be confessed, was a severe ordination. His fate has, however, this consolation—that if he has been deaf to the tale of our victories, he has also escaped all participation of the calamities by which they were purchased.

It is rather to the virtues of the man than the attributes of the monarch, that our late sovereign is indebted, for the universal sentiment of regret and affection by which his memory is consecrated. His personal history, as a king, is as yet but imperfectly known. In what degree he was individually concerned in the leading events of his reign, we are very little informed. Many of the historians and biographers of late years have not scrupled to assert, that George III. had been *his own minister* to a much greater extent than had been generally apprehended. The limited constitution of our monarchy, and the irresponsible character of the king, have hitherto prevented this matter from being solicitously investigated or much understood. It belongs to future times to set this point in a clearer light. All that can now be said is, that from his first predilections, the instruments employed in his education, and the early events of his reign, he probably acquired those prejudices against the Whigs, which have had so extensive and perhaps injurious an influence on the conduct of public affairs.

But if our knowledge in these matters is thus limited, the private character of the late king is perfectly developed, for he led a life of the most fearless openness. As a father, a husband, a master, and a Christian, his virtues were apparent to all, and loudly proclaimed to the ends of the earth. No secret enemy, no factious calumniator, no furious demagogue, no Paine, Carlisle, or Cobbett, ever found any vulnerable

place through which to assail the pure character of the monarch. Amidst the wars of faction and scandal, holding his head amidst the storm and shower of poisoned arrows, his immaculate reputation as a man has escaped unhurt. To those who consider the temptations by which royalty is surrounded, this praise will appear no mean claim to the immortality of history. But it has been asserted, that the same individual may be a good man and a bad king. Such examples may perhaps be found, but they are very rare, and for the most part can only have place in a nation little removed from the condition of slaves, or bigots, or barbarians. In a country where free institutions prevail, and public opinion is nearly omnipotent, the weakness of the monarch can do no permanent mischief, unless the people are blind to their own interests.

With respect to his claims on the score of intellect, we always believed that the late king was generally underrated. The conversations of Dr. Johnson and Dr. Beattie, which are almost the only authentic documents on which to ground any rational conjecture on this most interesting point, certainly display considerable power of thought, and much greater familiarity, even with literary subjects, than we should have suspected. Both these eminent men, who knew the king's deficient education, were visibly surprised at the superiority of his conversation; and even allowing for their natural predilections towards royalty, the testimony of men so competent is of no slight value. We conceive that the powerful humour and vulgar sarcasms of Peter Pindar did much to create an impression throughout the country of the king's mental imbecility, which no serious efforts could ever after entirely remove. Writings of this kind have an influence, on the opinions of the vulgar, which nothing can effectually counteract.

ELEPHANT HUNT.

Extract of a Letter from India, dated Khasgunge, 4th May, 1819.

For some days before our arrival at A—, we had intelligence of an immense wild male elephant, being in a large grass swamp, within five miles of us. He had inhabited the swamp for years, and was the terror of the surrounding villagers, many of whom he had killed. He had only one tusk, and there was not a village for many miles round, that did not know the Buwah ek durt ke Hathee, or the large one-toothed elephant; and one of our party, colonel S. had, the year before, been charged, and his elephant put to the right-about by this famous fellow. We determined to go in pursuit of him, and accordingly on the 3d day after our arrival, started in the morning, mustering, between private and government elephants, 32; but only 7 of them with sportsmen on their backs. As we knew that in the event of the wild one charging, he would probably turn against the male elephants, the drivers of two or three of the largest were armed with spears. On our way to the swamp, we shot a great quantity of different sorts of game, that got up before the line of elephants; and had hardly entered the swamp, when, in consequence of one of the party's firing at a partridge, we saw the great object of our expedition—the wild elephant got up out of some long grass, about 250 yards before us, where he stood staring at us and flapping his huge ears. We immediately made a line of the elephants with the sportsmen in the centre, and went straight up to him, until within 130 yards; when, fearing he was going to turn from us, all the party gave him a volley, some of us firing 2, 3, and 4 barrels. He then turned round and made for the middle of the swamp. The chase now commenced, and after following him upwards of one mile with our elephants up to their bellies in mud, we succeeded in turning him to the edge of the swamp, where he allowed us to get within 80 yards of him, and gave him another volley in his full front, on which he made a grand charge at us, but fortunately only grazed one of the pad elephants. He then again made for the middle of the swamp, throwing up blood and water from his trunk, and making a terrible noise, which clearly showed that he had been severely wounded. We followed him, and were obliged to swim our elephants through a piece of deep stagnant water, occasionally giving shot; when making a stop in some very high grass, he allowed us again to come within 60 yards, and got another volley, on which he made a second charge more furious than the first, but was prevented making it good by some shot fired when very close to us, which stunned and fortunately turned him. He then made for the edge of the swamp, again swimming a piece of water, through which we followed with considerable difficulty, in consequence of our pads and howdahs having become much heavier from the soaking they had got twice before; we

were up to the middle in the howdahs, and one of the elephants fairly turned over and threw the rider and his guns into the water. He was then taken off by one of the pad elephants, but his three guns went to the bottom. This accident took up some time, during which the wild elephant had made his way to the edge of the swamp, and stood perfectly still, looking at us, and trumpetting with his trunk. As soon as we got all to rights, we again advanced with the elephants in the form of a crescent, in the full expectation of a desperate charge—nor were we mistaken. The animal now allowed us to come within 40 yards of him, when we took a very deliberate aim at his head, and on receiving this fire he made a most furious charge, in the act of which, and when within ten yards of some of us, he received his mortal wound, and fell as dead as a stone. Mr. B. a civilian, had the credit of giving him his death wound, which on examination proved to be a small ball from a Joe Manton gun over the left eye; for this was the only one of 31 that he had received in the head, which was found to have entered the brain. When down he measured in height 12 feet 4 inches, in length, from the root of the tail to the top of the head, 16 feet; and 10 feet round the neck. He had upwards of 80 balls in his head and body. His only remaining tusk, when taken out, weighed 36 lbs.; and when compared with tame ones, was considered small for the size of the animal. After he fell, a number of the villagers came about us, and were rejoiced at the death of their formidable enemy, and assured us, that during the last 4 or 5 years he had killed nearly 50 men. Indeed the knowledge of the mischief he had occasioned, was the only thing that could reconcile us to the death of so noble an animal. We were just three hours, from the time we first saw him, until he fell; and what added much to the gratification of the day, we had not a single accident to a man or elephant, excepting captain P's upset; and he was so fortunate as to recover his guns the following morning, by means of divers. Col. S. an old and very keen India sportsman, declared he had never seen or heard any thing equal to the day's sport.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer of the Macedonian frigate to his friend in New York.

"I had nearly forgotten to mention to you, that much of the coasting trade of Guayaquil is carried on by the natives of this country, in a manner that our more enlightened seamen would tremble to venture on—I mean that the produce of this part of the country is carried to others on the seaboard on catamarans or rafts, or as they are here called *Balsas.* They are constructed of logs, by lashing from sixteen to twenty, of from 25 to 30 feet in length, and then laying cross logs on this first floor.—These, strongly lashed together, make the foundation or floor on which they stow their cargo. A small house or hovel, or something of this kind, is constructed of bamboos, under which these daring navigators sleep and cook their victuals. Their sails are carried on a mast formed by lashing the two upper ends of two large logs together, and raising it by guys and braces. The two lower ends are stepped on the outsides, opposite to one another. On this mast they carry sail to great advantage on a wind, and make most astonishing trips. They carry lumber to several places on the coast, and though they generally trade to ports to windward, it is something very astonishing, that scarce an instance has ever been heard of their being lost.

"These people are a dauntless, enterprising set. I have been informed by credible authority, that they kill alligators by plunging into the stream, and swimming to a large one with a knife in their mouth. The animal, seeing a person in the water, makes directly for him. The diver watches his opportunity when the alligator is about to snap at him, and then sticks his knife in him—a mortal, and you will allow, a very daring wound. This I was assured is frequently the sport of the natives."

INDIAN MISSION.

For the purpose of ascertaining the condition of the various Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, we understand, that the Rev. Dr. Morse, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, will, under authority of the national administration, in the course of the ensuing spring, undertake a journey through the western parts of the state of N. York, visiting the remnants of tribes in his way, and will pass up the lakes to Detroit, and Mackinaw, to Lake Superior; from thence returning, will cross Lake Michigan to Green Bay, and over to the Mississippi, and across that river into the state of Missouri; and return by the way of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, to New York.

In October he will commence a second journey, east of the Allegheny, to Georgia, and into Florida; then through Alabama and the Creek nation, to the states of Mississippi and Louisiana, to Natchitoches, and the Arkansaw Territory, and return by the way of Natchez, through Tennessee and Kentucky, to New York.

His instructions from the government require of him to direct his attention, among other things, to the actual condition of the Indian tribes that he shall visit, as it respects their moral, religious and political character—to ascertain their numbers—the extent and description of the country which they severally occupy, their modes of life, customs, laws, and political institutions—the character and disposition of their most influential men—the number, situation, and character of their schools and teachers, their plans of instruction and education, and the success that has attended the attempts already made to educate their youth—the feelings of their chiefs with regard to the introduction of education and civilization among their people—the state of trade with them, &c.

Such extensive tours, by so intelligent a man, will doubtless be the means of collecting for the use of the government, a very extensive mass of highly interesting and important information, respecting the Indians; and we hope will open the way for the introduction among them of civilization, and literary, moral, and religious instruction, to a much greater extent than has hitherto been effected. The idea of extirpating these ancient proprietors of our country, humbled, reduced, and comparatively harmless, as they are, by a species of contamination more fatal to them than pestilence or the sword, must be shocking to every benevolent mind. To tame their wildness, to soften their ferocity, and to humanize their savageness, would afford to such minds the most sincere gratification. Every good man will approbate the attempt that is now making by the government for these purposes, and will wish them the most abundant success.

[*N. Y. D. Adv.*

AGRICULTURAL.

The Philadelphia Society for the Promotion of Agriculture, having obtained such information of the flax machine lately invented, and now used in public institutions in London, as leaves them no room to question its utility and importance to this country, have made arrangements for procuring such drawings or descriptions of the machine as may be necessary for its construction here. They do, therefore, respectfully recommend the culture of flax to the attention of farmers generally, as they believe that the objections hitherto made against the utility of the crop will be entirely removed by the use of the machine alluded to; and which, it is expected, may be brought into use in time for the succeeding crop.

By this machine, which is small and portable, the flax may be taken from the field, and passed through all the processes necessary to make it into a garment in the space of three days.

The expense and delay of rotting and bleaching will be entirely removed as unnecessary, and the breaking, scutching and hackling, which has hitherto been a laborious process of many months, requiring skill, will be reduced to the space of three days, with but little labour, and still less skill.

The quality of the flax may be greatly improved for fine fabrics, whenever the demands for such flax will justify the diminution of seed; for it is now generally admitted, that the flax which is suffered to grow until the seed be fully ripe, acquires a harshness which it would not have when pulled in a greener state; and the farmer would be left free to consult his own interest as to the state in which it may be pulled, always bearing in mind, that it is the effort of the plant in producing its seed which chiefly exhausts the soil.

The effect of a general attention to the cultivation of this plant, might so far improve its culture, as well as its manufacture, as to make us not only independent of a foreign supply, but add a valuable article to our present exports. And the extreme low prices of our agricultural products cannot fail to stimulate the exertions of the farmer to bring into general cultivation a plant which, by the aid of the flax machines, promises ample compensation for the labour bestowed on its culture.

By order of the society.

JACOB M. BROWNE,
ISAAC C. JONES,
REUBEN HAINES,
STEPHEN DUNCAN,
JOSEPH R. PAXSON,
} *Curators.*

[The whole of the pamphlet, containing "Hints on an improved Method of cultivating and preparing Hemp and Flax, as now established in England," was published in the American Daily Advertiser of the sixth of January last.]

We copy the following *Ship News* from the Cincinnati Inquisitor. Steam boats have altered the situation of the western country in a very great degree, and the extract may be acceptable to our readers, as a record of one of the peculiarities of that part of the United States.

STEAM BOAT REGISTER.

The steam boat Columbus, of Kentucky, arrived here on Thursday evening last, from Pittsburgh, with 25 passengers.

The steam boat Vesta left Louisville on Friday last, and arrived here on Sunday evening, in 39 running hours, with part of the cargo of the Perseverance.

The steam boat General Pike left Louisville on Saturday last at 3 o'clock P. M. and arrived here yesterday at 7 A. M. in 40 running hours, with freight and 43 passengers. Spoke the Providence bound down. The General Pike left this for Maysville last evening.

The steam boat Columbus left Louisville on Friday morning last for New Orleans.

The steam boats Manhattan and Ohio are to depart from Louisville for New Orleans on Sunday next.

The steam boat General Greene is to leave here this afternoon for New Orleans.

The Columbus, on her passage from New Orleans to Shippingport, ran against a snag which perforated her bow, and the boat and cargo were evidently saved by her having a *snag room*, which filled with water. For the improvement of the snag room, formed by a water proof partition across the hold, and near the bow of the boat, the public are indebted to the ingenious Mr. Ruggles Whiting.—*Louisville Adv.*

The steam boat Bazaleel Wells, started on Thursday afternoon last for Pittsburgh. This is the first steam boat built in Steubenville, and is named, very appropriately, after the founder of the town. She is well calculated for the trade between Pittsburgh and Louisville, her draught of water being very trifling when compared with her tonnage. She has excellent accommodations for passengers.—*Steub. Herald.*

Frankfort, Feb. 24.

On Sunday, the 19th inst., the steam boat George Madison, of 200 tons, commanded by William T. Pemberton, arrived at this place from Louisville. The river being full, the citizens had an opportunity of witnessing for the first time, the operations of a steam boat before our town. She returned on the same day, as far as Leestown, for the purpose of receiving her loading, and left that place on Monday, the 21st, for New Orleans. We understand she was loaded by colonel J. Johnson with supplies for government.

We are glad to see by the following advertisement in a Cincinnati paper, that Dr. Drake is delivering a course of lectures in that place.

WESTERN MUSEUM.

Dr. Drake's lecture this evening will be "On the Primary and Transition Formations, with the imbedded and superincumbent rocks."

The following curious calculation is taken from the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The House of Representatives went into a committee on the Missouri bill, January 24th, 1820; spent two days on amendments, proposed by Mr. Storrs, &c. January 27th, Mr. Taylor offered his amendment to restrict slavery, which was debated Jan. 27, 28, 31, and Feb. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 23, 24 and 25.

Total days in committee, 25.

Total days on Mr. Taylor's amendment, 23.

Speeches on Mr. Taylor's amendment, 41.

For the Restriction.	Hours.	Min.	Against the Restriction.	Hours.	Min.
Mr. Taylor,	1	53	Mr. Holmes,	3	1
Clagget,	1	26	A. Smyth,	4	31
Dowse,		14	Reid,		47
Cook,	2	28	Randolph,	3	9
Hemphill,	2	4	Harden,	1	39
Sergeant,	5	4	M'Lane,	2	25
Gross, N. Y.	1	37	Clay,	3	48
Cushman,	1	44	Barbour,	3	7
Wood,		45	Anderson,	1	31
Hendricks,	1	12	Pindall,	3	26
Darlington,		39	Pinckney,		50
Whitman,	1	57	Rankin,	1	00
Denison,		37	Cuthbert,		52
Rich,		31	Johnson,	1	41
Plumer,	2	4	Simkins,	1	10
Edwards, Ct,	1	27	Tyler,	1	00
Fuller,	2	11	Lowndes,	3	10
Adams,		11	Jones,		41
			Baldwin,	1	31
			Erwin,	1	9
			Scott,	1	16
			Meigs,		21
			Tucker,	1	20
	27	54		43	25

Total on both sides, 71 hours and 19 minutes.

CURIOUS OCCURRENCE.

London, January 22.

The atmosphere at Teignmouth, on Tuesday, was literally crowded with a flight of larks, which appeared to come from the opposite coast; many were drowned in the passage, and great numbers dropped on the shore in an exhausted state. Some of the inhabitants amused themselves by shooting at those whose superior strength had enabled them to keep on the wing, and twenty or thirty were frequently brought down at a shot: several hundred were caught in the evening, their weakness disabling them from flying. So great was the number shot and captured, that they were carried about for sale in large baskets, at the price of one shilling for seven dozen; and the bakers' ovens were next day literally crammed with lark pies.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, April 1, 1820. No. 14.

From the report of the secretary of state (see p. 212.) it appears that two attempts at negotiation with St. Domingo have failed, because the officers of the government of the United States think it inexpedient to make a formal recognition of the kingdom of Hayti. No nation in the world has a better title to such recognition. They have driven off all their opponents, and have long enjoyed the fruits of their success in peace. But in every question connected with slavery, even in the remotest degree, our governors act as if that were the great interest to which all others must bend.

In publishing the piece signed "A Friend to the National Industry," we are not actuated by the opinion of our correspondent —that fairness requires us to print on both sides of the question. The doctrine that he advocates is in accordance with the popular feeling, and has been abundantly supported in the greater part of the periodical works in the United States. So much success, indeed, has followed the efforts of the advocates of this artificial scheme of society, that the editor of the Analectic Magazine considers that the palm must be assigned to them until their opponents can show an equal body of statistical facts. There can, therefore, be no complaint that the press is not free, and no rightful demand upon us to publish any thing in justification of the restrictive system. We will remark *en passant*, that this decision of the abovementioned editor, will reduce the question to this: Who can afford the most paper? For to collect a vast mass of figures and calculations would be easy to any one. It is more difficult to show that they have any relation to the subject in hand.

The "school" of our correspondent has attracted the popular favour by the appearance of advocating the *national* industry, in opposition to the industry of foreigners, and by an imposing array of facts, which are explained by assertions suited to their own opinions. A great reliance is placed upon calculations, which few people have any means of verifying, and which would be of little importance, if incontestably true. England is a rich and powerful nation, and Spain is poor and degraded.— These situations are said to have been produced by the assumed free trade of Spain, and the restrictive system of England. Might we not suppose with some plausibility, that the security of property under the English government, and the impulse afforded by her comparatively free government, have had a great share in producing her superiority?

The example of England is constantly held out to us, at a time when her best statesmen are looking forward to the long course of gradual improvement that is to bring them to a more natural system of legislation—to the plain straight forward road which our correspondent wishes to abandon.

Let England be compared with the United States, and we think it will appear, when every allowance has been made for transfers, that the capital of the latter has increased in much the greater proportion.

ANOTHER NEWSPAPER.

It would be supposed *a priori* that the great importance attached to newspapers by the American public, would call into action no inconsiderable portion of the best talents of the country, not only in occasional essays, but as the regular conductors of the establishments. Such a supposition would not, however, be supported by the fact; and indeed we have always been at a loss to account for the want of ability that is generally displayed in the editorial department of our gazettes. Perhaps it is the great degree of confinement to which it subjects the editor: perhaps it may be that the abuse which active partisans have so plentifully cast upon each other; and the great want of decorum that has

been so conspicuous, have rendered the station less respectable than it would otherwise have been rendered from its importance to society. As our population thickens, the profits to be derived from a newspaper conducted with an eminent degree of ability, will be very considerable, and we may be certain that the call thus produced will be promptly answered.

It is with much pleasure, that we have read the preliminary address of a paper to be published in this city, under the title of "*The National Gazette and Literary Register.*—Principles *and* Men." It will be published by Mr. William Fry, on the first of next month, and will issue twice a week till sufficient encouragement be given, to induce the undertakers to make of it a daily paper, which will, we doubt not, be speedily received. Till the change, the price will be at the rate of five dollars per annum; distant subscribers in advance.

The principal share in the conduct of the paper, will, we understand, be allotted to Robert Walsh, jun. esquire, a name to which our commendation could draw no additional attention.

The preliminary address is far too long for our little sheet, but we make a few extracts for the information of our readers.

"We have already suggested that the potency of the daily press of this country, has been diminished by its gross and various perversion. The reflecting, true friends of the republic, have reason to be discontented with the system upon which it has been generally conducted at all periods. In some respects, no doubt, our gazettes are, in a degree, reformed. With only a few exceptions, they are not marked by the same headlong party-devotedness; the same coarseness of tone, and virulence of defamation. Nor is this amendment to be ascribed altogether to the abatement of party-heats, and the actual indistinctness, or confusion, of the old party divisions. They have undergone a gradual refinement, as liberal education, with its natural train of better ideas and habits, has become more common; and in proportion, also, as men who could feel, besides professing, a deep solicitude for the national welfare and honour, have entered into the class of editors and correspondents. Still, much cause of complaint remains, especially for the citizens of this commonwealth."

"Mere domestic politics and occurrences, municipal concerns and personal interests, absorb too large a share of the attention of editors, and of the space in their papers left unoccupied by advertisements. The circumstances which we have alleged in the first and second paragraphs of this address, make it highly desirable, and entitle the public to require and expect, that general principles in morals, government, and political economy; science and its discoveries; literature and its productions; the political and social affairs of the foreign world, particularly as they may have relation and reciprocal influence with our own—should be more fully and carefully reported and discussed. Along with this improvement, a more frequent recurrence and a greater deference, on those heads, to *authority* in its several forms and sources, might be demanded."

"There is yet another omission in the management of our gazettes, which may not be unworthy of observation. The editors and writers banded in parties contending vehemently for objects of personal advantage, have, with respect to the general and abstract doctrines published in their papers, practised, on the one hand an unlimited complaisance with their associates, and on the other, with their antagonists, an heedless indifference when their immediate interests and mood did not appear to be touched. A striking example of this has been recently afforded, in the supineness with which the general doctrines and reasonings concerning domestic slavery, published in some of the principal southern gazettes, on the occasion of the Missouri question, and reprinted by some of the editors of the middle states, were received by most of their brethren throughout the union. Nothing can be more clear, however, than that the whole order should be constantly on the alert to censure and explode whatever might, even by remote consequence, weaken the foundations or the love of liberty; and that 'those who circulate operative poisons, and give to their intrinsic force, the further operation of their authority and adoption, are to be rebuked, watched, and, if possible, repressed.'"

"The best laws can never be of avail, unless they be strenuously and honestly executed; and they can never be so executed, unless the spirit of them possess those, to whom the execution of them is committed. This point, then, is properly open to earnest investigation; and if the laws against the slave trade, for instance—the legislative measures to prevent the extension of slavery, be among the best in themselves and the dearest to the hearts of a large portion of the union, we may inquire, not only whether they have been zealously and entirely carried into effect, but whether the executive authorities are so composed as to allow us to hope that, while they are filled from the same quarter, such will ever be the case. In short, should there be, besides the restriction of slavery, other points of national policy, not indeed so momentous in reference to morality and safety, yet eminently favoured and prized by the majority of the American states, and demonstrably eligible for the whole, of which it were vain to expect the success, as long as the same influence predominated, that has, without interruption, determined the administration of the federal government since nineteen years—should there be such points so circumstanced, we would trust that we might, without being accused of acting from sinister motives, or personal antipathies, endeavour to draw the American people into the substitution of another influence more disinterested and national; unincumbered with party debts and recollections; fed from a purer fountain of liberty, and a more abundant refectory of knowledge."

Communications.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

No. 1.

Messrs. Editors,

In the conflict of opinions respecting political economy, that prevails at pre ent in the United States, your valuable work appears to have taken part with the disciples of Adam Smith; as three-fourths of what you publish on the subject, is in support of their doctrines. I trust you have too much honour and candour, to refuse your columns to those of the opposite school. *Audi alteram partem*—"hear the other side," is a rule that ought to be held as sacred by the editor of a paper, as by a judge on the bench.

Presuming on your admission of the soundness of this principle, I cannot doubt but you will afford me an opportunity of endeavouring to counteract doctrines which I regard as dangerous to the prosperity of this country. I shall confine myself within much narrower limits than you have assigned to the extracts from the Encyclopedia, and some other lucubrations on this important topic. For the present, I shall submit to your readers the maxims and opinions of practical philosophers and eminent statesmen, to be weighed in the balance against the abstruse dogmas of mere theorists.

—

I. "Foreign luxuries and needless manufactures, imported and used in a nation, increase the people of the nation that furnishes them, and *diminish the people of the nation that uses them.*"*

II. "Laws, therefore, that prevent such importations, and, on the contrary, promote the exportation of manufactures to be consumed in foreign countries, may be called, with respect to the people that make them, *generative laws; as, by increasing subsistence, they encourage marriage.*"†

III. "Such laws, likewise, strengthen a nation doubly, by *increasing its own people, and diminishing its neighbours.*"‡

IV. "That the real interests of agriculture, precious and important, as, without the help of exaggeration, they truly are, *will be advanced rather than injured by the due encouragement of manufactures,* may, it is believed, be satisfactorily demonstrated. And it is also believed, that the expediency of such encouragement, in a general view, may be shown to be recommended by the most cogent and persuasive motives of national policy."§

V. "Industry in all shapes, in all instances, and by all means, should be encouraged and protected; indolence by every possible means rooted out."‖

VI. "Manufactures, exported, draw subsistence from foreign countries for numbers, who are *thereby enabled to marry and raise families.* If the nation be deprived of any branch of trade, and no new employment be found for the people occupied in that branch, *it will soon be deprived of so many people.*"¶

VII. "The exertions of the husbandman will be steady or fluctuating, vigorous or feeble, in proportion to the steadiness or fluctuation, adequateness or inadequateness, of the markets on which he must depend, for the vent of the surplus which may be produced by his labour: and such surplus, in the ordinary course of things, will be greater or less in the same proportion."**

VIII. "For the purpose of this vent, *a domestic market is greatly to be preferred to a foreign one; because it is, in the nature of things, far more to be relied on.*"††

As I wish to allow your readers ample time to reflect on and digest the mental food I collect for them, I shall for the present take my leave.

A Friend to National Industry.

Philadelphia, March 29, 1820.

For the National Recorder.

REVIEW.

A Digested Index to the Term Reports, containing all the Points of Law argued and determined in the King's Bench and Common Pleas, from 1785 to 1818. With Notes, &c. By John Bayley Moore. Continued to the present time, by John E. Hall.—Philadelphia, 9 vols. 8vo. 1819.

It has been the object of the compilers of this work to arrange and methodise the decisions contained in a number of volumes, in such a manner as not only to form a complete index, but by carefully collecting together all the cases upon every particular point, and placing them in a regular mode of succession under their respective heads, to furnish a view of the gradual progress of the law, and a ready

* Franklin's Works, vol. iii. p. 188.
† Idem, p. 189. ‡ Idem.

§ Hamilton's Report on Manufactures.
‖ Franklin's Works, vol. iii. p. 159.
¶ Idem, p. 187. ** Hamilton's Report.
†† Idem.

means of reference to the cases themselves.

The work contains an analytical abridgment of all the law contained in the following works: *Durnford and East; East, Maule and Selwyn, Selwyn and Barnewall, Barnewall and Alderson, H. Blackstone, Bosanquet and Puller, New Reports, Taunton, Marshall and Moore;* being nearly fifty volumes, the price of which is almost three hundred dollars.

The following observations are extracted from the *Monthly Review*.

"'The merit of a compilation of this nature will depend not only on the fidelity with which the cases or authorities are collected and referred to, but on the order or mode of arrangement adopted in the disposal of them; and chiefly with the latter view the present compilation has been edited.' To the truth of the observation with which the author thus modestly introduces his work to public notice, we fully assent; and we are happy, at the same time, in having it in our power to assure our readers that, while he had before him so proper a view of the object which he ought to endeavour to fulfil by the compilation of an analytical index like the present, he has actually accomplished his task in a manner which does great credit to his own judgment and laborious application, and justly entitles him to the thanks of the profession for whose use the work is intended. In the execution of his design, he has very judiciously adopted a mode of arranging the different titles of his digest, and their several subdivisions, less technical but more suited to modern practice, than that of his predecessor, Mr. Tomlins. The very useful *placita* of Mr. East, and the other more modern reporters, are, with few exceptions, copied *verbatim* from their valuable pages; and, where a case determines or more strikingly illustrates two or more different points, it is subdivided and arranged accordingly. The index is well designed and accurately executed; so that, on the whole, we are not aware of any plan by which a reference to the various important decisions, contained in so large a body of legal authorities as the Term Reports, can well be made more easy than it is rendered by means of this very useful compilation."

Mr. Hall has greatly added to the value of the work by the addition of more recent cases. We shall only add, that the work is uncommonly well printed, on good paper, and is sold at a reasonable price.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

March 21, 22, 23, and 24.—The principal business before the Senate was the bankrupt bill, which is still undecided.

March 27.—The Senate was occupied today almost exclusively in the consideration of the bankrupt bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 22.—Mr. Baldwin, from the committee on manufactures, reported a bill to regulate the duties on imports and for other purposes.

March 23.—Mr. Randolph proposed several resolutions expressive of the respect of Congress for the memory of commodore Decatur, but withdrew them on their meeting with some opposition. The opposition was made by Mr. Taylor, of New York, who said that, in opposing this motion, he felt it due to himself to state that, in respect for the memory and public services of the deceased, he yielded to no member of this house—not even to the honourable gentleman from Virginia. But it is with the most painful regret (says Mr. T.), I am constrained to say, that he died in the violation of the laws of God and his country. I therefore cannot consent, however deeply his loss is deplored by this House, in common with the nation, to vote the distinguished and unusual honours proposed by these resolutions.

March 25.—The committee on manufactures was instructed to inquire into the expediency of furnishing the trading houses established by the United States, for carrying on trade with the Indian tribes, with articles of American manufacture.

March 27.—The speaker presented the memorial, remonstrance and protest of the Senate and House of Representatives of the state of Georgia, detailing several violations of the territorial rights of that state in treaties concluded between the United States and the Creek and Cherokee Indians, as also violations of the articles of agreement and cession of 1802, and remonstrating and protesting against an article in the treaty concluded in 1817, between the Cherokee nation and the United States, which invests *a fee simple* right to lands in certain Indians of that nation, and soliciting that commissioners may be appointed to treat with the Creek and Cherokee nations of Indians for further cessions of territory for the use of Georgia, which memorial, remonstrance and protest, was ordered to lie on the table.

The speaker laid before the House the following report, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs:

The secretary of state, to whom, by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th of February last, the petitions of Samuel G. Perkins and others, merchants of Massachusetts, and of William Patterson and others, merchants of Baltimore, were referred, has the honour of submitting to the House the following report:

In the month of January, 1817, in consequence of a memorial to the President of the United

States from sundry persons, interested in the claims set forth in these petitions, Septimus Tyler was appointed an agent, to proceed to the island of St. Domingo, for the purpose of claiming the indemnity which appears to be justly due to the petitioners, for property so unjustly taken from them. He accordingly proceeded thither, but was denied access to the government of Christophe, upon the alleged ground of informality in the style of his powers. Mr. Tyler did not live to return to the United States.

In the spring of the year 1818, a second attempt was made to send an agent to make the demand, and authority was given him to present himself in a manner, which there was reason to expect would have discarded every question of form. The result, however, was a refusal, again, to receive him. A formal recognition of the kingdom of Hayti not being deemed expedient, no further measures have been found practicable on the part of the Executive, in the case; those suggested by the memorialists being within the exclusive authority of the legislature.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Department of State,
Washington, March 20, 1820.

The committee of claims who were on the 28th ult. instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the compensation of losses occasioned by the impressment and application of private property to the military service of the United States in the late Seminole war, made a report, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, that it is inexpedient to pass any general law on the subject, and that the committee be discharged from its further consideration.

The report was concurred in.

The following message was received from the President:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I transmit to Congress an extract of a letter from the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at St. Petersburgh, of the 1st of November last, on the subject of our relations with Spain, indicating the sentiments of the emperor of Russia respecting the non-ratification, by his Catholic Majesty, of the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Spain, and the strong interest which his Imperial Majesty takes in promoting the ratification of that treaty. Of this friendly disposition, the most satisfactory assurance has been since given directly to this government, by the minister of Russia residing here.

I transmit also to Congress an extract of a letter from the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at Madrid, of a later date than those heretofore communicated, by which it appears, that, at the instance of the charge des affaires of the emperor of Russia, a new pledge had been given by the Spanish government, that the minister who had been lately appointed to the United States should set out on his mission, without delay, with full power to settle all differences in a manner satisfactory to the parties.

I have further to state, that the governments of France and Great Britain continue to manifest the sentiments heretofore communicated respecting the non-ratification of the treaty by Spain, and to interpose their good offices to promote its ratification.

It is proper to add, that the governments of France and Russia have expressed an earnest desire that the United States would take no step, for the present, on the principle of reprisal, which might possibly tend to disturb the peace between the United States and Spain. There is good cause to presume, from the delicate manner in which this sentiment has been conveyed, that it is founded in a belief, as well as a desire, that our just objects may be accomplished without the hazard of such an extremity.

On full consideration of all these circumstances, I have thought it my duty to submit to Congress, whether it will not be desirable to postpone a decision, on the questions now depending with Spain, until the next session. The distress of that nation at this juncture affords a motive for this forbearance, which cannot fail to be duly appreciated. Under such circumstances, the attention of the Spanish government may be diverted from its foreign concerns, and the arrival of a minister here be longer delayed. I am the more induced to suggest this course of proceeding, from a knowledge that, while we shall thereby make a just return to the powers whose good offices have been acknowledged, and increase, by a new and signal proof of moderation, our claims on Spain, our attitude in regard to her will not be less favourable at the next session than it is at present.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 27, 1820.

A duel was fought on the 22d March, at Bladensburg, between commodore Decatur and commodore Barron, in which the former was mortally, and the latter dangerously wounded. Commodore Decatur died the same evening, and was buried on the 24th. His funeral was attended by all the officers of government, and many of the members of Congress, with probably the most numerous concourse of citizens ever known in Washington. The House of Representatives adjourned on the occasion, though a resolution offered by Mr. Randolph, that they should officially testify their regret, was not agreed to, because, in the words of Mr Taylor of New York, "He fell, violating the laws of God and his country."

The mail has been again robbed, on the 24th, between here and Baltimore, and a most atrocious murder committed on the driver, who was found tied to a tree with two bullets in his body. Two of the villains have been already caught, and vigilant search is making after the rest. We fear this unfortunate catastrophe must be attributed to the undiscriminating policy of the law which denounces the punishment of death equally for the robbery and the murder. Surely when a man once subjects himself to the gallows, the temptation is very strong to save himself by destroying the witness of his crime.

On the morning of the 28th an insurrection took place among the convicts at the State Prison in this city, but was quelled by the timely interference of the citizens and volunteer com-

panies. One man was killed, and two or three badly wounded.

A. Finley has in the press, a second edition of Miss Hannah More's "Reflections on Prayer, and on the Errors which may prevent its Efficacy," with a vignette title page.

Deaths in Philadelphia, from the 18th to the 25th—42.

MARRIED.

On the 28th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Parker, Mr. Stephen W. Negus, to Miss Eliza Rea, daughter of Mr. John Rea.

Commerce.

(*Concluded from page* 202.)

II. Having thus briefly stated the general doctrines of *Free Trade*, we shall proceed to the practical topics which we proposed to discuss; beginning with the consideration of the average profit of capital employed in trade.

1. It is common to estimate the emolument of a wholesale business in Britain, in a small established concern, at 10 *per cent.* on the capital; moderate calculators will qualify this by calling it between 8 and 10 *per cent.*; but they who are at great pains to take every thing into the account, and to enumerate a variety of petty deductions which escape the sanguine reckoner, will find that in a large concern 7 *per cent.* is in general the extent of the *clear* earnings; leaving only 2 *per cent.* above that which has been the current rate of interest during the last twenty-five years. Mercantile profits are subject to a variety of unforeseen deductions, originating partly in an accumulation of petty expenses, but more, at least in business of long credit, from deficient payments. The latter are technically called bad debts, and almost always exceed the anticipated amount, in consequence both of the sanguine temper of our countrymen, and of the actual capital of the buyers being much inferior to its appearance. Secrecy, both as to property and annual profit, is considered a first rate point among mercantile men; to the latter there can be no objection, but the concealment of the amount of capital, and the almost invariable consequence, its exaggeration, is productive of very pernicious effects. It is founded partly on the general vanity, and more, perhaps, on an expectation of direct advantage from the command of credit. But were the practice of transacting with ready money to become general, a merchant would have no greater motive to be thought in affluence than an individual in any other line. Be this as it may, the fact is, that the clear profits of trade, whether home or foreign, whether mercantile or manufacturing, whether retail or wholesale, are greatly below what the world imagines. Many hold a contrary language with regard to trade in general, but few do so in respect to their own particular business. "Ours," they say, "is of limited emolument, but other lines are very different, inasmuch as they admit of speculation and of higher charges." Whoever takes the trouble to question men in almost any business or profession, may reckon on receiving a succession of such answers—answers not suggested by a wish to deceive or to conceal the profits of the individual, but originating in the general disposition to take the *omne ignotum pro magnifico*. We dwell on this point from a desire to correct, as far as our influence goes, the prevalence of existing errors, and prepare our countrymen for the adoption of that patient and pains-taking course which was the basis of the prosperity of our ancestors, and which alone can extricate us from our present embarrassment. Some years ago, such language would not have been listened to; our minds were kept in ferment by the fluctuations of war; property, whether in land, houses, or merchandise, had obtained an unexampled value; the majority of the possessors considered themselves the masters of assured fortunes, and never doubted that the general enhancement was an evidence of augmented national wealth.

Now that we have gained every political object, and that we know to our cost how far we are from enjoying internal prosperity, we are more disposed to give attention to the monitor who recalls the almost antiquated maxims of industry and economy, and who tells us, that, though we surpass our neighbours in activity and combination, we have much to learn from them, both in point of caution in enterprise, and of moderation in expenditure.

The returns for the property tax have of late afforded considerable means of ascertaining the circumstances of persons engaged in trade. If it be objected that many persons have not made a fair return, we may rejoin that, on the other hand, a number chose to conceal their disappointments from the world, and to pay the tax on an income they had not realized. The total number of *families* deriving an income from trade, manufacture, and professions, in England, Wales and Scotland, is about 160,000.

120,000 of these returned their incomes under 150*l.* a year.

40,000 were above 150*l.* a year; and of these 38,000 declared their income to exceed 1000*l.* a year.

Now, let any of our readers compare this statement with their previous ideas of the mercantile wealth of Great Britian, and they will bring to mind, if we are not much mistaken, an impression that the number of rich merchants throughout the empire greatly exceeded 38,000. The total sum paid as property-tax under the head of the "profits of trade, manufactures, and professions," for 1814, was somewhat under 3½ millions, a sum certainly not to be paralleled in any other country, but falling considerably below the anticipation of Mr. Pitt, when he first introduced the income tax so long ago as 1798.

We have naturally a strong disposition to contemplate the past or the distant through a magnifying medium, and to believe whatever the confident assertions of others, or the love of wonder in ourselves, suggests with regard to reported wealth. Hence the allegations so confidently brought forward in regard to the riches of ancient cities; hence the notion generally entertained with respect to the rapidity of fortune making in our foreign settlements. India has long been proverbial in this respect, and it requires much more than the usual stock of information to discover, that if we make allowance for deaths and disappointments from various causes, the proportion of those who suc-

ceed in that country is not *greater than at home;* and that a fortune, when it does happen to be made, is the result of the length of time, of a habit of saving favoured by exception from the expense of a family, of rare political contingencies, or finally, of unusual opportunities consequent on the mortality of competitors. In point of trade few countries are more limited than India. In the West Indies, the field of industry is wider, particularly for planters, but the ratio of emolument has certainly not been greater, taking the whole of the last twenty years together, than in Great Britain. In support of these assertions, we appeal not to the young beginner, entering with sanguine hopes on his career, nor even to him who is advanced half way in the eager pursuit, but to all who have passed *a length of years in these countries*, and who possess a sufficient share of reflection to turn their experience to account, by making a deliberate survey between the mother country and her settlements. Particular instances may be given of the acquisition of mercantile fortunes even in the last ten or twelve years, partly in India, and partly in Canada; but these have been rare, and the result of peculiar circumstances. Equal judgment and exertions have certainly been possessed by many merchants in the West India, American, and continental branches; yet, we believe, that the whole list of these houses may be fairly challenged for an example of the rapid acquisition of fortune since the peace of Amiens.

Another point in which a similar delusion prevails, relates to the effects of war, particularly that of 1793; a war in which we still believe ourselves, and are believed by foreigners to have engrossed and absorbed the commerce of the world. A reference, however, to official documents will show that the exports and imports of the most boasted years of the war in question, were below the peace year 1802, and even below those of our late years of suffering. The flag of our enemies was indeed expelled from the ocean, but the greater proportion of trade passed into the hands of neutrals; and when, in 1808, we took it out of their possession, we were taught by dear bought experience that war, under any circumstances, is adverse to commerce.

These observations must be understood not as intended to depreciate the value of commerce, or to damp the hopes of eventual success. They show, indeed, that the *ratio* of profit is generally small, but they afford the consolatory assurance that mercantile concerns may be carried to a great extent, and that the amount of gain may, in process of time, be rendered very considerable. This leads us to advert to a matter of great interest to us as we now stand, relatively to the rival countries of the continent. It is a maxim, that commercial establishments, whether in the mercantile or manufacturing line, should be confined to a few objects, and conducted on a large scale. It is by this only that the task of individuals can be simplified; that employment can be subdivided; that work can be put quickly through hands, or that we can provide on the spot a supply of the various and indispensable requisites of business. A large establishment affords the means of employment to every kind of capacity; in fact, the duty is so facilitated as to become, in many cases, a mere routine; while the more intelligent and attentive workmen act as superintendents, the mass of the unambitious and unthinking are occupied with the detail. It is owing to this process of subdivision, and to the relative magnitude of the London workshops, that many articles can be supplied in our metropolis as cheaply as in the provincial towns, where labour *is* 40 *per cent.* lower: the same rule accounts for the charge on the transaction of business by merchants, accountants, attornies, notaries, and agents, being less heavy than might be apprehended from the enormous expense of living in London. Similar results take place in regard to manufacture in favour of such towns as Birmingham, Sheffield, Manchester, Leeds; and it is to this, more than to any other cause, that we owe our ability to compete with the cheaper labour of the continent.

The analysis of the profit of trade leads us to say a few words on a topic which has hitherto been very generally misunderstood; we mean the profits of speculation. That term is confined, by politico-economical writers, to the purchase of an article at a given time, with profit. Among men of business, however, this expression has a much more extended signification, and is applied, generally, to incurring extensive hazards of any kind in the hope of extensive emolument; in short, to whatever is foreign to the proper business of the individual, or beyond the control of common rules. It is to such undertakings that vulgar credulity ascribes extraordinary profits; and even well informed men are apt to give way to the assertions so confidently made, of vast occasional gains in this line of business. Dr. Smith himself, after remarking (Wealth of Nations, book i. chap. 10.) that to make a fortune in a regular line commonly requires a long life of industry and frugality, adds, no doubt on the faith of repeated assurances from mercantile friends, that there are many examples of fortunes realized by speculators in the course of a few years. Now, the men who embark in speculation are, in general, very loose accountants; their estimate of profits applies to the *gross*, never to the *nett* return; besides, they are almost always adventurers, and adventurers have seldom been noted for the observance of truth. Their favourite season of activity is a time like that of 1808, when the sudden stoppage of ordinary intercourse caused a rapid fluctuation in the prices of commodities, and when the regular merchants withdraw from the scene. Now, what sober estimate can be formed of loss or gain in such a chaos? Add to this that these men trade almost always on credit, and in need of all the support which flattering representations, and rumours of sudden profit, can give them. All these reasons seem to justify a deliberate inquirer in doing what is very seldom done in such occasions; we mean, in withholding his belief from the confident allegations of speculators, so long as they are not supported by collateral evidence.

Our opinion is, that, instead of the large profits commonly ascribed to this course of trade, it will be found that the individuals concerned in it experience little else than disappointments, and maintain a perpetual struggle to keep up a fair appearance to the world. This opinion is founded partly on a knowlege of the actual ca-

reer and circumstances of speculators, but more on the well known fact, that almost every line of business is in the hands of established merchants, who, of course, are too vigilant to overlook the opportunity of emolument, and who have much better means of information than temporary interlopers. Still, should there remain doubts as to the accuracy of our opinion, the question may be brought to a point by a reference to the account books of any given number of celebrated speculators. Their affairs end almost always in bankruptcy; their papers continue open to access for years in the hands of their solicitors or assignees; and we are much mistaken if an inspection of them would show, in one case out of ten, that the parties had at any period succeeded in making their boasted profits.

We have been induced to dwell the more on the boasts of speculators, because they are productive of the greatest mischief in unsettling persons in business, particularly young men, and in making them look on their proper line with comparative contempt. It would be endless to attempt an enumeration of the various ways in which the rage for speculation has brought misfortune on our merchants and manufacturers. The opening of a new country, such as Buenos Ayres, Brazil, or Caraccas, has led to the export not only of a prodigious overstock of merchandise fitted for the country, but of many articles totally unsuited to the climate and habits of the people.*

Again, when the late war was drawing to a close, goods, both colonial and manufactured, were poured into the continent of Europe, as if the market were inexhaustible, and as if the calamities of war had produced no decrease of disposable capital. At home, also, vast sums have been lavished in buildings, in mines, manufactories, and other establishments which never had a fair prospect of success, and owed their origin to the sanguine imagination of one projector, and the credulity of another.

The result of all this is, that hitherto our trading concerns have been very frequently mismanaged; that a great deal of property has been wasted by the inexperienced and sanguine; and that those who really expect to succeed in business must lay their account with submitting not only to a deal of labour, but of self-denial, in resisting the temptation of flattering projects, out of their own line. What a beneficial result would be produced were young merchants to adopt it as a rule not to listen to the ardent suggestions of persons of their own time of life, but to recur, on every question of consequence, to the advice of their seniors; of men who have had to make their own way in the world, and who, without perhaps possessing the advantage of education, or the talent of moulding their reasoning into the form of general principles, will still be found safe counsellors in the practical part of the business. If the result of their admonitions be to abridge some of the pleasing illusions of the mercantile beginner, is it not better that the true nature of his prospects should be made known to him in the early part of life? A deduction from anticipated enjoyment is a trifling sacrifice in comparison with the distress produced by failure in latter years, when the individual is less able to contend with difficulty, and has probably to provide for a family. Let any one extensively acquainted with mercantile men, call to recollection the situation of the majority of his personal friends during the last twenty years, and say, whether any degree of self-denial would not be preferable to that succession of disappointments, anxieties, and losses, which have baffled the exertions and broken the spirits of so many meritorious persons.

The country in which trade has shone forth in all its splendour, where it has been cultivated without the support of arms or prohibitory regulations, where, in short, it has developed its beneficent tendency in all its extent, is Holland. If we look to the early enterprises of the Dutch, we find them enabled by the power of their productive industry to assert their independence at home, and to assail their enemies in the remotest part of their empire. The Portugese in the east, and the Spaniards in the west, were each found unequal to the task of resisting these republicans: a proud stand was made by them unto despair even when assailed by our forces in conjunction with those of France. Afterwards, when happily restored to our alliance, and when they concurred and co-operated with us in the great struggle against Louis XIV. it is surprising how large a proportion both of troops and subsidies was furnished by this apparently inconsiderable state. "No country," says sir William Temple, "can be found where so vast a trade has been managed, yet the inhabitants have no native commodities towards building vessels, and hardly any that are considerable for traffic with their neighbours. Holland is grown rich by force of industry, by improvement and manufacture of foreign growth." Proceeding to specify more particularly the causes of this mercantile prosperity, sir William enumerates "the easy communication of water, particularly by the Rhine and Meuse; the security of property; the undisturbed liberty of conscience, and the progressive influx of people persecuted for their religious opinions in Flanders, England, France, and Germany." Such were the original causes; those of subsequent operation were the "general habit of industry and economy; the formation of canals; the institution of banks; the low interest of money; the exemption of trade from imposts; the appropriation of particular towns to particular branches of business; application to the fisheries, and (what he regrets much should not exist in England) the practice of keeping an official register of all purchases of property;" a practice introduced into Holland and Flanders in the reign of Charles V. to the incalculable convenience and security of money transactions.

3. We are now to say a few words on a dif-

* Elegant services of cut glass were sent out to men accustomed to drink out of a horn and cocoa-nut shell; skates were forwarded to a country where ice was unknown; and tools with a hatchet on one side, and a hammer on the other, to break the rocks, and cut the precious metals from them, as if the inhabitant had merely to go to the mountains, and cut down gold and silver by wholesale.

[*Mawe's Travels to Brazil.*

ferent topic—the effects of trade in forming the character of individuals, a matter of no little importance in a country like ours, where merchants both constitute so large a portion of the community, and exercise such influence on the proceedings of government. The mercantile character has a number of good points, being exempt from the vacuity and indecision so frequent in fashionable life, as well as from the various vices consequent on the habit of idleness, and which are so strikingly exemplified in the gaming and libertinism of the French metropolis. Whatever good is produced by continued activity and by a pointed attention to the specific objects of one's occupation, may be confidently looked for among commercial men; with the farther advantage, in large concerns, of an exemption from petty jealousies and invidious interferences. In such cities as London and Amsterdam, merchants become aware, less by a process of reasoning than by the continued result of experience, that the field is ample for all; that the prosperity of one is very far from impeding that of others; and that when disappointment and failure occur, their origin is to be sought in a very different cause from competition. Here, however, we must close our encomium; and, in the spirit of impartiality, proceed to exhibit the opposite side of the picture. The merchant's knowledge is particular, not general; he obtains a habit of understanding individual character, and a dexterity in managing his own affairs; but he has not, and cannot, from his course of occupation, acquire the power of reasoning comprehensively on the interests of trade. He is, accordingly, a very unfit adviser, or even referee, for a minister or legislator; being accustomed to draw his deductions from his own particular branch of business, or apt, if he go out of it, to form a hasty judgment from first impressions. If he observe in war a tendency to raise prices, or to invigorate particular lines of trade (such as ship-owning or insurance), he will probably be led to the general inference, that, to a maritime country, war is advantageous. Our last contests having been attended with the undisputed command of the ocean, nothing more was required to satisfy the majority of merchants that our mercantile marine was in a state of equal ascendancy: they took *à la lettre* the custom-house reports of our annual exports, without observing how much was to be deducted for the progressive depreciation of money, or how surely we were laying the foundation of foreign rivalship, by submitting to enormous taxation, and a consequent enhancement of provisions and labour. Again, when in 1807 the long continuance of war had given a serious wound to our trade and navigation, a majority of the merchants ascribed it not to the true cause, but to the undermining competition of the Americans. Their range of reflection was not such as to enable them to perceive that, by overturning the prosperity of the latter, we should sap the foundation of our own; and that every million which we prevented our transatlantic neighbours from adding to their capital, was so much withdrawn from a fund devoted to the increase of the productive industry of Britain. Hence our unfortunate *Orders in Council*, the main cause of the overthrow of our exchanges with the continent, of the increase of our expenses in Spain and Germany, of our war with the United States, in short, of the long continuance of our sufferings since the peace. Can it be necessary to add more to demonstrate the impolicy of being guided in general questions by mercantile men? Let them confine themselves to the sphere of practical exertion; a sphere sufficiently wide to gratify the most ardent or patriotic, assured, as they well may be, that it is not only the road to individual wealth, but the means of furnishing a most effectual addition to the stock of national power.

4. Nothing would, in our opinion, conduce more to the prosperity of trade than the adoption of the plan of doing all wholesale business for *ready money*, and the relinquishment of that habit of long credit which prompts to unguarded enterprise, and has for so many years been the principal cause of crowding the columns of our gazettes. Hopes of a change in this respect may now be confidently entertained, partly from the greater plenty of money consequent on a state of peace, and more from the general conviction of the impolicy of limiting the rate of interest by law. The repeal of the restrictive statutes will probably be founded on a partial view of the case, and more particularly on the desire of enabling landholders to obtain loans, without resorting to the disreputable alternative of annuities. Its effects in trade have been little anticipated, but we venture to predict that the extent of beneficial change will far outrun the expectation of the supporters of the measure.

In order to show the results of long credit, it is necessary to go a considerable length into practical illustration, and to apprize those of our readers who are not in the mercantile line, of the real situation of the majority of our manufacturers and export merchants. A manufacturer on the present footing receives orders in the course of a year from twenty or thirty mercantile houses; the goods to be exported probably to the West Indies, the United States, the Spanish Main or Brazil; the understood term of credit fourteen months. The manufacturer does not receive the orders from abroad; he has an intermediate guaranty—that of the exporting merchant. Still the risk is considerable, but he naturally hopes for the best, and is unwilling to decline an order when it comes to him from a quarter of respectability. Now, by mercantile respectability, we must apprize our readers that they are to understand integrity, and the intention of acting up to engagements; the power of doing so, especially at a remote date, is a very different question, and is, in general, possessed in a much smaller degree than the public imagines. The trader, whose capital is 30,000*l.* will not scruple to ship goods to the value of 40,000*l.*; first, in the hope so general among merchants, of realizing a handsome profit; and next, in the confidence that, should the foreign market be dull, and should delays occur in obtaining returns within the given time, his credit will procure him indulgence for several months, at the end of which the expected remittances can hardly fail to arrive. He may, and in general does, go on for several years without much embarrassment, receiving, indeed, less than he sends out, but assured that all has been well sold, and cannot fail to be soon realized. He

thus goes on, pleasing himself at every balance of his books with the seeming profit, and only regretting that hitherto that profit has not been tangible, since it exists only in the shape of a debt, due by his transatlantic correspondents. He continues, however, under a favourable expectation of their making up for past deficiencies; and flatters himself that the delay that has hitherto occurred has resulted from partial or temporary causes. He begins to find himself somewhat straitened for funds, but has as yet little difficulty in obtaining relief from a monied friend, or a prolonged credit from the manufacturers. His correspondents continue to write in a strain of confidence, and to call for more goods, which, if he be of a confiding character, will lead him to extend the annual amount of his shipments; but, at all events, he is *obliged* to continue a certain supply for the sake of keeping up the assortment of stock. Still he finds that, year after year, a larger portion of his capital remains on the other side of the Atlantic, and that his correspondents, however desirous (for we by no means put an extreme case), are unable to prevent the accumulation of debt, because they are, in like manner, left unpaid by the inhabitants of the country. To go to law would be of no avail, since it is the policy of almost every government in a recently settled country to favour the debtor, and to give him the means of retaining capital in his hands. Affairs now come to be serious with the exporter; the manufacturers and other creditors cannot or will not give farther time, and demand an explanation of his circumstances. This explanation takes place, and serves to show that their debtor is a man of honour, with more assets than debts; but the latter are certain, while the former are at the distance of 3000 miles. The consequence is a grant of time; an allowance to the debtor of two, three, or four years, to act under letter of license, in the hope of making up that which cannot, it is evident, be performed sooner. This is, in general, both the most wise and most liberal course; still it is not often found to succeed, because the foreign debts cannot be realized in climates where life is held by so uncertain a tenure, where respectable agents are so rarely found, where buyers of goods have so little capital, and, above all, where the law allows so little support to the creditor. A few of the promised instalments are probably made good; but, in general, the merchant recognises the impracticability of fulfilling the remainder, and finds it eventually necessary to submit to the mortification of a bankruptcy.

Such has been the case of a very large proportion of the mercantile establishments in our outports, and even in London, during the last twenty years. Distressing, indeed, has been the catalogue as exhibited in the gazette, particularly since 1810; but even at present the public are not aware of the real extent of the failures, because in many the arrangements are private. Add to this, that the attention of the public is seldom so long directed to one object as to lead to conclusions of the general nature now mentioned. The fact, however, is that old establishments, we mean houses which go back for half a century or more, are almost the only ones which have escaped insolvency. Among houses of recent origin, what a succession of failures has taken place in Liverpool, Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, and even in London! But we forbear to enlarge on this distressing picture, and turn for relief to countries which have been exposed to considerable shocks, but which have never conducted business on the system of long credit.

If we begin with Holland, we find that bargains in that country were, in its better days, almost always made for ready money, or for so short a date as six weeks or a couple of months; profits were small in their ratio, but the quickness of returns made them eventually large; failures were rare, even in so distressing an era as the occupation of their country by the French, which began in 1795, and involved, from the outset, a stoppage of maritime intercourse with all their possessions in India and America. The consequence of this stoppage was a decay of trade, a suspension of various undertakings, a scarcity of work, a miserable dullness in the sale of goods; all leading, in the first instance, to diminished income, and eventually to encroachment on capital; but, amidst all this distress, the failures were surprisingly few—fewer, indeed, than occur in Britain in any ordinary season. Another example, equally replete with instruction, is the present state of France, where, ever since the invasion of 1814, there has been very little credit given; and where business has been done for ready money from necessity, exactly as it was formerly done in Holland from choice. Of late years, one great misfortune has followed another in that country. The return of Bonaparte from Elba, the second invasion of the allies, the heavy contributions, the expense of the army of occupation, and worst of all, the bad harvest of 1816, seemed to shake property to its foundation. There prevailed, in fact, a general discouragement among the upper ranks, and a great deal of wretchedness among the lower, trade being at a stand, and stocks of goods lying unsold in shops or warehouses for years; still bankruptcy was and is exceedingly rare. All this shows what a satisfactory prospect we may anticipate when we come the length of transacting the greater part of our business for ready money.

5. Yet we are far from recommending any law or measure to enforce that object; the evident advantage of the plan will not fail to secure its adoption, whenever we succeed in obtaining the removal of the grand legal impediment. What, it may be asked, do we mean by this impediment? We answer, that law which imposes a forced limitation on the rate of interest. By that law, a capitalist is not permitted to take more than 5 per cent. interest for the loan of money, whatever may be the risk. If he exceed that limit, he renders himself liable to the ruinous penalties of the laws, or to all the hazards attendant on a mercantile partnership, hazards which affect not merely the sum advanced, but the whole of his fortune. He is consequently obliged to seek other means of employing his money; vesting it in the public funds; confining it to the discount of the best mercantile bills; lending it on mortgage, and not unfrequently sending it out of the country, tempted by the higher interest given in France and other parts of the continent. Now there are, in all mercantile cities, and particularly in London, a body

of capitalists, who are too well aware of the hazards of trade to expose their *whole* property to them, but who would gladly bring forward a fourth, a third, or even a half of it, in the hope of realizing an increased income, and for the sake of enjoying that gratification which attends active employment, and the indulgence of hope and prospect. Men of business are not capable of absolute retirement; the object of their latter years is to lessen anxiety, not to withdraw entirely from the scene of activity. Their habits, their calculations, their attachments, all keep them in connexion with their early friends, and with the scene of their exertions: the point, therefore, should be not to urge them, as the law has hitherto done, to an abrupt dereliction of mercantile chances, but to enable them to continue them in a greater or lesser degree, as may suit their circumstances or individual character.

Such would be the effect of a change in regard to the lender. Let us next advert to the situation of the borrower. There is a general disposition in merchants to carry their business beyond the extent of their personal capital, a disposition which has no doubt frequently been carried to excess, but which ought by no means to be subjected to unqualified censure. No one can pretend to draw a general line of distinction between laudable enterprise and sanguine speculation; it must be left to the decision of the individual, and of the connexions who support him. Often will it happen that a man of talent and judgment finds his personal funds inadequate to enter on the field of fair and legitimate enterprise, or to procure him an adequate share in an established business. We are perfectly aware that in London, men of this description frequently succeed, in the middle or latter part of life, in becoming partners in well established concerns; but it is equally true, that many of them are doomed to a different lot, and pass their life in uninstructive routine. Counting-house occupation is carried on in comparative retirement; it presents no opportunities of public appearance as in the profession of the law, and years pass away without bringing an individual into notice with others than his employers and immediate connexions. Hence the importance of removing a great impediment imposed by our usury laws, the effect of which is to prevent the capitalist from coming forward to the aid of a promising beginner.

Let us next say a few words on the situation of our manufacturers. A disposition to enterprise existing strongly among our export merchants; the result is, that business must be done; and, if not for money, for credit; on whom shall the responsibility fall? "Not," says the law, "on the capitalist; if he take more than five *per cent.*, he shall subject himself to the penalties of usury, or he shall risk his whole fortune by a partnership." The spirit of adventure is not, however, to be restrained; orders arrive, and goods must be supplied; the burden of credit is then made to devolve upon the furnishers of these goods, whether manufacturers or wholesale venders. It would be in vain for these persons, particularly the former, to urge that it is entirely out of their line to judge of the stability of the merchants, residing, as he generally does, in a different quarter, and connected with people to whom they are strangers. The case is peremptory, "if *you* do not give credit, we must apply to others who will." The alternative of the manufacturer, or wholesale vender, is then to make such additional charge on his goods, as may prove an indemnity for his average loss; a charge amounting in general to 12, 15 or 18, *per cent.*, and which, besides its magnitude, has the unfortunate effect of pressing equally on the solvent and insolvent buyers. How different will be the case when the capitalist shall find himself at liberty to stipulate a rate of interest proportioned to his risk! He will look around the circle of his mercantile friends for a man of honour and prudence, offer to supply his deficiency of pecuniary means, receives such security as the case admits of, and bargains, not for a share in the adventure, but for an extra interest, and the repayment of his money at a remote date. The important point once adjusted, what does the merchant do?—He goes to the manufacturer, not as at present, to ask credit for twelve or fourteen months, but with ready money in his hands. What a surprising difference does this make to the manufacturer! instead of adding, and being in fact obliged in self-defence to add the large sum mentioned above, he sells and sells cheerfully at so trifling a profit as 2½, 2, or 1½ *per cent.* for ready money. Nothing can be more erroneous to suspect a real man of business of aiming at a high profit; security, quick returns, and exemption from perplexed accounts, are his objects; and, when paid in cash, he is saved so much trouble and uncertainty, that his demand becomes extremely moderate. The manufacturer looks for no other indemnity than, first, a reimbursement of his outlay for the raw material; next, a small consideration for the expense of his establishment in rent and salaries, and, finally, a still smaller for his personal trouble. An enlarged income is, no doubt, his eventual hope, but that, he is conscious, must arise not from swelling his charge, but from *extending the scale of his business.* Observe the admirable effects of the ready-money plan on the progressive ramification of business—it affords the manufacturer the power of purchasing the raw material for ready money; he obtains it at a reduced price, exactly as the merchant obtains the finished article from him; accounts are greatly simplified; a briskness is given to mercantile transactions in all their stages; an important reduction takes place in the price of export goods, and we become much more able to stand the competition of foreign manufactures. It is, moreover, no insignificant advantage that our traders are thus enabled to know their real situation, and to be aware of the *limits of their income,* while assured of the security of the principal: they thus become better calculators, and avoid those expenses which steal so naturally on the mind of a person accustomed to view the profits through a magnifying medium, and which are one of the great causes of bankruptcy being so much more frequent among merchants than in the other classes of society.

Among other advantages resulting from the adoption of such a plan, would be that of saving a heavy expense, incurred at present by many houses in the collection of debts. A travelling clerk can hardly cost less than 400*l.* or 500*l.*

a-year; and, in the metropolis, where such collections are made by a partner or principal clerk, a deal of precious time is lost in repeated calls on the one hand, and on the other in expedients to postpone the day of settlement. We should no longer see new establishments seeking to procure orders by outbidding their neighbours in offers of prolonging credit; and we might hope to witness the gradual abandonment of certain very costly, and by no means effectual methods of courting business. We allude to the habit of expensive living as a proof of property, and as a means of attracting connexions. All such expedients are flattering in the eyes of the inexperienced beginner, but their inefficacy is well known to the veteran merchant, who will not hesitate to declare that were his career to be renewed, he would make a point of avoiding them as well as almost all the steps so frequently embraced for the sake of *pushing business*. In the mercantile, as in other lines, the means of success are few and simple; not easy of attainment, indeed, and requiring, above all, long continued perseverance, but less varied and complicated than a youthful mind is apt to imagine. Analyse the true qualities of a man of business, you will find them reduce themselves to fairness, vigilance, and steadiness—fairness, exemplified in declaring his terms at once, and in never deviating from an engagement—vigilance in superintending his assistants, his clerks, and his workmen—and steadiness in following up his proper line, year after year, without turning to the right or left in pursuit of speculative advantages. These, plain as they are, form the true virtues of mercantile life; the man who is known to possess them will be at no loss for connexions, and may safely leave to others the task of seeking a reputation for hospitality by their mode of living, of activity by the frequency of their solicitations, or of liberality by an unusual prolongation of credit.

In reasoning with such confidence on the good effects of so simple a measure as that of laying open the rate of interest, we may be charged with going too far, and with indulging in sanguine anticipations; but no one can pretend to foresee or to limit the extent of good arising from restoring business to its free course. Again, if we are thought to lay too much stress on the degree of aid to be derived by a supply of capital to the mercantile body, our answer is, that merchants are, in general, much shorter of capital than the public imagine, and that the rate of interest is low only for stock, lands, or other undoubted securities. Such was, in a great degree, the case in 1809 and 1810, yet merchants, it is well known, were far from experiencing a pecuniary overflow. Finally, it may be objected, that money will not unfrequently be lost by the capitalist from his being pressed to join in incautious speculations. All enterprise is necessarily exposed to hazard; but the probability is, that the loss will be much less to the capitalist than it at present is to the manufacturer, the latter being wholly in the dark as to the circumstances of his various debtors, while the former has evidently good means of information as to the one or the two persons whom he may choose to intrust with his money.

D. D.

Miscellany.

Extract from a work on Volcanoes, &c. by Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge, as quoted by the Edinburgh Review.

In the year 1793, Dr. Clarke, with some English gentlemen resident in Naples, wished to ascertain whether the streams of lava at their sources exhibited the substances composing it, in a state of perfect or imperfect fusion. A stream of lava having broken out near the crater of Vesuvius, and the quantity of ejected matter being smaller at the source, and the danger of approaching it thereby diminished, the party in question took the opportunity of a strong wind, which carried the vapours towards a different side of the mountain from that whence it issued, to set out from Naples, for the purpose of ascending the mountain. The expedition is thus described.

"Upon proceeding up the cone of Vesuvius, the party found the crater, at the summit, in a very active state, throwing out vollies of immense stones translucent with vitrification, and such heavy showers of ashes, involved in dense sulphureous clouds, as to render any approach to it extremely dangerous. The party ascended, however, as near to the summit as possible; then crossing over to the side whence the lava was issuing, they reached the bed of the torrent, and attempted to ascend by the side of it to its source. This they soon found to be impossible, owing to an unfortunate change of wind; in consequence of which, all the smoke of the lava came hot upon them, accompanied at the same time with so thick a mist of minute ashes from the crater, and such suffocating fumes of sulphur, that they knew not what course to steer. In this perplexity, the author called to mind an expedient recommended by sir William Hamilton upon a former occasion, and proposed crossing immediately the current of the flowing lava, with a view to gain its windward side. All his companions were against this measure, owing to the very liquid appearance the lava then had, so near its source; but while they stood deliberating what was to be done, immense fragments of rocks that had been ejected from the crater, and huge volcanic bombs, which the smoke had prevented their observing, fell thick among them; vast masses of slag, and of other matter, rolling upon their edges like enormous wheels, passed by them with a force and velocity sufficient to crush every one of the party to atoms, if directed to the

spot where they all stood huddled together. There was not a moment to be lost; the author, therefore, covering his face with his hat, descended the high bank beneath which the lava ran, and rushing upon the surface of the melted matter, reached the opposite side, having only his boots burned, and his hands somewhat scorched. Here he saw clearly the whole of the danger to which his friends were exposed: the noise was such as almost prevented his being heard: but he endeavoured, by calling and by gestures, to persuade them to follow. Vast rocks of indurated lava from the crater, were bounding by them, and others falling that would have overwhelmed a citadel. Not one of the party would stir; not even the guides accustomed for hire to conduct persons over the mountain. At last he had the satisfaction to see them descend, and endeavour to cross the torrent somewhat lower down; where the lava from its redness appeared to be less liquid; and where the stream was narrower. In fact, the narrowness of the stream deceived them; the current had divided into two branches; in the midst of which was an island, if such it might be called, surrounded by liquid fire. They crossed over the first stream in safety; but being a good deal scorched upon the island, they attempted the passage of the second branch; in doing which, one of the guides, laden with torches and other things, fell down and was terribly burned.

"Being now all on the windward side, they continued their ascent; the bellowings, belchings and explosions, as of cannon, evidently not from the crater (which sent forth one uniform roaring and deafening noise), convinced them that they were now not far from the source. The lava appeared whiter and whiter as they advanced, owing to its intense heat; and in about half an hour they reached the chasm through which the melted matter had opened itself a passage. It was a narrow fissure in the solid lava of the cone. The sides, smooth, compact, and destitute of that porous appearance which the superficies of lava exhibits when it is cooled under exposure to atmospheric air, resembled the most solid trap or basalt. To describe the rest of the spectacle here displayed, is utterly beyond all human ability: the author can only appeal to those who participated the astonishment he felt upon that occasion, and to the sensations which they experienced in common with him, the remembrance of which can only be obliterated with their lives. All he had previously seen of volcanic phenomena, had not prepared him for what he then beheld. He had often witnessed the rivers of lava, after their descent into the valley between Somma and Vesuvius; they resemble moving heaps of scoriæ falling over one another with a rattling noise, which in their further progress, carried ruin and devastation into the plains: but from the centre of this arched chasm, and along a channel cut finer than art can imitate, beamed the most intense light, radiating with such ineffable lustre, that the eye could only contemplate it for one instant, and by successive glances: while, issuing with the velocity of a flood, and accompanied with a rushing wind, this light itself, in milder splendour, seemed to melt away into a translucent and vivid stream, exhibiting matter in the most perfect fusion, running like liquid silver, down the side of the mountain. In its progress downwards, and as soon as the air began to act upon it, the superficies lost its whiteness; becoming first red, and afterwards of a darker hue, until, lower down, black scoriæ began to form upon its surface. Above the arched chasm, there was a natural chimney, about four feet in height, throwing up occasionally stones, attended with detonations. The author approached near enough to this aperture to gather from the lips of it, some incrustations of pure sulphur; the fumes of which were so suffocating, that it was with difficulty, and only at intervals, a sight could be obtained of what was passing below. It was evident, however, that the current of lava, with the same indescribable splendour, was flowing rapidly at the bottom of this chimney, towards the mouth of the chasm; and, had it not been for this vent, it is probable the party now mentioned, could never have been able to approach so nearly as they had done to the source of the lava. The irruptions from the crater increased with such violence, that it was necessary to use all possible expedition in making the remaining observations.

"The irruptions from the crater were now without intermission, and the danger of remaining any longer near this place, was alarmingly conspicuous. A huge mass, cast to an immense height in the air, seemed to be falling in a direction so fatally perpendicular, that there was not one of the party present who did not expect to be crushed by it; fortunately it fell beyond the spot on which they stood, where it was shattered into a thousand pieces; and these rolling onwards, were carried with great velocity into the valley below. Not more

than five minutes had elapsed after this accident, when the whole surface of the cone of Vesuvius, near the source of the lava, which the party had rapidly quitted, was entirely covered with a shower of stones from the crater. The object of their undertaking had been, however, satisfactorily accomplished: it had been fully ascertained, that lava issued from its source in a state of perfect fusion." p. 14—24.

"THE CRITIC."

The following essay forms the seventh number of "The Critic," published twice a week by Messrs. Thomas Dobson and Son.—Price 6 cents each.

"——de duro est ultima ferro."—Ov. Met.

No satirical assault upon the folly and extravagance of the day was ever crowned with more perfect and lasting success than the inimitable and immortal work of Cervantes. From the blissful days when I greedily devoured it as authentic biography, to the present hour, it has always given me fresh delight to mount *en croupe* with the noble Manchegan, to witness his combats, listen to his inspiring harangues, share his dignified courtesy, and find my heart warmed and elevated by the generous and magnanimous sentiments with which his discourses abound. Very rarely, except in scenes of the most grotesque misapprehension, have I been able to carry with me the idea of the Don's madness—so manly and correct are all his views and intentions, except when hurried into ridiculous action by his solitary foible. And yet, in later years, when my enthusiastic admiration of literary excellence yields, in a certain degree, to prudential considerations, I often doubt whether the effect of this book has not been infinitely greater than was ever expected or intended by its author. When he attacked the puerile taste of his countrymen for romances of knight errantry, and exhibited in such bold relief, at the same moment, the noble and the paltry features of chivalry—he could not have believed that his censure would inflict a mortal wound upon the fabric, and consign to indiscriminate ruin the excellencies and defects of the whole system. Yet such, it seems to me, has been the operation of his writings. This may be thought by some a whim of my own. Yet few will deny that high chivalric honour and courtesy have nearly vanished, or, at least, that they are rapidly verging to total extinction. The civil and military intercourse of nations, in our own day, would furnish a copious list of examples.

But with such lofty deeds I have no immediate concern. My authority does not extend to them.—*En passant*, however, I may be permitted to remark (and it is far from being irrelevant to the subject before me) that the very country that produced the immortal work to which I have reference, was once justly considered the appropriate land of high-soul'd honour—the home of every great and generous sentiment. Once the impress of her coin bore the fame of the monarchy to the farthest horde of Tartars—the terror of her arms efficiently seconded the logic of her ambassadors, and the wealth of her exchequer alarmed every calculating chieftain of Europe. Nay, the untameable spirit of youthful liberty—that Antæus gathering new strength from successive prostrations—shrunk before the dread of her captains. Alva deluged the plains of Holland with the blood of her brave, before she could shake off the yoke of Spanish tyranny. Let an impartial man now search the civilized world, and investigate the diplomatic intercourse of the least polished and virtuous states—and then point me to one more sunk in effeminacy and meanness, more grievously degenerated from the magnanimous opinions and conduct of the brave and gallant Castilians, than this same birth place of Don Miguel de Cervantes—this cradle of liberal and generous chivalry. What beggarly evasion in finance—what destructive delay of justice—cowardice in arms—imbecility in government, and piteous degradation of royalty, is not to be found in this land, which, in former days, plumed itself above all the world, on its wealth, bravery, talents and grandeur? Numerous moral and physical causes, have conspired to produce these lamentable results, but some part of this degeneracy is fairly imputable to the irresistible assault of this Spanish wit.

Chivalric honour had surely perished and a hideous iron age commenced, when the gang of Pilnitz formed their felonious league—when the youthful Bourbon was murdered in cold blood, for asserting a right enjoyed immemorially by his forefathers.

Princes may unite to plunder the weak in a species of royal highway robbery; and sovereign states may negotiate like horse jockeys—they are amenable only to the "ultima ratio regum"—my concern is with individuals; and my *criticism* is exercised

on humbler, though not less interesting offences.

I lament, and nightly mourn upon my solitary pillow, that every thing like heroic generosity seems to have fled from the friendship, love, marriage, and general manners, of modern times. The natural selfishness of man, which was constantly repressed, as dishonourable to every true and gallant knight, now predominates, and seems almost the sole rule of action. Friendships are formed among the youthful from sameness of tastes in particular species of idleness or debauchery; and as easily relinquished when these cease to amuse, or for any equally good reason—they originate among men of mature years from motives of convenience or interest, and are uniformly considered subordinate to such views by all who would avoid an imputation of insanity. Love arises, in the present improved state of the world, not from any conviction of superior beauty or excellence in the object, or from the possession of estimable qualities of mind. All the nobler emotions of the soul are subjected to a spirit of calculation; and any mortal who, like myself, should dare to speak of disinterested friendship, of love without wealth, or any of the chimeras of ancient romance, might expect an immediate passport to bedlam. Modern marriage speculations are dangerous subjects for any writer of feeling to interfere with, who would preserve his page unsullied. But it is in the general intercourse and manners of society that the loss of chivalric feeling and courtesy is most to be lamented.

It is a received maxim that the female sex gives the tone to manners. This sounds well, but unfortunately, like many phrases in common use, it has no practical meaning. The influence of women in society has been diminishing for the last century; and the character of a true and gallant knight, is so rare among the beaux of the present day, that the ladies of the republic will soon find it necessary, like their predecessors of the classic ages, to retire to the bosom of their families, and be unknown beyond the walls of their kitchens.

In the midst of Athenian glory in arts and arms—among a people who denounced all other nations as barbarians, woman held the place of a domestic menial—an inferior order of creation—imperiously excluded from the communion of her *rational* lords and masters. The noblest faculties of the human mind—the sweetest emotions of the heart in the Grecian mythology, were deified and adored in *female forms;* while their only lawful representatives in real life, the true muses and graces of elegance and tenderness—were scornfully rejected as unmeaning toys, or humbled to the rank of lowly Helots. The Roman matron filled a nobler office. She was *permitted* to form the minds of her offspring, to infuse into their youthful souls the spirit of the age, and to urge them onward in the path of glory, by recounting the gallant exploits of their ancestors. But she was doomed to perpetual exclusion from the society of those she had formed. She was never cheered or excited by the observation or applause of her fellow citizens—solitary and unknown, she wanted a powerful incentive to duty—was denied the richest reward of meritorious actions—the notice and admiration of the learned and virtuous.

The sex should then preserve in hallowed remembrance the spring of their greatness and favour—the generous age of chivalry. The moving principle of that system was entire devotion to the fair—a complete surrender of every rude feeling and passion at their shrine. No enterprise was too difficult—no sacrifice too great—no objection too general, to gain the favour and good will of these objects of earthly worship. Toils, dangers, privations and sufferings were of no estimation, when rewarded by the approving smile of a beloved mistress. Her colours excited to deeds of "high emprize" in the field—her presence called into action the knightly elegance and manly courtesy of the "bower and hall," and her applause bore the balm of consolation to her dying champion.

This system accomplished for the female world what all the polish of Greece and Rome had denied them. For excessive and puerile as this adoration may now appear, the ladies at least should remember, that they are indebted to the small remnant of this spirit, seconded by the humanizing influence of Christianity, for the rank which they now hold.

It is therefore in the treatment, the respect, attention and regard for women, the ornament and blessing of this life, the soother of woes, the partner of our joys and griefs, that this improvement in manners is most clearly perceptible. That husbands and brothers should treat their wives and sisters with rude indifference, and feel themselves degraded by any show of affectionate care, is too well established by omnipotent custom to be wondered at; much as I have puzzled myself to account for this seeming anomaly, or to discover the

rationale of the mode—I am now satisfied that it must be founded in reason—and it would savour of antiquated prejudice on my part, to object to an arrangement so universally sanctioned. But the said husbands and brothers must not overwhelm me with maxims of modern wisdom, or turn me back to my romances, when I loudly protest against their lounging indifference—their rude neglect—their boisterous merriment—their boorish buffoonery or stupid vacancy when in the company of the fair, who are not under the ban of any relationship. It is their duty and interest, and it ought to be their pride, to cherish, protect, and cheer those whom Providence has made dependent upon them, and at the same time, enabled to return with tenfold interest all the kindness and favours that man can confer on them. In this duty the noble heroes of chivalry have nothing to blush for in comparison with their semi-animated successors. Don Miguel did the world poor service in banishing such sentiments from the code of modern honour; and I, old as I am, will support the truth of these remarks against any knight of the present day, who dares to deny them. O.

JOURNEY OF DISCOVERY.

We are informed that the secretary of war has instructed governor Cass, to proceed upon an exploring tour to the north-western extremity of Lake Superior, and thence to the heads of the Mississippi, and by the way of Prairie du Chien, and Green Bay to Lake Michigan.

No part of the United States is less known than the country upon this route. We depend, for our information respecting it, almost wholly upon the reports of Indian traders. It is certainly time that the important geographical and political questions connected with it were satisfactorily solved. It has long been known that large masses of virgin copper are to be found on one of the streams that empty into Lake Superior on its southern shore. Those require to be fully examined, and the country should be purchased from the Indians for the benefit of the United States. Its mineralogical treasures could then be used for important national objects.

We are glad to see that Mr. Calhoun pursues, with zeal and ability, the necessary measures for obtaining a correct knowledge of the remote sections of our country. He has probably carried into the war department the same opinions which distinguished him in Congress, upon questions of internal improvement. With the practical views of an enlightened statesman, he appears anxious to have our immense unsettled frontiers explored, for purposes of general information, as well as for the accomplishment of objects more immediately connected with this department. An ignorance of the geography of their own country ought not to be the reproach of the Americans.

We understand that the gentlemen attached to this expedition, will leave here soon after the opening of the navigation, in birch canoes. This mode of conveyance is not only the most economical, but it is also best adapted to the country, and will enable the tourists to explore, in their passage to Lake Superior, the American shore of Lake Huron, which is, perhaps, not better known than that of the former.

We are not yet informed who will accompany governor Cass in his contemplated tour, but if he has the privilege of choosing his assistants, we shall, from a knowledge of his ability and enterprise, be sanguine in the expectation of seeing results from this expedition, both of a scientific and political nature, equal to, if not surpassing even those that will be produced by the one to the Yellow Stone.

[*Detroit Gaz.*

A curious fact.—A gentleman of our acquaintance, who witnessed the fact, says, that during the late storm of sleet and rain, the wings and tails of a number of pigeons became so loaded with ice as to prevent them from flying, and that he saw several caught in Front street, and held before a fire until they became released from their icy fetters. [*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

AN ENIGMA.

The hour when darkness veils the sky,
The element that sailors dread;
What love implores with many a sigh,
What rose from chaos' dreary bed;
The gem that monarchs so invite,
The season pregnant with delights:
The initials rang'd will soon declare,
The name the fairest of the fair;
The nymph from all the rest apart,
Who reigns the idol of my heart.

A BACHELOR.

P. S. A solution is requested.

[*Balt. Morn. Chron.*

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, April 8, 1820. No. 15.

Communications.

To the Editors of the National Recorder.

It has for some time appeared to many, that the publications on the opposite and middle grounds of the subject of manufactures were sufficiently copious. The committees of Congress engaged on that subject, and the officers of the departments generally or specially connected with it, require time to concoct their own and the suggested materials. We have seen, that the committee of the House of Representatives have reported a very comprehensive bill, and other bills concerning drawbacks, sales at auctions and credits, materially relative to a system of manufacturing regulations, are before the national legislature. Though such was the state of things, between your 13th and 14th numbers, it is observed, that in the latter, of the first day of April, a new series of publications is commenced under the signature of "*A Friend to the National Industry,*" of which No. 1, is contained in your paper. Having formerly used that signature, in several publications of the last winter, in your "National Recorder," and observing a difference of views between the two writers under this same signature, it seems fit, in respect to both, that the accidental use of the same name, "A Friend of the National Industry," by two distinct persons, not entertaining the same opinions, should be indicated to your readers, were it only to avoid the appearance of inconsistency; but still more to prevent embarrassment in the discussion of a very important subject.

The various bills before Congress will bring the legislative judgment into a state of explanation. Whether they will increase the duties upon *revenue* or *manufacturing* principles, or any other grounds, must soon appear; and it will only now be observed, that it is not proposed, at this time, to add to the mass of matter, what the members cannot now have time to peruse and consider.

A FORMER CORRESPONDENT.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Our readers will perceive, many of them with aching hearts, that the bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy, has been *rejected* in the Senate of the United States. This important measure has not failed from the want of a full consideration: it has been maturely considered. Nor has it failed, we believe, because a majority of the Senate deem a bankrupt law inexpedient. Some of the friends of the bill thought it best to unite what is called the *insolvent* system with what is technically termed the *bankrupt* system—that is, to apply the latter to merchants and traders only, and to extend the former to all other debtors of a certain amount, with their own consent: these gentlemen, uniting to them those who disapprove all legislation on the subject, succeeded in engrafting this feature in the bill. The union of the two principles, being deemed an insuperable objection with several of those who favour a strict and simple bankrupt act, they were converted into enemies to the bill, and formed, with the opponents of both principles, a majority against it. The decided vote by which the bill has been lost in the Senate, will, in all probability, induce the House of Representatives to abandon the subject there, for the present session at least. The hearts of thousands of unfortunate men will sink within them when they shall hear of a decision which seems almost to seal their fate, and convert long cherished hope into despair. We feel for them, as we trust we feel for the distressed, in whatever condition of life.

[*Nat. Int. April* 1.

SENATE.

March 30.—The committee of foreign relations reported a bill (in conformity to the resolutions adopted on the 14th inst. on the motion of Mr. King, of New York, concerning the West India trade,) supplementary to the "act concerning navigation."

The judiciary committee reported the bill for the punishment of piracy and other crimes, with sundry amendments.

The committee on naval affairs reported a bill establishing the grade of rear admiral in the naval service of the United States.

A resolution to adjourn on the 24th April, was passed by a vote of 21 to 20.

The bill from the other House, making appropriations for the military service for the year 1820, was read the third time, as amended by

the Senate, passed, and returned to the House of Representatives for concurrence in the amendments.

The engrossed bill for the relief of certain sufferers at Savannah, was also read the third time, passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

The bankrupt bill was rejected by a vote of 23 to 15.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

March 30.—On motion of Mr. Lowndes, it was resolved, That the secretary of the department of the navy be directed to inform this House, whether the commander of the Ontario, during her late cruise in the Pacific ocean, received any present from the viceroy of Lima, and, if he did, what disposition has been made thereof; whether he received on board the Ontario any citizens or subjects of a foreign power, and any monies or effects belonging to foreign subjects or citizens, to be transported from one foreign port to another; if such foreign subjects were so received, whether any of them were in the military or naval service of governments engaged in war; if any money or effects were so transported, whether any freight was received on that account; and whether any and what instructions have been given by the department of the navy, respecting the transportation, in public ships of the United States, of passengers, money, or effects.

The bill from the Senate further to suspend for a limited time the sale or forfeiture of lands for nonpayment of the monies due therefor, was passed.

April 3.—*Resolved*, That the secretary of the treasury be instructed to procure and transmit to this House, as soon as practicable, a copy of such late act or acts of the Pennsylvania legislature, as prohibit or restrain the justices, aldermen, or other magistrates or officers of that state from interposing in the apprehension or surrender of fugitive slaves.

The bill for the relief of Delisle, Dudley, and Van Cleef, providing for the remission of a forfeiture incurred by an accidental importation of six slaves, in the brig Sally, was read a third time; and the yeas and nays on its passage being required by Mr. Tracy, were as follow: For the bill, 85—against the bill, 73. So the bill was passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment, which limits the remission to so much of the forfeiture as accrues to the United States.—The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor, of New York, in the chair, on the state of the union; and the committee proceeded to the consideration of the following resolutions, which were some days ago submitted by Mr. Clay:

1. *Resolved*, That the constitution of the United States vests in Congress the power to dispose of the territory belonging to them, and that no treaty, purporting to alienate any portion thereof, is valid without the concurrence of Congress.

2. *Resolved*, That the equivalent proposed to be given by Spain to the United States, in the treaty between them, on the 22d day of February, 1819, for that part of Louisiana lying west of the Sabine, was inadequate; and that it would be inexpedient to make a transfer thereof to any foreign power, or to renew the aforesaid treaty.

Mr. Clay rose, and, in a speech of an hour and a half in length, delivered his opinions at large on the subjects of these resolutions. Mr. Lowndes rose, not so much in reply, as to show that it was inexpedient to act on the resolves, and, under all the circumstances, that it was not expedient to engage in a discussion of them. It being late in the day, and other gentlemen seeming inclined to speak, Mr. Lowndes was prevailed upon to give way before he had finished the remarks he had intended to make; and the committee rose and the House adjourned.

The legislature of Pennsylvania adjourned on the 28th ult. We have no particulars of the last days of the session, in the papers which have hitherto reported their proceedings, but we learn with regret, that the improvement bill was lost in the Senate, on account of the rejection of the loan bill by the advocates of improvement, and that the law for preventing sales of property under two-thirds of its appraised value, has passed.

An Act for the Appraisement of Estates taken in Execution.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and it is heveby enacted by the authority of the same*, That in all cases where lands, tenements or hereditaments, have been or hereafter shall be levied on, by virtue of any writ of fieri facias or other writ of execution, and an inquest of twelve men summoned by the sheriff or coroner of any of the cities or counties agreeably to the existing laws of this commonwealth, shall find that the rents, issues and profits of such property, are not sufficient, beyond all reprises, within the space of seven years to satisfy the damages and costs or the debt, interest and cost in such writ mentioned, it shall be the duty of the same inquest to value and appraise the said property. And in all cases where the defendant or defendants shall consent to a condemnation agreeably to an act entitled "a supplement to the act, entitled, An act for taking lands in execution for the payment of debts," passed on the sixth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and in any case where an inquisition and condemnation of such estate as aforesaid shall not be deemed necessary in law, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner of the proper county to summon an inquest of twelve good and lawful men of his bailiwick, who shall be under oath or affirmation, and shall receive the same pay as jurors are entitled to in similar cases, to value and appraise the same; and the sheriff or coroner shall make return of such valuation or appraisement, with the writ aforesaid, to the court from which the same issued, and which valuation or appraisement shall be conclusive in any future execution which may be levied on the same property; and in case any writ of venditioni exponas or other writ shall issue for the sale of said lands, tenements or

hereditaments, and the same cannot be sold at public vendue or outcry for two-thirds or more of such valuation or appraisement; that then and in such case the sheriff or coroner shall not make sale of the premises, but shall make return of the same accordingly to the court from which the execution process issued, and that thereupon all further proceedings for the sale of such lands, tenements or hereditaments, shall be stayed for one year from and after the return day of the venditioni exponas, or other writ for the sale of the premises: *Provided*, That the sheriff or coroner, shall not be entitled to poundage unless in those cases where a sale of the property shall take place.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases where lands, tenements or hereditaments, have been heretofore levied on and condemned in virtue of any writ of fieri facias, and in all cases where any lands, tenements or hereditaments, have been or hereafter shall be seized or levied on by virtue of any writ of levari facias, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, before exposing the said property to sale pursuant to any writ for that purpose issued, or in pursuance of such writ of levari facias, to summon twelve good and lawful men of his bailiwick, who, being first sworn or affirmed, shall make a true valuation or appraisement of the property aforesaid, and the same proceedings shall be had as is directed by the first section of this act.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases where a life estate, or for a term of years, in any lands, tenements, or hereditaments, have been or shall be seized and levied on by virtue of any writ of execution, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or coroner, before he shall proceed to advertise and sell the premises aforesaid, to summon an inquest of twelve good and lawful men of his bailiwick, who, being first duly sworn or affirmed, shall make a true valuation and appraisement of the same. And if such life estate, or for term of years as aforesaid, after having been advertised and offered for sale by public vendue or outcry according to the laws of this commonwealth, cannot be sold for two-thirds or more of the amount of the valuation and appraisement aforesaid, the sheriff or coroner shall make return accordingly; and thereupon all further proceedings for the sale of the said premises shall be stayed for one year from the return day of the said execution process.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That in all cases where personal property shall be taken in execution by virtue of any writ of fieri facias issued out of any court of common pleas in this commonwealth, or by virtue of any execution issued by a justice of the peace, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, coroner, constable or other person, to whom such writ shall be directed, respectively, when it shall be requested by the debtor, to summon three respectable freeholders or citizens of the vicinage, who, being first duly sworn or affirmed by the said officer, shall value and appraise the personal property aforesaid, for which service they each shall be entitled to receive fifty cents per day; which valuation or appraisement, signed by the appraisers, together with a schedule of the property taken in execution, shall be annexed to the return of said writ. And in case said personal property or any part thereof cannot be sold for two-thirds of the amount of said valuation or appraisement, at a public vendue of the same, of which notice shall be given to the plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her or their agent or attorney, agreeably to the direction of the first section of this act, that then the sale of such property shall be stayed for the term of twelve months from that date: *Provided*, That the said defendant or defendants shall execute and deliver to the sheriff, coroner or constable, as the case may be, a bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, in a penalty double the amount of the said valuation or appraisement, conditioned for the faithful forthcoming and delivery of all and every part of the said personal property, upon the expiration of the said stay of execution, to the proper sheriff, coroner or constable, or his successor in office, in like good order and condition as when the same was so as aforesaid offered for sale, or other personal property equal in value and like good order, to be ascertained in the manner aforesaid; or in default thereof, for the payment of the amount of the appraisement or valuation, with interest and costs, or the amount of the debt, interest and cost, for which the levy was made. And upon the execution and delivery of such bond, the said personal property shall be returned and redelivered into the possession of the said defendant or defendants: *Provided also*, That nothing in this act contained, shall be construed to prevent any judgment creditor or creditors from having the property of any debtor or debtors exposed to sale, in the usual manner, at any time, and as often as he, she, or they may think proper, after it may have once been exposed to sale as aforesaid, by paying all the costs which may accrue in consequence thereof, except the time which a sale may be effected, which cost shall be paid out of the proceeds of the sale as in other cases.

Sect. 5. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That this act shall be and continue in force for the term of one year and no longer.

MORTGAGES.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania at their late session passed the following act relative to Mortgages.

Sect. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That from and after the first day of October next, all mortgages, or defeasible deeds in the nature of mortgages, made or to be made or executed for any lands, tenements, or hereditaments within this commonwealth, shall have priority according to the date of recording the same, without regard to the time of making or executing such deeds. And it shall be the duty of the recorder to endorse the time upon the mortgages or defeasible deeds when left for record, and to number the same according to the time they are left for record, and if two or more are left upon the same day, they shall have priority according to the time they are left at the office for record. And that no mortgage, or defeasible deed in the na-

ture of a mortgage, shall be a lien until such mortgage or defeasible deed shall have been recorded, or left for record as aforesaid. *Provided*, That no mortgage given for the purchase money of the land so mortgaged shall be affected by the passage of this act, if the same be recorded within sixty days from the execution thereof.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid*, That the governor be, and he is hereby requested to cause this act to be published immediately after the passage of the same, in such newspapers and for such a length of time as he may think most proper for the information of the citizens of this commonwealth.

PUBLIC ACTS,

Passed at Session 1819–20, *of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.*

An act authorizing the governor to procure forty thousand dollars on loan.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

An act to revive and continue an act to encourage the warranting and patenting of lands north and west of the rivers Ohio, Allegheny, and Conewago creek, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the transmission of the laws of this commonwealth to the government of the United States.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to regulate the payment of costs on indictments.

An act for the relief of redemptioners.

An act against horse racing.

An act prescribing the competency of witnesses under penal acts of assembly.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act directing the mode of selecting and returning jurors.

An act to encourage the apprehension of persons who shall have committed the crime of horse stealing.

An act reducing the number of directors of the Mechanics' Bank of the city and county of Philadelphia.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate the city of Lancaster.

An act to contribute to the relief of sufferers by the late fire in the city of Savannah, in the state of Georgia.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to establish a board of wardens for the port of Philadelphia, and for the regulation of pilots and pilotages, and for other purposes.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act for taking lands in execution for payment of debts.

An act for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures.

An act to incorporate the president, directors and company of the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Communication Company.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to improve the navigation of the river Delaware, passed the 13th day of March, 1817.

An act declaring Stony Creek a public highway.

An act relative to the owners and drivers of public stages, and other carriages for the conveyance of passengers, and for other purposes.

An act to incorporate the Kensington district of the Northern Liberties.

An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association.

A supplement to an act to incorporate the Kensington district of the Northern Liberties.

An act allowing mileage to jurors, and for other purposes.

An act authorizing the governor to appoint commissioners to view the ground from the west end of the Harrisburgh bridge to the river Juniata, at or near Millerstown.

An act authorizing the governor to procure sixty thousand dollars on loan.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act for laying out, making and keeping in repair the public roads and highways within this commonwealth, and for laying out private roads.

An act directing the recovery of the principal and interest due the commonwealth from persons holding lands by virtue of locations or other office titles issued from under the proprietary government, and for other purposes.

An act affixing certain liens on real estate in the district of Southwark and township of Moyamensing.

An act erecting part of Cumberland county into a separate county to be called Perry.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to appoint commissioners to regulate the streets, lanes, and alleys in the district of Southwark, and to lay out new streets, lanes and alleys therein, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and to lay out roads (therein mentioned) through the said district, and part of the townships of Moyamensing and Passyunk.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to regulate the fisheries in the river Delaware, and for other purposes, passed the 8th of February, 1804.

An act to incorporate the trustees of the Fire Association of Philadelphia.

An act to prevent kidnapping.

A supplement to the act, entitled, an act to incorporate the city of Philadelphia.

An act relative to certain state roads therein mentioned.

A supplement to an act, entitled, an act to provide for the erection of a state penitentiary on the public land adjoining the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and for other purposes.

An act to revive certain acts in relation to the lock navigation of the waters of Brandywine creek.

A further supplement to an act providing for the erection of a state capitol.

An act relative to mortgages.

An act to authorize James Hopkins, his heirs and assigns, to create and continue a slack water navigation in the river Conestoga.

An act for the removal of certain obstructions to the navigation of the river Susquehanna at the Conewago falls.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to amend and consolidate with its supplements, the act, entitled an act for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding one hundred dollars before a justice of the peace, and

for the election of constables, and for other purposes.

An act making appropriations to defray certain expenses of government therein mentioned.

A further supplement to the act, entitled, an act to enable the governor of this commonwealth to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from the city of Philadelphia to the borough of Lancaster.

A supplement to the act, entitled, a supplement to the act, entitled an act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed the 29th of January, 1820.

An act establishing certain election districts.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act regulating arbitrations.

An act to regulate proxies.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act to incorporate a company for making an artificial road from Harrisburgh through Lewistown and Huntingdon to Pittsburgh, passed 26th February, 1816.

An act to aid the Erie academy.

An act for the relief of sundry soldiers, and widows of soldiers of the revolutionary war.

An act for the relief of the poor for the townships of Germantown, Bristol, Moyamensing, Blockley and Kingsessing, in the county of Philadelphia, and for other purposes.

An act declaring Sandy Lick creek a public highway.

An act for the appraisement of estates taken in execution.

A further supplement to an act, entitled, an act authorizing the governor to incorporate two companies for making an artificial road from the city of Pittsburgh through Butler and Mercer to Meadville.

An act authorizing the governor to procure on loan a sum not exceeding $150,000.

An act authorizing the laying out and reviewing certain state roads therein mentioned.

Resolutions, &c.

Resolution relative to the introduction of slavery into new states.

Resolution relative to the further distribution of the laws of this commonwealth.

Resolution for procuring certain laws and journals.

Resolution relative to the inspectors of flour and bark for the port of Philadelphia.

Resolution relative to abuses in banks.

State of the Bank of the United States, 30th September 1819, abstracted from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to Congress.

Funds on hand—viz.		
Funded debt of the United States,		7,252,501 34
Specie, - - -		3,254,479 91
Foreign bills of exchange, -		138,470 66
Amount of cash funds,		10,645,451 91
Notes of other banks,	1,133,923 86	
Balances due by other banks, -	2,964,860 65	
		4,098,784 51
Real estate and permanent expenses and bonus, - -		780,992 59
Amount of bills and notes discounted—viz.		
On personal security,	21,226,128 56	
On funded debt U. S.	229,024 00	
On bank stock, &c.	7,937,515 83	
	29,392,668 39	
On domestic bills of exchange, -	1,375,087 86	
		30,767,756 25
Funds in course of transmission from one branch to another, -		166,576 85
Deficiency of cash at Baltimore branch, due by the late cashier,		146,454 74
		$46,606,016 85
Debts due by the Bank—viz.		
To state banks, - -		675,818 30
For deposits, to government, -	1,097,163 33	
For deposits, to public officers, -	1,765,800 81	
		2,862,964 14
For deposits, to individuals, -		2,631,453 76
For unclaimed dividends, -		33,814 60
For notes in circulation, -		3,810,111 40
Due to Baring & Co. and T. Wilson & Co. -	142,040 03	
Do. on account of damages on bills of exchange, -	43,410 20	
	185,450 23	
Off, due by Baring & Co. on account of bills for J. Richards, -	94,864 37	
		90,585 86
For bills of exchange, received of S. Smith & Buchanan, -		37,355 55
		$10,142,103 61
Surplus, after paying all debts due by the Bank, -		36,463,913 24
Capital paid in - -		34,973,828 63
Net surplus or profit,		$1,490,084 61

News.

An arrival at New York from Liverpool brings London papers to the 24th February.

Count de Cazes, late minister of state (resigned), is created a duke, and appointed minister to England.—Richelieu succeeds him.

Information of a conspiracy to assassinate the British ministers at a cabinet dinner at the house of earl Harrowby on the 23d February, was given to the police officers; from which a party was detached to arrest the conspirators, who were discovered in a loft (from 20 to 30 in number), with abundance of arms and ammunition, which they were actively preparing for use. The principal police officer, followed by his party, entered the room by a narrow ladder, the only apparent entrance, and ordered them to lay down their arms, announcing his authority so to do. Arthur Thistlewood, a reformer of some note, and the leader of that band, met

them with a cut and thrust sword, though opposed by a presented pistol, and a scuffle ensued, in which one Smithers, one of the peace officers, was killed by Thistlewood's sword. At this moment, the lights were extinguished, and the room was only lighted by the continual fire from the conspirators.

A party of the Coldstream Guards, commanded by a captain, the son of the duke of Clarence, arrived, and were resisted with equal desperation; a pistol would have despatched the captain, but for the interposition of a sergeant, who received the shot upon his arm; many of the peace officers were severely wounded. During this affray, by some outlet, most of the conspirators escaped; nine were arrested. Afterwards, Thistlewood, and one Brunet (second leader), were arrested; the former stands charged with high treason and murder. A formidable collection of arms and ammunition was found near the place of arrest. The London Courier pronounces this a "tremendous" circumstance, arising from "the diabolical principle which has been inculcated in revolutionary pamphlets, and incendiary writings;" and connects it with the assassination of the duke de Berri at Paris.

In pursuance of an article in the treaty of Ghent, the British government, on the suggestion of the American minister, Mr. Rush, have referred to the decision of the emperor of Russia, the construction of that article in the treaty, which relates to slaves, taken by the British from the United States during the late war.

The brig Spartan arrived at a late hour last night, in 34 days from Cadiz, which she left on the 2d March. Captain Cowper informs that no important operations had taken place since our former accounts. Quiroga entered Malaga on the 18th February, but was driven out on the following day by O'Donnell, whose force consisted of 5000 men. Quiroga had retired to Leon. It was believed at Cadiz that his whole army did not exceed 6000. The Royalists' army in the neighbourhood amounted to 15,000, commanded by Freres. The people of Cadiz were all in favour of the constitutionalists. General Freres had been into the town and arrested a number of the principal inhabitants, who were sent to Ceuta. Captain Cowper, on the whole, speaks rather despondingly of the success of the revolutionists.

Lieutenant Weaver passed through Cadiz on the 29th February with despatches from Mr. Forsythe at Madrid, on his way to Gibraltar, where he would join the Franklin 74 and proceed for the United States.

We are happy to have it in our power, at last, to announce the arrival, in the James Monroe, of general Don Francisco Vives, Spanish ambassador, colonel Don Jose Sanchez Biddo, and lieutenants Don Antonio Donis and M. Salmon.

The state of many parts of Ireland was truly alarming. The Dublin Evening Post the 26th of February observes, that the ribbon men have abandoned their agricultural occupation, in the pursuit of plunder—and then quotes numerous families who have suffered. Galway, at night, was in possession of the ribbon men. In the western districts of Ireland, it was considered necessary for the restoration of peace to station troops in many places.

The health of the Hon. John Randolph, is so precarious as to require a sea voyage. He intends to embark immediately.

Agriculture.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

On the Value of the Cobbs of Corn as a Food for Stock.

Ridgeway, May 1st, 1819.

Dear Sir—More than twelve months ago, I was conversing with our esteemed friend and worthy member John Patterson, upon the value of the corn cobb ground up with the grain as a food for stock. He suggested the idea of testing its nutritive strength by the process of distillation, which I undertook to do, and furnished him with the result with a view of having it communicated to our society; but he mislaid my letter previous to his removal from Virginia, and as the experiment was very flattering, I venture to detail it to you, for the society's information: it was carried on under the eye of an experienced and intelligent distiller, and was as follows:

Ten bushels of the corn and cobb ground together was taken which weighed 367 lbs. and ten bushels of pure corn meal was taken which weighed 400 lbs. They were both brewed or mashed on the same day, and distilled separately with great care and accuracy. The product of the pure corn meal was 18 gallons, and the product of the mixture was 13 gallons of spirit, each of the same degree of proof.

Now it is generally agreed that the cobb constitutes above one half of the *bulk* of corn; in other words, we give two measures in the ears for one shelled, and the cobbs are either used as fuel, or thrown away as of no value. If this were true, the product of the mixture then should have been only 9 gallons, which is the half of what the pure corn produced. But 13 were obtained, 4 of which must have been of course extracted from the cobbs; and if we estimate its nutritive power by the quantity of spirit, it is clear that whenever we shell ten bushels of corn and throw away the cobbs, we throw away a portion of food equal to the difference between 9 and 13, or nearly one half.

As it relates to the respective weight of each, the difference in favour of the mixture is still greater; the pure meal being more than three pounds heavier in the bushel,

and I am inclined to think that the product would have been greater if the experiment had been made earlier in the year, before the cobbs had lost much of their substance by evaporation. (My experiment was made in the month of March.) The distiller mentioned an important fact that occurred in the process. He found that the fermentation of the mixture took place much sooner and was perfected a day or two earlier than the other. His expression was, that it *mashed* easier and better than any thing he had ever tried before, and which he accounted for by supposing that the particles of the cobb being lighter and coarser than those of the grain, but mixed together prevented too close and heavy a deposition of the mass at the bottom of his brewing tub.

These facts are particularly worthy the attention of distillers, and I think are perfectly satisfactory as to the value of the corn cobbs in the production of spirit. Whether they are equally so, in relation to their value as a food, is left to the chemists to determine. We are aware that the saccharine particles, or those yielding spirit, are not the only constituents of nourishment. We know that oily and mucilaginous particles are also component and necessary parts of food. But which preponderates, or in what proportion to each other they are required to exist in order to constitute a healthy food, I do not pretend to know. It is certain however that the two latter do exist in some degree in the cobbs of corn; and since the experience of all who have tried it concurs in reporting it to be the most healthy mode of feeding corn, perhaps it will not be unfair to infer that they maintain a due proportion to the spirit. If so, the experiment must be satisfactory, and the conclusion I have drawn from it undeniable.

But besides the actual economy, there is another advantage in this way of feeding corn, which ought to engage the attention of every farmer. It is notoriously true that the unground grain of corn is heating to the stomach of all animals and of difficult digestion, producing cholic and other inflammatory disorders, particularly in horses, which tend greatly to shorten their lives. They are deprived of the benefits derived from the stimulus of distention (so necessary to the proper health of all animals) by being unable to eat a sufficient bulk to produce it before they become gorged. But when ground into meal along with the cobbs, and mixed with cut hay or straw of any kind, this necessary distention is produced without any danger of disorders arising from eating too much. It is now 8 years since I have been in the habit of feeding corn in this way, and out of six to ten horses, which I have annually kept in that time, there has been but one case of sickness among them, which was a slight cholic. Indeed since I have lived in this county, which is now eleven years, there has been but one death among that description of stock on my plantation, and that occurred to a mare with a young foal, in a distant clover field, without having been fed for many weeks, and which took place two or three days before it was known. This uncommon health of my horses, I attribute in a great degree to the use of ground food. Yours, with esteem and friendship,

P. Minor.

Gen. Cocke, Vice President Agricultural Society, Albemarle.

ON STONE FENCES.

Read before the Agricultural Society of Albemarle (Va.) on the 11th October, 1819.

Sir—In a former communication to our society on the subject of secret or covered ditches, among other arguments in favour of using stone for that purpose, I mentioned that we thereby often cleared our fields of a great nuisance. Certainly a more obvious and more effectual means of accomplishing this end, is to use the stone as a material for fencing; and though every one, perhaps, will agree with me in this opinion, and in allowing the great advantages of having our arable lands cleared of large stones, yet we scarcely see any attempt towards the construction of stone fences, even where the material is most abundant. At the same time it is not uncommon to observe large piles of stone heaped together at a great expense of labour and occupying in some places a fourth or fifth part of a cultivated field. The dread of innovation and the want of experimental enterprise have heretofore been the reproach of our farming. I know many persons fully convinced of the efficacy of gypsum in improving the soil, who forego the use of it, for the sole reason that they have not been accustomed to it. In like manner, many can give no better reason for not adopting the horizontal culture of corn in our hilly country, than that their fathers did not practise it. This horror of change can certainly be the only reason for heaping stones in a field instead

of disposing them along the sides of it in a fence. Perhaps the dread of encountering a tedious and untried undertaking may have deterred many from an attempt to construct stone fences. I can assure all such that this dread is in a great measure unfounded. More than 18 months ago I made my first essay in this business, without experience of its ability to withstand frost, or knowledge of the method of erecting it. I commenced I confess with considerable anticipation of encountering a tedious business, but was agreeably surprised to find that when the materials were in place, that one man could erect ten yards in a day. The fence which I made was 4½ feet high, 3 feet wide at the base, and tapering equally on both sides to the width of 18 inches at top. It has barred every kind of stock but sheep, and stood the frost of last winter without injury.

The mode of erecting it was regular and simple in the extreme. Take 4 stakes about a foot longer than the proposed height of the fence—point one end to be driven into the ground, and round the other end to receive a wooden cap or collar with two holes bored at the distance of the intended width of the fence at top. Place two of those stakes in the ground as far apart as the proposed base of the fence is wide, and draw the tops together until they receive the cap. Do the same with the other two stakes, in the direction of the fence, at the distance of the lines you work by. Notches at 6 or 8 inches apart should be cut in each stake, to raise the lines to, and as you proceed to work, the position of the stakes always affords the proper level. Mr. Thomas Moore, the present engineer to the Board of Public Works, was with me last fall, and gave me some valuable information on the subject of stone fencing. He had resided in a part of Maryland where it had been long and extensively practised. He stated that general experience had proved, that it was necessary in erecting such fences to attend to these rules. "Dig no foundation, unless it be to smooth or level the surface, taking care to leave no loose earth for the stones to lie on. Then make the bottom course throughout of the smallest stones you have, and these as nearly of the same size as possible. Let no stones reach *through* the fence until the finishing course, when if practicable most or all of them should reach through, thereby binding all the work tight." As frost is the only enemy to stone fences, the propriety of using small equal sized stones for the foundation, is manifest; for the expansion of the earth in freezing and thawing being uniform and regular, and the whole foundation being acted on alike, you thus avoid all risk of the fence being partially thrown down by the frost. The other suggestions of Mr. Moore seem just, but I cannot speak from experience of their advantages.

An inquiry naturally presents itself on this subject. What is the relative value of a farm fenced with stone compared with one fenced with dead timber? Take the following data.

From the best accounts I have been able to obtain from others, and from my own experience, it may be fairly stated that one full month of the whole annual labour of every farm is consumed in the various operations of cutting, mauling, hauling, and putting up fences. This is one-twelfth of the year, or one complete year in twelve, that is devoted exclusively to making and repairing dead fences; and as the expense is annual, it is clear that the condition of such fences is no better at the end of any year than at the beginning.

Again.—I think it may be fairly stated, that when the materials are in place, the expense of erecting a stone fence does not exceed that of erecting one of rails, including the various operations above mentioned. The value of the timber (which is not taken into the account above) and the advantages of clearing the land of stone, will balance the expense of moving the stone 3 or 4 hundred yards. So that on a farm abounding with stone, and where the transportation does not exceed this distance, I think a fence of stone will in the first instance be as cheap as a common rail one. Suppose then two farms of 500 acres of arable land each, in all other respects equal, except that one is fenced with stone and one with dead timber. Each of them employs 12 labourers, at $100 apiece per annum. One is at no expense, while he who fences with timber consumes one month in every year in making and repairing his fences. This is an expence of $100; being the labour of one hand during a complete year. At annual compound interest, this would amount, in less than 33 years, to $10,000, which is the entire price of the farm, supposing the land to be worth $20 per acre. Thus in 33 years the one farm would be able to buy the other from the expense saved, by the different mode of fencing. It is true that there are not many farms capable of being entirely fenced with stone,

but there are scarcely any that do not admit of it in some degree, and the advantages would be derived in a similar ratio to any part of a farm thus enclosed.

P. MINOR.

Mr. Madison, President Agricultural Society, Albemarle.

Miscellany.

LIFE OF COMMODORE DECATUR.

Commodore Stephen Decatur is of French descent by the male line. His grandfather was a native of La Rochelle, in France, and married a lady of Rhode Island. His father, Stephen Decatur, was born in Newport (Rhode Island), and when a very young man removed to Philadelphia, where he married the daughter of an Irish gentleman by the name of Pine. He was bred to the sea, and commanded a merchant vessel out of the port of Philadelphia until the establishment of the navy, when he was appointed to command the Delaware sloop of war. He continued in her until the frigate Philadelphia was built, when the command of that ship was given to him, at the particular request of the merchants, who had built her by subscription. In this situation he remained until peace was made with France, when he resigned his commission, and retired to his residence a few miles from Philadelphia, where he resided until his death, which happened in November, 1808.

His son, Stephen Decatur, the present commodore, was born on the 5th January, 1779, on the eastern shore of Maryland, whither his parents had retired, whilst the British were in possession of Philadelphia. They returned to that city when he was a few months old, and he was there educated and brought up.

He entered the navy in March, 1798, as midshipman, and joined the frigate United States, under the command of commodore Barry, who had obtained the warrant for him. He continued for some time with that officer, and he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. The United States at that time required some repairs, and, not wishing to remain in port, he requested an order to join the brig Norfolk, then bound to the Spanish Main. He performed one cruise in her, as first lieutenant, and on his return to port, resumed his station on board the United States, where he remained until peace was concluded with France.

He was then ordered to the Essex, as first lieutenant, and sailed with commodore Dale's squadron to the Mediterranean. On the return of that squadron, he was ordered to the New York, one of the second Mediterranean squadron, under the command of commodore Morris.

When he returned to the United States, he was ordered to take command of the Argus, and proceed in her to join commodore Preble's squadron, then in the Mediterranean, and on his arrival there to resign the command of the Argus to lieutenant Hull, and take the schooner Enterprise, then commanded by that officer. After making that exchange he proceeded to Syracuse, where the squadron was to rendezvous. On his arrival at that port he was informed of the fate of the frigate Philadelphia, which had ran aground on the Barbary coast, and fallen into the hands of the Tripolitans. The idea immediately presented itself to his mind of attempting her recapture or destruction. On commodore Preble's arrival, a few days afterwards, he proposed to him a plan for the purpose, and volunteered his services to execute it. The wary mind of that veteran officer at first disapproved of an enterprise so full of peril; but the risks and difficulties that surrounded it only stimulated the ardour of Decatur, and imparted to it an air of adventure, fascinating to his youthful imagination.

The consent of the commodore having been obtained, lieutenant Decatur selected for the expedition a ketch (the Intrepid) which he had captured a few weeks before from the enemy, and manned her with seventy volunteers, chiefly from his own crew. He sailed from Syracuse on the 3d February, 1804, accompanied by the United States brig Syren, lieutenant Stewart, who was to aid with his boats, and to receive the crew of the ketch, in case it should be found expedient to use her as a fireship.

After fifteen days of very tempestuous weather, they arrived at the harbour of Tripoli, a little before sunset. It had been arranged between lieutenants Decatur and Stewart, that the ketch should enter the harbour about 10 o'clock that night, attended by the boats of the Syren. On arriving off the harbour, the Syren in consequence of a change of wind, had been thrown six or eight miles without the Intrepid. The wind at this time was fair, but fast declining, and lieutenant Decatur apprehended that, should he wait for the Syren's boats to come up, it might be too late to make the attack that night. Such delay might be fatal to the enterprise, as they could not remain longer on the coast, their provisions being nearly exhausted. For these reasons he determined to adventure into the harbour alone, which he did about eight o'clock.

An idea may be formed of the extreme hazard of this enterprise from the situation of the frigate. She was moored within half gunshot of the bashaw's castle, and of the principal battery. Two of the enemy's cruisers lay within two cable's length, on the starboard quarter, and their gun-boats within half gunshot, on the starboard bow. All the guns of the frigate were mounted and loaded. Such were the immediate perils that our hero ventured to encounter with a single ketch, beside the other dangers that abound in a strongly fortified harbour.

Although from the entrance to the place where the frigate lay was only 3 miles, yet, in consequence of the lightness of the wind, they did not get within hail of her until 11 o'clock. When they had approached within 200 yards, they were hailed and ordered to anchor, or they would be fired into. Lieutenant Decatur ordered a Maltese pilot, who was on board the ketch, to answer that they had lost their anchor in a gale of wind on the coast, and therefore could not comply with their request. By this time it had become perfectly calm, and they were about fifty yards from the frigate. Lieutenant Decatur ordered a small boat that was alongside of the ketch, to take a rope and make it fast to the frigate's forechains. This being done, they began to warp the ketch alongside. It was not

until this moment that the enemy suspected the character of their visiter, and great confusion immediately ensued. This enabled our adventurers to get alongside of the frigate, when Decatur immediately sprang aboard, followed by Mr. Charles Morris, midshipman. These two were nearly a minute on deck, before their companions could succeed in mounting the side. Fortunately, the Turks had not sufficiently recovered from their surprise to take advantage of this delay. They were crowded together on the quarter deck, perfectly astonished and aghast, without making any attempts to oppose the assailing party. As soon as a sufficient number of our men had gained the deck, to form a front equal to that of the enemy, they rushed in upon them. The Turks stood the assault but a short time, and were completely overpowered. About twenty were killed on the spot, many jumped overboard, and the rest fled to the main deck, whither they were pursued and driven to the hold.

After entire possession had been gained of the ship, and every thing prepared to set fire to her, a number of launches were seen rowing about the harbour. This determined lieutenant Decatur to remain in the frigate, from whence a better defence could be made than from on board the ketch. The enemy had already commenced firing upon them from their batteries and castle, and from two corsairs that were lying near. Perceiving that the launches did not attempt to approach, he ordered that the ship should be set on fire, which was done, at the same time, in different parts. As soon as this was completely effected, they left her, and such was the rapidity of the flames, that it was with the utmost difficulty they preserved the ketch. At this critical moment a most propitious breeze sprang up, blowing directly out of the harbour, which, in a few minutes, carried them beyond the reach of the enemy's guns, and they made good their retreat without the loss of a single man, and with but four wounded.

For this gallant and romantic achievement, lieutenant Decatur was promoted to the rank of post captain, there being at that time no intermediate grade. This promotion was particularly gratifying to him, inasmuch as it was done with the consent of the officers over whose heads he was raised.

In the ensuing spring, it being determined to make an attack upon Tripoli, commodore Preble obtained from the king of Naples the loan of six gun-boats and two bombards, which he formed into two divisions, and gave the command of one of them to captain Decatur, the other to lieutenant Somers. The squadron sailed from Syracuse, consisting of the frigate Constitution, the brig Syren, the schooners Nautilus and Vixen, and the gun-boats.

Having arrived on the coast of Barbary, they were for some days prevented from making the attack, by adverse wind and weather; at length, on the morning of the 3d of August, the weather being favourable, the signal was made from the commodore's ship to prepare for action, the light vessels towing the gun-boats to windward. At 9 o'clock the signal was made for bombarding the town and the enemy's vessels. The gun-boats were cast off, and advanced in a line ahead, led on by captain Decatur, and covered by the frigate Constitution, and the brigs and schooners. The enemy's gun-boats were moored along the mouth of the harbour, under the batteries, and within musket shot. Their sails had been taken from them, and they were ordered to sink, rather than abandon their position. They were aided and covered likewise by a brig of 16 and a schooner of 11 guns.

Before entering into close action, captain Decatur went alongside each of his boats, and ordered them to unship their bowsprits, and follow him, as it was his intention to board the enemy's boats. Lieutenant James Decatur commanded one of the boats belonging to lieutenant Somers' division, but being further to windward than the rest of his division, he joined and took orders from his brother.

When captain Decatur, who was in the leading boat, came within range of the fire from the batteries, a heavy fire was opened upon him from them and from the gun-boats. He returned their fire, and continued advancing until he came in contact with their boats. At this time commodore Preble, seeing Decatur approaching nearer than he thought prudent, ordered the signal to be made for a retreat; but it was found that in making out the signals for the boats, the one for a retreat had been omitted. The enemy's boats had about forty men each; ours an equal number, twenty-seven of whom were Americans, and thirteen Neapolitans. Decatur, on boarding the enemy, was instantly followed by his countrymen, the Neapolitans remained behind. The Turks did not sustain the combat, hand to hand, with that firmness they had obtained a reputation for: in ten minutes the deck was cleared: eight of them sought refuge in the hold; and of the rest, some fell on the deck, and others jumped into the sea. Only three of the Americans were wounded.

As Decatur was about to proceed out with his prize, the boat which had been commanded by his brother came under his stern, and informed him that they had engaged and captured one of the enemy; but that her commander, after surrendering, had treacherously shot lieutenant James Decatur, and pushed off with the boat, and was then making for the harbour. The feelings of the gallant Decatur, on receiving this intelligence, may more easily be imagined than described. Every consideration of prudence and safety was lost in his eagerness to punish so dastardly an act, and to revenge the death of a brother so basely murdered. He pushed within the enemy's line with his single boat, and having succeeded in getting alongside of the retreating foe, boarding her at the head of eleven men, who were all the Americans he had left. The fate of this contest was extremely doubtful for twenty minutes. All the Americans except four were severely wounded. Decatur singled out the commander as the peculiar object of his vengeance. The Turk was armed with an espontoon, Decatur with a cutlass—in attempting to cut off the head of the weapon, his sword struck on the iron and broke close to the hilt. The Turk at this moment made a push, which slightly wounded him in the right arm and breast. He immediately seized the spear and closed with him. A fierce struggle ensued, and both fell, Decatur uppermost. By this time the Turk had drawn a dagger from his belt, and

was about to plunge it in the body of his foe, when Decatur caught his arm, and shot him with a pistol, which he had taken from his pocket. During the time they were struggling on the deck, the crews rushed to the aid of their commanders, and a most sanguinary conflict took place, insomuch that when Decatur had despatched his adversary, it was with the greatest difficulty he could extricate himself from the killed and wounded that had fallen around him.

It is with no common feeling of admiration that we record an instance of heroic courage, and loyal self devotion, on the part of a common sailor. During the early part of Decatur's struggle with the Turk, he was assailed in rear by one of the enemy, who had just aimed a blow at his head with his sabre that must have been fatal; at this fearful juncture, a noble hearted tar, who had been so badly wounded as to lose the use of his hands, seeing no other means of saving his commander, rushed between him and the uplifted sabre, and received the blow on his own head, which fractured his skull. We love to pause and honour great actions in humble life, because they speak well for human nature. Men of rank and station in society often do gallant deeds, in a manner from necessity. Their conspicuous situation obliges them to do so, or their eagerness for glory urges them on; but an act like this we have mentioned, so desperate, yet so disinterested; done by an obscure, unambitious individual, a poor sailor, can spring from nothing but innate nobleness of soul. We are happy to add that this generous fellow survived, and now receives a pension from government.

Decatur succeeded in getting with both of his prizes to the squadron, and the next day received the highest commendation, in a general order, from commodore Preble. When that able officer was superseded in the command of the squadron, he gave the Constitution to captain Decatur, who had, some time before, received his commission. From that ship he was removed to the Congress, and returned home in her when peace was concluded with Tripoli. On his return to the United States, he was employed in superintending gun-boats, until the affair of the Chesapeake, when he was ordered to supersede commodore Barron in the command of that ship, since which period he has had the command of the southern squadron. When the United States was again put in commission, he was removed from the Chesapeake to that frigate.

The war with Great Britain gave commodore Decatur another opportunity of adding to the laurels he had already won. On the 25th October, 1812, in lat. 29 N. long 29 30 W. he fell in with his Britannic majesty's ship Macedonian, mounting 49 carriage guns. This was one of the finest frigates in the British navy, and commanded by captain John S. Carden, one of the ablest officers. She was in prime order, two years old, and but four months out of dock. The enemy being to windward, had the advantage of choosing his own distance; and, supposing the United States to be the Essex (which only mounts carronades), kept at first at long shot, and did not at any moment come within the complete effect of the musketry and grape. After the frigates had come to close action, the battle was terminated in a very short period by the enemy's surrender.

It is not one of the least circumstances of commodore Decatur's good fortune, or rather good management, that he conveyed his prize, in her shattered condition, across a vast extent of ocean, swarming with foes, and conducted her triumphantly into port; thus placing immediately before the eyes of his countrymen a noble trophy of his own skill, and of national prowess.

Commodore Decatur received the warmest praises from the President and Congress, as well as the most marked testimonies of gratitude from his countrymen, for this achievement. A gold medal was voted to him by the national legislature, and the legislatures of New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, expressed their recorded thanks for his bravery. A sumptuous public ball was given to him in New York, and the freedom of the city conferred upon him in a gold box by the corporation.

In June, 1813, the American squadron under his command, consisting of the frigates United States and Macedonian, and the sloop-of-war Hornet, attempted to proceed to sea from New York, but were prevented by the superior force of two line of battle ships and a frigate of the enemy, who gave chase; but Decatur was fortunate enough to arrive safely in New London, in which port the fleet was strictly blockaded, during the remainder of the war.

Having been assigned to take command of the frigate President, then in New York, Decatur sailed thence on the 14th of January, 1815, but the ship running aground on the bar, and striking heavily, was much injured in her keel and rudder braces, which impeded her sailing. He fell in, the next day, with four British ships, the Majestic, Endymion, Pomona, Tenedos, and Despatch (brig) from which he endeavoured to escape, by starting water and using other means to lighten the ship—but he finally engaged with the Endymion, and after driving her out of action, the arrival of two fresh ships, the Pomona and Tenedos, obliged him to surrender. He lost one-fifth of his crew killed and wounded, the force opposed to him being fourfold superior to his. The President arrived at Bermuda, under jury masts, on the 28th of January; where captain Decatur was treated with the highest respect and delicacy by the officers of the British squadron and the governor of the island.

A highly respectable court martial, upon the return of captain Decatur to the United States, not only acquitted him of all blame for the loss of his ship, but praised his bravery and good conduct in exalted terms of expression.

No circumstance further illustrated the biography of Decatur until after the close of the war with Great-Britain; when a fleet, consisting of the Guerriere, Constellation and Macedonian frigates, the Ontario and Epervier brigs, and four schooners, was despatched to the coast of Barbary under his command, to punish the barbarians for some violations of the laws of nations, in respect to citizens of the United States of America. War was declared against the Barbary powers, March 2, 1815.

Decatur sailed from New York, May 20, 1815, and arrived at Gibraltar in twenty-five days,

where he learned that the Algerine squadron had been out into the Atlantic, and had probably returned into the Mediterranean; upon which they proceeded without delay for Algiers, in hopes of intercepting the enemy before he could reach the port. On the 17th of June, he captured the Algerine frigate *Mazauda*, after a running fight of 25 minutes. The Algerine admiral (Hammida), was killed in the action by a cannon ball. Two days afterwards the squadron took a brig of 22 guns, and arrived at Algiers on the 28th of June. A treaty was formed with the dey, upon the basis laid down by the American commissioners, by which an end was put to any claim of tribute from the United States, under any pretext whatever. From Algiers he proceeded to Tripoli and Tunis, and obtained an indemnity in money for suffering American vessels to be taken out of their harbours by the British, during the late war, without impediment; and in the former place, he effected the release of ten captives, two Danes and eight Neapolitans; the latter of whom he landed at Messina. He joined commodore Bainbridge at Gibraltar, sailed for the United States in the Guerriere, and arrived the following November.

After his return to the United States he was appointed one of the commissioners of the navy board, we believe in consequence of the resignation of captain Hull.

The recent afflicting death, by a duel, of this distinguished officer, who has been emphatically called the *mainmast* of the navy, has induced us to compile the foregoing narrative of the events of his life from various publications. Since the return of captain Barron to this country, who had been suspended from his command in the navy for five years, in consequence of the affair of the frigate Chesapeake and the British ship Leopard, we have been informed, he has repeatedly solicited employment from government. Captain Decatur has never hesitated to express an unreserved opinion, both in his official and individual capacity, against the propriety of appointing him to any command. His objections arose from the conduct of captain Barron in the event just referred to, and from his absence during the late war with Great Britain after the period of his suspension had elapsed. It is now mentioned in a letter from Washington, that captain Barron, in a note, demanded of captain Decatur if he had ever observed *that he could insult him with impunity*. Captain Decatur replied—'I am not so much of an egotist as to have said that *I* could insult,' &c. This, captain Barron, in another note, considered, (if he understood the meaning of captain Decatur's answer) to be satisfactory. A subsequent letter was received from captain Decatur—the tendency of which was to prevent captain Barron from considering the former reply as an apology. This correspondence led to the fatal meeting on the 22d instant. Commodore Bainbridge attended commodore Decatur to the field as his second, and captain Elliot acted in the same capacity for captain Barron. The duel was fought with pistols, at eight paces, in the state of Maryland, just beyond the boundaries of the District of Columbia. At the first fire, which was so exact that the reports of the pistols seemed as one sound, both parties fell. Each considered himself mortally wounded—and personal animosity was, mutually, disavowed by both. Both balls hit the bodies of the respective opponents within about an inch of the same spot. The ball struck captain Decatur upon the top of the hip bone, and glancing upwards passed some vital parts, and went through his body. Captain Barron received his ball about an inch lower, which passing downwards, produced a very severe, but perhaps not a mortal wound. At eleven o'clock the same night commodore Decatur expired—and his country lost in him one of the most chivalrous of her sons. This event has clouded the city of Washington with melancholy—and has produced a sensible shock upon the country at large. Whilst we regret, in common with others, that men of extreme and acknowledged bravery, have not the courage to resist an invitation to the field (since an example of such a description would have the greatest effect in discouraging personal combats)—yet we consider, the well meant moral and religious denunciations of the practice of duelling, to have very little probable operation in producing a limitation of the evil. Political restrictions, as in Virginia, and government regulations, as in the army of the United States, have had the effect to diminish the number of personal *rencontres*, which the people of this country have long deplored, as a stain upon their national character.

On the 24th inst. the body of commodore Decatur was followed to the tomb, with great ceremony. His pall bearers were captains Tingey, Rodgers, Porter, Macdonough, Cassin, Chauncey and Ballard, of the navy; generals Brown and Jessup, of the army; and Lieutenant M'Pherson, of the navy.

The National Intelligencer remarked, that since the foundation of that city was laid, perhaps no such an assemblage of citizens and strangers, on such an occasion, has been seen. His remains were attended to the vault at Kalorama, in which they were deposited, by a great part of the male population of the city and adjacent country, by nearly all the officers of government, members of Congress, and representatives of foreign governments, resident there. Due military honours were rendered on the occasion, by the marine corps, under the command of major Miller; and minute guns were fired from the navy yard, during the procession and funeral service. Every incident evinced the deep sensation which prevailed; and the vollies of musketry which announced the consignment of the hero's remains to the tomb, sounded as the knell of departed chivalry.

[*Bost. Intell.*

The following is from the first number of the National Gazette and Literary Register, published on the 5th inst.

THE FLORIDA QUESTION.

When, in the year 1792, Dumourier who had just been raised to the post of minister of foreign affairs, for France, by Louis 16th, read, in council, four despatches which he had prepared for the courts of Vienna, Berlin, London, and Madrid respectively, "the king," relates the French history, "manifested astonishment at the blunt-

ness of address, and haughtiness of tone by which they were marked. He observed that the new minister was the first to introduce, in diplomatic relations, a style repugnant to the dignity of courts, and wanting in the accustomed reserve of phrase." We do not suppose that the American people are quite as much alive to punctilio on this head, as was the French monarch; but we are sure that there are few among them, of a reflecting and temperate character, who have not felt surprise at the strain of the papers addressed in the name of the American government, to the Spanish court, since its refusal to ratify the late treaty.

We are not indeed, altogether without a vitiating experience in this respect, in the fretfulness and asperity of the presidential communications to Congress respecting the conduct of the French Directory in 1797, and in the acrimony and vehemence of those which described the dispositions and proceedings of the British government, during the last war. In the one instance, the chief magistrate was deficient in the self command and guarded decorum, always requisite on the part of a statesman representing a nation; and in the other, he violated the prescriptive comity even of belligerents. In both, there was a wide departure from the tone of the executive department while Washington presided—a tone elevated without affectation, or rhetorical flourish; resolute without boasting or peremptoriness; indicative at once of deliberation, equanimity and perseverance. In the instances just suggested, the provocation was, doubtless, severe, and much allowance is to be made for the irritation of actual war. Still, a flushed, ruffled, scowling aspect, and an irascible, opprobrious, blustering language, neither become nor benefit any government: in the disputes of nations, appeals to the angry passions of one party, outrages on the pride and sensibility of the other, have a most mischievous effect; they serve only to inflame discontent and confirm obstinacy. Adam Smith in his Theory of Moral Sentiments, speaking of resentment, in the case of individuals, says—"There is no passion of which the human mind is capable, concerning whose justness we ought to be more doubtful, concerning whose indulgence we ought so carefully to consult our natural sense of propriety, or so diligently consider what will be the sentiments of the cool and impartial spectator. Magnanimity, or a regard to our rank and dignity, is the only motive which can ennoble the expressions of this disagreeable passion. This motive should characterize our whole style and deportment."

We would not be supposed to deny that Spain has acted, with respect to the treaty, in an indefensible and exasperating manner: the simple exposition of the case, as we shall give it in another number of this Gazette, in an extract from one of Mr. Forsythe's papers, will satisfy every reader on that head. But the incurable rottenness and the proverbial "slow-paced Saturnian movement" of the Spanish court could not be unknown to the American cabinet; nor, we imagine, could the futility of altercation with it, especially if of a taunting, disparaging, prolix character, fail to be perceived. To criminate and recriminate was never yet the road to adjustment:—to pique the Spanish pride by direct invectives, or unequivocal insinuations against Spanish faith and honour; to favour the dilatoriness and irresolution of Spanish policy, by furnishing topics and opportunity for copious discussion, were not the methods adapted to the proper ends on this occasion. The cause is good in itself; it could be well sustained by grave and energetic appeals to the reason and just sentiments of this country and of the foreign world: it should have been so asserted with the Spanish monarch and ministry, as to render more glaring their prevarication in resorting to further delay: there should have been a scrupulous abstinence from all mere chiding, lecturing, vapouring, and diplomatic wrangling—from whatever might awaken the prejudices and enlist the sympathies of Europe on the side of the recreant government.

DR. FRANKLIN.

Extracts from a Letter of Mr. Jefferson, dated the 4th of December, 1818, *respecting Dr. Franklin.*

"Dr. Franklin had many political enemies, as every character must, which, with decision enough to have opinions, has energy and talent to give them effect on the feelings of the adversary opinion. These enmities were chiefly in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts. In the former they were merely of the proprietary party: in the latter they did not commence till the revolution, and then sprung chiefly from personal animosities, which spreading by little and little, became at length of some extent. Dr. **** was his principal calumniator; a man of much malignity, who, besides enlisting his whole family in the same hostility, was enabled, as the agent of Massachusetts with the British government, to infuse it into that state with considerable effect. Mr. Jay, Silas Deane, Mr. Laurens, his colleagues also, ever maintained towards him unlimited confidence and respect. That he would have waived the formal recognition of our independence, I never heard on any authority worthy notice. As to the fisheries, England was urgent to retain them exclusively, France neutral, and I believe that had they been ultimately made a sine qua non, our commissioners (Mr. Adams excepted) would have relinquished them rather than have broken off the treaty. To Mr. Adams's perseverance alone on that point, I have always understood we were indebted for their reservation. As to the charge of subservience to France, besides the evidence of his friendly colleagues before named, two years of my own service with him at Paris, daily visits, and the most friendly and confidential conversations, convince

me it had not a shadow of foundation. He possessed the confidence of that government in the highest degree, insomuch that it may truly be said that they were more under his influence than he under theirs. The fact is, that his temper was so amiable and conciliatory, his conduct so rational, never urging impossibilities, or even things unreasonably inconvenient to them, in short so moderate and attentive to their difficulties, as well as our own, that what his enemies called subserviency, I saw was only that reasonable disposition, which, sensible that advantages are not all to be on one side, yielding what is just and liberal, is the more certain of obtaining liberality and justice. Mutual confidence produces of course mutual influence, and this was all which subsisted between Dr. Franklin and the government of France."

We copy a few of the anecdotes related by Mr. J.

"Our revolutionary process, as is well known, commenced by petitions, memorials, remonstrances, &c. from the old Congress. These were followed by a non-importation agreement, as a pacific instrument of coercion. While that was before us, and sundry exceptions, as of arms, ammunition, &c. were moved from different quarters of the house, I was sitting by Dr. Franklin, and observed to him that I thought we should except books: that we ought not to exclude science, even coming from an enemy. He thought so too, and I proposed the exception, which was agreed to. Soon after it occurred that medicine should be excepted, and I suggested that also to the Doctor. 'As to that,' said he, 'I will tell you a story. When I was in London, in such a year, there was a weekly club of physicians, of which Sir John Pringle was president, and I was invited by my friend Dr. Fothergill, to attend when convenient. Their rule was to propose a thesis one week, and discuss it the next. I happened there when the question to be considered was, Whether physicians had, on the whole, done most good or harm? The young members, particularly, having discussed it very learnedly and eloquently till the subject was exhausted, one of them observed to Sir John Pringle, that, although it was not usual for the president to take part in a debate, yet they were desirous to know his opinion on the question. He said, they must first tell him whether, under the appellation of physicians, they meant to include *old women;* if they did, he thought they had done more good than harm; otherwise, more harm than good.'"

"When Dr. Franklin went to France on his revolutionary mission, his eminence as a philosopher, his venerable appearance, and the cause on which he was sent, rendered him extremely popular, for all ranks and conditions of men there entered warmly into the American interest. He was therefore feasted and invited to all the court parties. At these he sometimes met the old duchess of Bourbon, who being a chess player of about his force, they very generally played together. Happening once to put her king into *prise*, the Doctor took it. 'Ah,' says she, 'we do not take kings so.' 'We do in America,' said the Doctor."

"At one of these parties, the emperor Joseph II. then at Paris, incog. under the title of count Falkenstein, was overlooking the game, in silence, while the company was engaged in animated conversations on the American question, 'How happens it, M. le Comte,' said the duchess, 'that while we all feel so much interest in the cause of the Americans, you say nothing for them?' 'I am a king by trade,' said he."

"When the Declaration of Independence was under the consideration of Congress, there were two or three unlucky expressions in it, which gave offence to some members. The words 'Scotch and other auxiliaries,' excited the ire of a gentleman or two of that country. Severe strictures on the conduct of the British king, in negativing our repeated repeals of the law which permitted the importation of slaves, were disapproved by some southern gentlemen, whose reflections were not yet matured to the full abhorrence of that traffic. Although the offensive expressions were immediately yielded, these gentlemen continued their depredations on other parts of the instrument. I was sitting by Dr. Franklin, who perceived that I was not insensible to these mutilations. 'I have made it a rule,' said he, 'whenever in my power, to avoid becoming the draughtsman of papers to be reviewed by a public body. I took my lesson from an incident which I will relate to you. When I was a journeyman printer, one of my companions, an apprentice hatter, having served out his time, was about to open shop for himself. His first concern was to have a handsome signboard, with a proper inscription. He composed it in these words: 'John Thompson, *Hatter, makes and sells hats for ready money,*' with a figure of a hat subjoined.

But he thought he would submit it to his friends for their amendments. The first he showed it to, thought the word '*hatter*' tautologous, because followed by the words 'makes hats,' which shew he was a hatter. It was struck out. The next observed that the word '*makes*' might as well be omitted, because his customers would not care who made the hats; if good and to their mind, they would buy, by whomsoever made. He struck it out. A third said, he thought the words '*for ready money*' were useless, as it was not the custom of the place to sell on credit: every one who purchased expected to pay. They were parted with, and the inscription now stood, 'John Thompson sells hats.' '*Sells* hats?' says his next friend; 'why nobody will expect you to give them away. What then is the use of that word?' It was stricken out, and '*hats*' followed it, the rather, as there was one painted on the board; so his inscription was reduced ultimately to 'John Thompson,' with the figure of a hat subjoined.'" [*National Gazette.*

The new Steam Ship Robert Fulton.

This ship is intended to ply as a regular packet between New York and New Orleans. She is said to be, in every respect, one of the finest vessels ever built in that city. A communication in the Gazette gives the following description of this beautiful vessel:

"This ship is a splendid piece of naval architecture—the most perfect model I ever beheld, and does great credit to her builder, Mr. Eckford. She is upwards of 750 tons, of a very great length, rigged with lug sails; has three kelsons, (the centre one large enough for a ship of the line,) together with bilge ways, and the whole secured and bolted in a very extraordinary manner, perhaps the most so of any vessel ever built—her frame timber and plank are of live oak, locust, cedar, and southern pine, copper bolted and coppered.

"She will afford accommodation for more than 200 persons, is fitted up with high and airy state rooms, thoroughly ventilated by means of sky lights the whole length of the cabin, which is very extensive. Her after cabin is neatly arranged for the accommodation of ladies, and separated by means of folding doors, in the modern style. She has also a range of births fore and aft, together with a commodious fore cabin. And what adds to the greatest comfort and security of all, her engine and other machinery are completely insulated and unconnected, as it were, with the other part of the ship. In the centre, lengthwise, is a kind of well-hole or square trunk, made both fire and water proof; no possible accident, therefore, by the bursting of the boiler, can reach either of the cabins, This trunk or well-hole being enclosed by a very thick plank, caulked and leaded, may be inundated with water at pleasure, without any inconvenience to the passengers.

"The furnace is also completely surrounded by the continuation of the boiler. so that no part of the fire can ever come in contact with the wood. There is a space of about 9 or 10 inches filled in with materials, non-conductors of heat, which answer the double purpose of excluding the heat from the cabin, and at the same time deadening the disagreeable noise of the engine. She is also provided with a leather hose, similar to those used by our fire engine companies in this city, which will enable the hot or cold water to be conveyed to any part of the ship, and furnishing at the same time the great convenience to the passengers of a warm or cold bath, at pleasure. Her engine was constructed by Mr. Allaire, and is supposed to be the most powerful and most exact piece of workmanship ever turned out in this country—and her boiler is said to be the largest ever known to have been made in this or any other country. Taken all in all, she certainly presents a spectacle altogether *unique.*

Northwest Passage.—A Mr. John M'Tarish, a merchant of Montreal, and one of the Northwest Company, writes, under date of Montreal, December 27, 1819, that a messenger had just arrived from the Indian country, with news that a northwest passage had been found by the ships sent out from England last summer through one of the sounds in Baffin's Bay; that the ships had reached the mouth of the Coppermine river, where they were secured for the winter; that Mr. Hoffner was sent out to find some agent of the company, to whom he was to deliver his despatch and then return to the ships; that the despatch was delivered to Mr. Grant, who sent it on immediately to Montreal. Thus, at present, rests the statement of this very interesting and important affair. How far it is to be relied upon, our readers are as competent to judge as we are. [*Eng. paper.*

From the London Literary Gazette.

FOG SPECTRE.

Sir—I lately read an account of the figure which, under some peculiar state of the atmosphere, appears on the Hartz mountain in Germany. It reminds me of an extraordinary illusion to which I was once exposed; if it have interest enough for publication, it is at your service.

About seven years since, I was one evening, in the month of October, returning late from a friend's house in the country, where I had dined, to the neighbouring town, about a mile distant—the night was exceedingly dark, and I had been requested to take with me a lantern—a pocket one could not be found, and I was provided with that which the servants generally carried swung in the hand. I had to pass through some fields over high ground: soon after I had entered the second of these, I observed something large moving along with me. I placed the lantern on the ground, and walking towards it, saw a gigantic figure retiring with astonishing speed. I immediately perceived that it was my own shadow on a fog, which I had not before observed. The appearance of retiring was phantasmagoric, and arose from my interruption of the rays of light from the lantern, at a lesser angle, as my distance from the light increased. My return to the light was terrific; the figure appeared to advance upon me with frightful rapidity, till it seemed forty feet high. If I had been ignorant of the cause of this appearance, the effects might have much alarmed me, and led to my telling such stories as I should not have gained credit by relating: but aware of the cause, I was delighted with the singularity of my situation; and might have been thought mad by an observer, for every fantastic attitude and action I could assume I did, to be mimicked by my new and shadowy acquaintance. I am, sir, your obedient servant. W.

A BURNING MOUNTAIN.

Pittsburgh, (Penn.) March 9.

A brilliant spectacle has been for many months past presented to the eyes of those who live nearly opposite to the lower glass works. One of the large coal pits from which this establishment received a portion of its fuel, is on fire, and a short time back was vomiting forth flames with all the sublimity of Vesuvius. During the day it is not observable from town, but as soon as night approaches, it bursts upon the sight in all the steady blaze of gas lights. How long it has been on fire we know not; it is only a few nights since our attention was called to it, but it is probable that it has been burning for many years. We remember to have heard it said the coal hill was on fire twenty years ago; the probability is that it has never been extinguished; it never, however, has been so distinctly seen until since it has communicated to the open coal pit; this now displays walls and a roof of solid fire extending horizontally into the very bowels of the hill. An attempt we are told has been made to arrest the progress of this destructive conflagration, by stopping up the mouth of the pit, but the attempt failed, owing we presume to the many fissures which exist in the rock, through which air can enter. How it will terminate it is impossible to say, but a most deplorable destruction of the valuable article of coal must have already taken place; how far the loss has extended cannot be ascertained. Owing to the height and steepness of the hill the pit cannot be approached by any power sufficient to produce any effect, and we fear the only remedy we have to expect is the filling in of large masses of earth, rock, and what the colliers call *horseback*. However splendid and sublime the bursting of the flame from the hill on a dark night may be, reminding us of the classic fictions of the Titans breathing forth vengeance from beneath the mountains which had been heaped on them, it produces the melancholy reflection that an immense quantity of that article on which Pittsburgh depends for her pre-eminence, must be destroyed before the fire can cease from its ravages.

Ned Shuter, the comedian, was often very poor, and being still more negligent than poor, was very careless about his dress. A friend overtaking him one day in the street, said to him, "Why Ned, are you not ashamed to walk the streets with twenty holes in your stockings; why dont you get them mended?" "No my friend," said Ned, "I am above it; and if you have the pride of a gentleman, you will act like me, and walk like me with twenty holes, rather than one *darn*." "How (said the other) do you make that out?" "Why (replied Ned) a hole is *the accident of the day*, but a darn is *premeditated poverty*."

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, April 15, 1820. No. 16.

In the debate on the Missouri question we were not surprised to perceive that the advocates of slavery endeavoured by threats of a dissolution of the union to paralyse the force that their opponents could have opposed to them. Their cause could only be sustained by a departure from reasoning. The representatives from the middle and eastern states were told, that the *high-minded* people of the south would never agree to the proposed restriction on Missouri, and that rather than submit to it they would break the bands of union, forget all the hardships that we have suffered together, and forego all the proud hopes that for forty years we have been accustomed to indulge. They should have given to these great words their due weight, and considered them as the intemperate effusions of angry selfishness and passionate boasting. We very much regret that they should ever have alluded to the hint of separation with any other view than to cast upon it a frown of indignation. They would have succeeded better in their opposition, had they not spoken of such a thing as a possible event. But by the manner in which they alluded to the threats of the other party, they afforded some pretence to their adversaries to raise the cry that the union was in danger, and thus to draw into their ranks the weak and the timid, who could neither see through the pretended motives of their conduct, nor perceive the emptiness of their menaces. It is almost always thus. When we shield the form of Truth by the devices of our own ingenuity, her enemies point out the defects in the armour, and her friends know her no longer. The same error has been persisted in by a few zealous advocates for the purity of republicanism. In some private conversations, since the "triumph of the slave states" in Congress, we have heard the possibility of a separation spoken of too lightly. It is not enough that we should feel the greatest attachment to the union; we must express our devotion to it whenever the occasion calls for it, and not suffer our conduct to wear the "appearance of evil." Let us beware of giving to the slave interest any advantage by a want of moderation on our part. Let us avoid all speculations upon our capability to form an independent nation, and all discussion of the consequences of a separation; lest our patriotism be cooled, and our hearts contaminated by the near approach of evil. We need not abandon a single principle, nor relax in a single effort; but let us not rouse against our cause any thing good, nor raise the slightest suspicion that we are forgetful of the precepts of the Father of his Country.

In an editorial article at p. 209 of this volume, is the following remark, alluding to the publications in favour of forcing American manufactures by restrictions on our intercourse with foreign nations:

So much success, indeed, has followed the efforts of this artificial scheme of society, that the editor of the Analectic Magazine considers that the palm must be assigned to them until their opponents can show an equal body of statistical facts.

A correspondent tells us "the quotation of the passage from the Analectic Magazine, is egregiously erroneous, and calculated to mislead your readers. And you owe it to the cause of truth, to correct the error."

We made no *quotation* before, but now quote the following for our justification:

As far as the discussion has yet proceeded, the advocates for manufactures have plainly the advantage in the field of argument, and have exhibited much more closeness of reasoning, and a far better knowledge of *facts*, the only kind of knowledge that on this question can be very availing. The general principles of political economy, as they are to be found in the works of the best European writers, form but an unsafe guide in an inquiry that respects a country so peculiarly circumstanced as ours; and the common place topics of that science, so constantly quoted and appealed to by the opponents of further encouragement, are in a great degree inapplicable to the controversy.

To talk of buying cheap and selling dear, of "procuring the greatest possible quantity of produce with the least possible expenditure of labour, and of capital;" and all the other gene-

ralities which may easily be culled in thousands from the pages of the Edinburgh Review, answers exceedingly well to give an air of plausibility and eloquence to an 'address' or a 'resolution,' but goes very little way towards convincing an American, what is the true policy dictated by the peculiar situation of his country. We want facts; statistical facts; and when we are well informed, as to them, general principles may then be applied, and particular inferences may be safely deduced, but not before.

CAUCUS.

The following impudent notice was published in the National Intelligencer.

The subscriber having presided at the caucus which last recommended persons as candidates for the office of president and vice president of the United States, and having been requested by a number of members of Congress, from various parts of the union, to notify a time and place for the members to consult on the propriety of making at this time a nomination for those offices: in conformity to this wish expressed to him, he requests the attendance of such republican and other members of Congress as may think proper to attend, on Saturday evening next, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at half past 7 o'clock in the afternoon. S. SMITH.

April 4th, 1820.

The following is from the same paper of the 10th instant.

We have not received, from authority, any account of what took place at the meeting of members of Congress on Saturday evening last, convened, by public notice, for the purpose of considering the expediency of making a nomination of suitable persons as candidates for the presidency and vice presidency of the United States. We learn, generally, that the meeting was thin, about fifty members only being present. The evening indeed was one of the most unfavourable for the meeting that could be imagined, pouring rain the whole time. Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, was called to the chair; and it was determined, in effect, but in what form we know not, that it was inexpedient for the members then assembled to proceed to make a nomination.

We rejoice at the *shower of rain* that prevented the gentlemen from carrying their scheme into operation; but the attempt is deserving of the most serious reprobation. Had we not been accustomed to it, we should be astonished at the apathy with which a people so jealous of power, as are the citizens of the United States, regard so manifest an act of usurpation on the part of Congress. The leading politicians have now lost all shame and all fear of public displeasure.

On the 11th the National Intelligencer contained the following.

In pursuance of the invitation published in the Intelligencer of the 5th instant, a number of the members of both houses of Congress having assembled in the Hall of the House of Representatives, the following resolutions were submitted, and agreed to without opposition.

Resolved, That this meeting deem it not necessary to proceed to the recommendation of suitable persons to fill the offices of president and vice president of the United States.

Resolved, That this meeting be adjourned *sine die*.

—

Above our readers have, from the proper authority, an account of the proceedings of the meeting of members of Congress on Saturday evening last. We will add nothing to it, but that, we understand, the delegations from several of the states held separate meetings in the course of Saturday, and determined not to attend the meeting. For example, we have understood, that no member was present from North Carolina or Pennsylvania; two only from Virginia, and one or two only from Massachusetts. It is not believed, however, that hostility to the practice of making nominations was the only motive which led to this determination.

Some have imputed blame to the gentleman who called this meeting—very unjustly, in our view. He was, we know, urged to do it by some among the most respectable members of Congress; and, according to usage—if precedent governs in a case, the very existence of which depends on precedent—he could not well have declined a compliance with such a request as was made. The character of general Smith is a sufficient guaranty for the correctness of his intentions.

Extract of a Letter from Pittsburgh.

In my letter from Circleville* I informed you that I believed the account of a silver mine in Ohio was got up merely for the purpose of seducing credulous people to subscribe to the stock; since which I have been very near the scene of the pretended discovery, and can assure you that the state of Ohio is not yet ready to supply the union with metallic currency. But if my observations do not deceive me, a still more honourable station will be filled by this fine inland republic. In travelling through the state, one cannot but be struck with the natural capabilities of the country. The soil is abundantly fitted for supplying all the necessities of man, even with moderate cultivation, and under an improved system of agriculture might feed the U. States. The climate is generally healthy. The rivers and lakes are favourable to internal commerce, and may be made the means of uniting the whole western country with the Atlantic states, at an expense not to be compared to the immediate benefits

* See No. 10—4th March.

that will accrue to the public lands. The state of manners and society is highly propitious to advancement in wealth and happiness, being based on industry and good morals. The government is *republican* and the people *freemen*, for which greatest of all earthly blessings they will, to the latest posterity, be grateful to the immortal ordinance of eighty-seven. Altogether I can bestow no higher praise on Ohio than to say she is worthy to be compared to Pennsylvania, and though no shining ore be concealed within her bosom, yet the labour of her sons shall not be unrewarded, but in due time shall be crowned with a plentiful harvest of prosperity.

I shall be at home in a few weeks, and will give you further particulars of my tour.

Communications.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

To the lovers of fine Potatoes.

Five hundred hampers of genuine Lancashire pink eyed *potatoes*, in excellent order, for sale on board the ship Tuscarora, captain West, at Cope's wharf, first above Walnut street.

The above advertisement is copied from a newspaper of the 11th inst. Why cannot our farmers raise vegetables cheaper than those of Great Britain, where the proportion of land to the population is so much less than it is here, and where heavy taxes increase the price of every thing? Is it not because we are unwilling to reduce our prices to the peace establishment? The convulsions of the continent of Europe raised the price of every article of necessary consumption, not only by the necessity that arose for supplying the great armies that were kept on foot, but by the interruption of the labour of all classes of society, and the general insecurity of property that was occasioned by them. The price of labour rose higher than it had ever been before, and as a necessary consequence, every thing of which labour was a component part was augmented in value. But peace came at last, and a general return to labour has followed: but we have so long enjoyed the profits arising from the misfortunes of the rest of the world, that we are unwilling to give the fruits of our labour for a just equivalent. We *hold on* (to use the speculating cant) while our wiser competitors throw their stock into market at the current rate.

What shall be done? Shall the farmers petition that upon potatoes, &c. shall be laid a heavy duty to prevent importation? Or must they by greater management, industry and frugality, contrive to raise them of so good a quality and at so low a price as to make it a bad speculation to send them here?

It will perhaps be said that in reality the English cannot, without loss, send us provisions at such a cheap rate—but that there is a plot to destroy the agricultural industry in this country by creating a fund in England, which shall be employed in underselling us. This would be a worthy sequel to the *manufacturing plot* which was generated at the Crown and Anchor tavern! What a fine field might this hint afford for the eloquence of our patriotic writers! They might enlarge upon the grasping ambition and cruel malice of England, who it may be said now endeavours to effect by her gold what her sword has been unable to accomplish. When she shall have succeeded in making us dependent on her, not only for manufactured goods, but for agricultural products, she may suddenly pass an embargo law, and starvation will sweep this gallant nation from the face of the earth! F.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

Messrs. Editors,

Among the many points in which our brethren of the south are superior to us, I have noticed, with peculiar vexation, that all their members of Congress or of the state legislatures, all newspaper editors, sheriffs, coroners and constables, and, to sum them up briefly, all their public characters and all the private gentlemen mentioned in the newspapers, are HIGH-MINDED. Indeed, upon all occasions in which we employ the title *Mr.* they find it necessary to use the former appellation, in order to do justice to the comprehensive views and liberal philosophy by which every individual is dignified. What a delightful view of society does this afford us!

Why is it, gentlemen, that we are so far behind in every thing honourable and lofty? Our schools and colleges are more numerous than those at the south, and at least as well supported. We have also plenty of newspapers and politicians. Why should we not begin to improve? In the midst of this gloom, however, I perceive a glimmering of light, which may perhaps increase to a full blaze. A correspondent of one of the daily papers has informed us that our patroles are HIGH-MINDED. This is as it

should be. Let us rise from the middle ground to which we have so long been confined, and soar to an equality with the HIGH-MINDED people of Virginia.

A HIGH-MINDED PENNSYLVANIAN.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

A CARD.

Mr. Jeremy Clinton takes this opportunity of returning his warmest thanks to Mr. Thomas Chinsun, who was so polite as to permit him to walk under his umbrella during the rain the other evening.

Mr. C. would sooner have made this acknowledgment, had he been aware of the custom of the place; but being a foreigner, it was not till a friend pointed out to him the thanks publicly tendered by the Fire Companies to the gentlemen who gave them some refreshments after the fire at the Theatre, that he was aware of the propriety of thus demonstrating his gratitude.

The advantages of this mode are very obvious: among others Mr. C. will take the liberty to mention, that it tends to excite the hospitality of those who may live in the neighbourhood of a fire—for we all love praise.

If it would not be impertinent in a stranger, Mr. C. would express a hope, that in future the members of the fire companies may individually be mentioned in the thanks offered to them for their exertions. This would be some return for the sedulous care with which they always give praise to the very gentlemen who have deserved it.

Arch Street, 15th April.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

"O Happiness! our being's end and aim;
Good, pleasure, ease, content! whate'er thy name:
That something still which prompts th' eternal sigh,
For which we bear to live, or dare to die—
Where grows?—Where grows it not? If vain our toil,
We ought to blame the culture, not the soil.
Fixed to no spot is happiness sincere,
'Tis no where to be found, or every where."

There is a mystery in happiness as well as in misery, which every attempt to unravel has only served to make more dark and inexplicable, or at best has served to exhibit our own impotence and ignorance.

There are, without doubt, some great essentials to bodily as well as to mental health, which every one feels and is sensible of, and must acknowledge to be necessary to the very foundations of human felicity; but, as the varieties of the minds of men are as great, and perhaps greater than those which exist in their bodily constitutions, so, it is equally fruitless, to search for a specific remedy for all the diseases either of the one or the other. Grief often seizes upon the heart with a hold too strong ever to be loosened, and frequently, some of the noblest and most enlivening feelings and attributes are completely and irrevocably destroyed. In such a case then, it is but invidious mockery, to indicate, as a remedy for a heart thus ruined, the happiness of others, and point out the means by which its fellows have attained and preserved the portion of felicity which they may possess. Such a prescription would be as hopeless, as to show to a man wasting with consumption, the stout and sinewy limbs of a ploughman, and bid him rekindle the dying embers of his existence by nourishment and exercise.

There are many moral and metaphysical authors, whose writings, though they would lead us through a vista so dark or lengthy that we could not discover the end, still afford us many useful and practical rules for regulating the feelings, and becoming acquainted with our own hearts. It is seldom safe to trust them, when they leave the paths which facts and experience have trodden out, and by reasoning sometimes too subtle, to have its errors detected, enter into the vast and bewildering mazes of speculation. I might recommend to the reader, as the most minutely practical analysis of the common misfortunes incident to humanity, which I recollect to have seen, Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, which, although it may not be relished throughout, is a curious *olla podrida* of wit, learning and philosophy, from which may be collected some savoury fragments, to store the memory with until occasion call for their use.

It is a little remarkable, that we every day see with so much calmness, so many metaphysical charlatans, outgoing the impudence of their brother quacks; who confine themselves to offer a simple cure, without pretending to make a new arm or leg grow out in the place of a lopped limb, like the renewed claws of a lobster; whereas, those sublime healers, not contented with eradicating from the mind a cancer of grief, or amputating a wen of troubles, promise to supply any defect in the soul, arising from nature or accident. A few drops of their magic reasoning change dejection into animation of spirits; if the heart is unfortunately broken, it is con-

vinced of the folly of giving way to sorrow, and is invested with a snug mantle of selfishness; if a man's faculties are dull, an edge can be given them fine enough to split a hair; and even some of the minor pretenders, will promise to create with a little pains, an artificial memory, or mechanical imagination. A poet may be made from a mathematician, or a mathematician from a poet; completely establishing as a maxim, (what has long been suspected to be true by some sensible people, though but lately demonstrated by Mr. Paulding, Mr. Coleridge, and Leigh Hunt) that "*poeta fit non nascitur;*" much to the confusion of the monopolizing pretenders to the poetic inspiration.

These sophists of our day have certainly as much influence as their assurance entitles them to, and by their gaudy and polished appearance, which seems greater than it really is from the additional advantage of looming through a mist, they have been enabled to produce a much stronger effect on society, than the didactics of their heathen predecessors would ever create, for in their headlong and blundering pursuit, these rested perfectly satisfied, if they could lay hold of a system that bore any resemblance to, or wore any of the features their fancy had ascribed to their summum bonum. When Epicurus told mankind to take the goods the gods provided for them, there were doubtless many, who, leaving all subtleties to the promulger, were very willing to shelter under that advice, principles, which they were ready enough before to act up to; while the wiser or rather that part of mankind possessing common sense, though unwilling to venture a system of their own, must have detected the follies of the one set up by this philosopher: they must have viewed with horror and contempt, the unnatural and affected torpor of the Stoics, nor would these ragged teachers themselves, with all their apathy and indifference to terrene enjoyments, like some similar professors in our own time, ever have been solaced, or satisfied with their own reflections and self adulation; unless, in the food furnished their ambitious vanity by the applause of their sect, and the astonishment of the million, they had met with a compensation for subjugating or abstracting their better feelings.

There are some admirers of this negative species of happiness still existing, and we often see persons of this description, who, soured by vexations, misfortunes and disappointments in life, have too much spirit to allow themselves to be crest fallen and altogether dejected; but, who clothe themselves with a savage contemptuous apathy, and folding their arms in the resolution of despair, receive without flinching the inevitable blows of fate.—Such conduct indicates a sluggish and backward disposition, with a property analagous to the *vis inertia* of matter, and can never be productive of consoling reflections. Would it not be more noble and praiseworthy, instead of this coward indifference and dread of self examination, to push forward with a generous and manly activity, and, while feeling misfortunes as a man ought to do, aim at fresh pursuits with the experience treasured up from former failings. It must always be the natural consequence of such stoical and apathetic coldness, that he, who in a measure has ceased to feel for himself, must in a measure still greater cease to feel for others; his feelings thus blunted, every sympathetic source must be dried up; for, he can have no sympathies who has not the primary feelings in his own breast. This chilling of the heart takes place, I fear much oftener than we are aware of. Every one thinks, that "one day he'll not drivel," and every one has a peculiar plan of happiness in view, adapted entirely to himself. How frequently are such prospects blasted, and how few are there, who have elasticity enough to rise from depression, or versatility sufficient to enable them to clear themselves from the ruins of the old, and to build new castles in the air.

If a man is once fortunate enough to accomplish his plan, especially if it has cost him much trouble in the execution, the measure of its value will not be in the satisfaction afforded him in the enjoyment, but, by the repining he is conscious he would feel if that enjoyment were taken from him. It matters not how trifling the views men may take of their happiness appear to the rest of the world, it is sufficient for them if the heart be set upon the object; nor ought it to be asked why that object is pursued with so much solicitude. Who can doubt the supreme felicity of Phillidor, while he remained master of the field of a chess board; and such a slave was he to the lords of the chequered domain, that, we are told he died of grief and mortification brought on by receiving check mate from a sager Persian. The gaiety and spirits of many a fair one, have fled forever together with her beauty; and I knew once, a punctual merchant so amalgamated with barters, invoices and shipments, that, on the evening of his wedding

he was found by his groomsmen, (who had been despatched in search of him by the anxiety of the assembled guests) at the coffee house, chaffering about a hogshead of sugar; on being reminded of the impropriety of keeping the bride and company waiting, he begged pardon of his attendants, protesting he had entirely forgot the engagement, and hoped the gentlemen would excuse him, as his business should be interrupted but once in his life in that way. This man was completely happy in his business; however, there are but few minds whose sphere of action is so confined or trivial; such minds seem to have taken up with the refuse of worldly goods, things, which the more sprightly part of mankind, in the scramble after more dazzling blessings, have left to them without competition.

If such be the persevering ardour which stimulates little minds in the pursuit of small objects, can we any longer wonder at the resistless phrensy, which hurries along the great and expansive soul, through the vast fields of glory, in search of dominion over the minds or bodies of its fellows. This ambition certainly exists in a degree in almost every mind, and in some is productive of excellence; but, when connected with great talents, it becomes the exclusive and ruling passion, carrying death and destruction in its ungovernable course in search of the "aliquid immensum infinitumque," its desires are too boundless to expect gratification, and its highest enjoyment can be but an unsatisfied and phrensied excitement. That this excitement, for it cannot be called enjoyment, is very great, must appear, from the misery attendant upon disappointment and inaction. Since the peace in Europe, we see that lord Wellington* has ruined his fortune by recourse to the succedaneous stimulus of a gaming table; and his less fortunate, though more ambitious rival, Buonaparte, seeks, by prolonged slumbers, to forget his existence, or conquer new kingdoms in his dreams.

Let us remember, although we cannot ensure success in our undertakings, we all possess, or once did possess, the means and opportunity of creating our own happiness, which "is no where to be found or every where," and it is most probably our own fault, if we have not been successful in the search. L. S.

* We believe that our correspondent has trusted too much to an idle rumour; the story to which he alludes has been contradicted.

For the National Recorder.

A VAGARY.

Tell me na', tell me na' o' your mony sheen joys,
An' how happy an' heedless ye be!
Your tipplers may tipple mid' laughter an' noise,
But I see
That it has ne'er a pleasure for me.

There's few o' ye a', tho' ye sing o' the grape,
An' quaff'o' its juice wi' sic glee,
But owe to the bottle fu' mony a scrape,
And agree
That it's got ye as oft a black e'e.

The ladies, I ken, an' the poets, love roses,
An' the purple the violet graces,
But na' the same flowers whilk bud on your noses,
In places,
Nor the purple thumpt into your faces.

Tell me na', tell me na' o' your mony sheen joys,
An' how happy and heedless ye be,
There's sots that delight in your laughter and noise,
But I see
That it has ne'er a pleasure for me.

Affection's bright e'e, ay the e'e o' a wife,
It can sparkle more joyous than wine,
An' a' the sweet pleasures I've tasted in life,
I'd resign
For the heart o' a lassie like mine.

An hour wi' her is waur a' o' your feasts,
Tho' it seem but a moment when gane,
For ye be but drinkin' an' stuffin' like beasts,
That's na' sane,
To repint o' it a' ilka' ane. CZELOSKY.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

April 4.—The committee on public lands, to whom was referred the petitions of sundry French emigrants, engaged in cultivating the vine and olive, in the state of Alabama, reported a bill, suplementary to the act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands in Alabama, for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive.

April 5.—The committee on Indian affairs, to whom the inquiry was referred, made a report adverse to the expediency of abolishing the system of Indian trade, as established by the law of March 2, 1811.

The civil appropriation bill was read a third time, as amended, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence in the amendments.

April 6.—Mr. Roberts, from the committee of claims, made a report on the petition of Matthew Lyon, accompanied by a bill for his relief.—Mr. Dickerson, having obtained leave, introduced, agreeably to notice, a bill to continue in force the act "to protect the commerce of the United

States and punish the crime of piracy," and also to make further provision for punishing the crime of piracy.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill supplementary to the "act concerning navigation," (reported by the committee on foreign relations on the 30th ult. in pursuance of the resolution adopted on the 14th ult. on the motion of Mr. King, of New York.) Mr. King, of New York, Mr. Macon, Mr. Barbour, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Parrot, respectively offered their reasons in favour of the bill. Mr. Ruggles and Mr. Wilson, explained their reasons for being adverse to the bill. It was laid over to to-morrow.

April 7.—The Senate made progress on several national subjects, heretofore before them; but acted finally on none, except the civil appropriation bill; from its amendments to that bill, disagreed to by the other House, the Senate receded, and the bill thus wants only the executive approbation to become a law.—The Senate have insisted on their amendment to the military appropriation bill, which adds $50,000 to the quarter master's department, principally for the prosecution of the Missouri expedition to the Mandan villages, and the disagreeing vote is before a committee of conference of the two Houses.

April 10.—Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That the federal government is a government of limited powers, and can rightfully exercise such only as are expressly given it by the constitution, or such as are properly incident to an express power, and necessary to its execution.

Resolved, That Congress cannot constitutionally pass any law concerning the press; and therefore that the sedition act was a palpable assumption of power, directly at variance as well with the spirit as the letter of the constitution.

Resolved, That where the people of the United States are endamaged in their property by unconstitutional exercises of authority, and such damage can be fixed with certainty, the sufferers are entitled to indemnity, if it can be done without hazarding the public welfare.

Resolved, therefore, That the amount of fines collected under the sedition act, should be refunded to those from whom they were exacted; and that the bill now pending before the Senate, for the relief of Matthew Lyon, be recommitted to the committee which brought it in, with instructions so to amend it as to embrace all such cases.

Mr. Barbour introduced these resolutions from a conviction, long entertained, that the principle advanced was correct, and that it was right to make general provision for all cases coming within the purview of the resolutions, instead of legislating for them individually, as they were presented for relief.

The resolutions lie upon the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 4.—Resolved, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the investigation of the claims of individuals upon the United States by *petition of right*, or other proper process in the district or circuit courts, or in some tribunal to be established for that purpose, so as to ensure a speedy decision of such claims upon the principles of justice and equity.

[An experience of twelve years has convinced us, and every day strengthens the conviction, that Congress is not the proper tribunal for investigating and deciding on the multitude of private claims which are annually presented to them. Too numerous for a bench of judges, each house must rely on its committees. Those who compose the committees, after devoting all their time, with unwearied industry, to the investigation of the cases referred to them, find their reports lie, day after day, perhaps unregarded, until the termination of the session puts a term to their existence. The time also devoted by Congress to the investigation of claims is so much taken from the consideration due to great national concerns, which suffer in consequence. We have long thought that claims, depending on the exercise of an equitable jurisdiction, ought to be submitted to the adjudication of a different tribunal, better constituted for this object. The motion of Mr. Fuller is the first attempt, that we know of, that has been made to reach this object; and we should be truly gratified to find it crowned with success.—*Nat. Int.*]

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay, respecting the treaty making power, and particularly respecting the treaty with Spain, yet unratified by Spain.

Mr. Lowndes concluded his remarks, going to show why the resolutions should not be acted on. He spoke for about half an hour.

When Mr. Lowndes finished, he moved to lay the first resolve on the table. After some conversation, in which Mr. Clay suggested that the best course would be for the committee to report the resolves to the House, and for the gentleman then to move to postpone the resolves, or lay them on the table, on which motion the yeas and nays could be recorded—Mr. L. consented to waive his motion for the present. Several other members took part in the debate, and the committee rose. Previously to the rising of the committee, Mr. Clay submitted the following resolves, with an intimation that, should the business of the House permit, he should call them up at a future day:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law a suitable outfit and salary for such minister or ministers as the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may send to any of the governments of South America, which have established, and are maintaining their independence on Spain.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for requesting of the President of the United States to cause to be presented to the general the most worthy and distinguished, in his opinion, in the service of any of the independent governments of South America, the sword which was given by the viceroy of Lima to captain Biddle, of the Ontario, during his late cruise in the Pacific, and which is now in the office of the department of state, with the expression of the wish of the Congress of the United States that it may be employed in the support and preservation of the liberties and independence of his country.

April 5.—*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for an earlier commencement of the next session of Congress than the stated period; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

April 6.—Mr. Ervin, after a speech of considerable length, in support of them, moved the following resolves:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, That the President of the said states be requested to take measures to obtain from the honourable Bushrod Washington the body of the late general George Washington, and, if obtained, that he cause to be erected over it, in the capitol square, east of the capitol, a suitable mausoleum, with inscriptions emblematical of the principal events of his military and political life.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be authorized to give the sum of —— dollars for the best plan of a mausoleum, which plan of a mausoleum, and the inscriptions thereon, shall be approved by the President of the United States, the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives, the chief justice, the secretaries of the different departments, and the attorney general, or a majority of them.

Be it further resolved, That the President do cause to be procured an equestrian statue of bronze, of general George Washington, to be executed by some eminent artist, which shall be placed on the top of the said mausoleum, in the centre building of the capitol, or in any other place within the public square, which, by a majority of the persons in the preceding resolution referred to, shall be deemed the most suitable.

And be it further resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to make the necessary appropriations of money to carry into execution the objects contemplated in the preceding resolutions.

And the question being taken that the House do now proceed to consider the said resolves, it was decided in the negative.

April 7.—The House was occupied the whole sitting in investigating and discussing private claims, a multitude of which press upon the attention of Congress. About twenty of these bills passed severally through committees of the whole, and were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

April 8.—On motion of Mr. Linn, resolved, that the committee on military affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law a more effectual remedy to prevent duelling in the army and navy of the United States, and in the district of Columbia.

[The resolution of Congress to call for a copy of the act of our legislature for the prevention of kidnapping, has excited some curiosity, and we therefore print that act, as also the congressional law on the subject of fugitive slaves.]

An Act respecting Fugitives from Justice, and Persons escaping from the Service of their Masters.

Sect 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That whenever the executive authority of any state in the union, or of either of the territories northwest or south of the river Ohio, shall demand any person as a fugitive from justice, of the executive authority of any such state or territory to which such person shall have fled, and shall moreover produce the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate of any state or territory as aforesaid, charging the person so demanded, with having committed treason, felony or other crime, certified as authentic by the governor or chief magistrate of the state or territory from whence the person so charged, fled, it shall be the duty of the executive authority of the state or territory to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest to be given to the executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear: But if no such agent shall appear within six months from the time of the arrest, the prisoner may be discharged. And all costs or expenses incurred in the apprehending, securing, and transmitting such fugitive to the state or territory making such demand, shall be paid by such state or territory.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That any agent appointed as aforesaid, who shall receive the fugitive into his custody, shall be empowered to transport him or her to the state or territory from which he or she shall have fled. And if any person or persons shall by force set at liberty, or rescue the fugitive from such agent while transporting, as aforesaid, the person or persons so offending shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned not exceeding one year.

Sect. 3. *And be it also enacted*, That when a person held to labour in any of the United States, or in either of the territories on the northwest or south of the river Ohio, under the laws thereof, shall escape into any other of the said states or territory, the person to whom such labour or service may be due, his agent or attorney, is hereby empowered to seize or arrest such fugitive from labour, and to take him or her before any judge of the circuit or district courts of the United States, residing or being within the state, or before any magistrate of a county, city or town corporate, wherein such seizure or arrest shall be made, and upon proof to the satisfaction of such judge or magistrate, either by oral testimony or affidavit taken before and certified by a magistrate of any such state or territory, that the person so seized or arrested, doth, under the laws of the state or territory from which he or she fled, owe service or labour to the person claiming him or her, it shall be the duty of such judge or magistrate to give a certificate thereof to such claimant, his agent or attorney, which shall be sufficient warrant for removing the said fugitive from labour, to the state or territory from which he or she fled.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any person who shall knowingly and willingly obstruct or hinder such claimant, his agent or attorney in so seizing or arresting such fugitive from labour, or shall rescue such fugitive from

such claimant, his agent or attorney when so arrested pursuant to the authority herein given or declared; or shall harbour or conceal such person after notice that he or she was a fugitive from labour, as aforesaid, shall, for either of the said offences, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars. Which penalty may be recovered by and for the benefit of such claimant, by action of debt, in any court proper to try the same; saving moreover to the person claiming such labour or service, his right of action for or on account of the said injuries or either of them.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS.
Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved, February twelfth, 1793:
GEORGE WASHINGTON.
President of the United States.

An Act to prevent Kidnapping.

SECT. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That if any person or persons shall, from and after the passing of this act, by force or violence, take and carry away, or cause to be taken and carried away, or shall by fraud or false pretences seduce, or cause to be seduced, or shall attempt so to take, carry away, or seduce, any negro or mulatto from any part or parts of this commonwealth, to any other place or places whatsoever, out of this commonwealth, with a design and intention of selling and disposing of, or of causing to be sold, or of keeping and detaining, or of causing to be kept and detained, such negro or mulatto as a slave or servant for a year or years, every such person or persons, his or their aiders and abetters, shall, on conviction thereof in any court of this commonwealth having competent jurisdiction, be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall forfeit and pay, at the discretion of the court passing the sentence, any sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars, one half whereof shall be paid to the person or persons, who shall prosecute for the same, and the other half to this commonwealth; and moreover shall be sentenced to undergo a servitude for any term or time, not less than seven years, nor exceeding twenty-one years, and shall be confined, kept to hard labour, fed and clothed, in manner as is directed by the penal laws of this commonwealth for persons convicted of robbery.

SECT. 2. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That if any person or persons, shall hereafter knowingly sell, transfer or assign, or shall knowingly purchase, take a transfer or assignment of any negro or mulatto, for the purpose of fraudulently removing, exporting or carrying such negro or mulatto out of this state, with the design or intent, by force or false pretences, of making him or her a slave or servant for life, or for any term whatsoever, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and on conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay a fine, of not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than two thousand dollars; one half whereof shall be paid to the person or persons, who shall prosecute for the same, and the other half to this commonwealth; and moreover shall be sentenced at the discretion of the court, to undergo a servitude for any term or time, not less than seven years, nor exceeding twenty-one years, and shall be confined, kept to hard labour, fed and clothed, in manner as is directed by the penal laws of this commonwealth, for persons convicted of robbery: *Provided always,* That nothing herein contained, shall be construed as a repeal, or alteration of any part of an act of assembly, passed on the first day of March one thousand seven hundred and eighty, entitled "An act for the gradual abolition of slavery," nor of any part of an act of assembly passed on the twenty-ninth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, entitled "An act to explain and amend an act, for the gradual abolition of slavery;" except the seventh section of this last mentioned act, which is hereby supplied and repealed.

SECT. 3. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That no alderman, or justice of the peace of this commonwealth, shall have jurisdiction or take cognizance of the case of any fugitive from labour, from any of the United States, or territories, under a certain act of Congress passed on the twelfth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," nor shall any alderman, or justice of the peace of this commonwealth, issue or grant any certificate, or warrant of removal, of any such fugitive from labour as aforesaid, upon the application, affidavit or testimony of any person or persons whatsoever, under the said act of Congress, or under any other law authority, or act of the Congress of the United States: And if any alderman or justice of the peace of this commonwealth, shall contravene the provisions of this act, shall take cognizance or jurisdiction of the case of any such fugitive aforesaid, or shall grant or issue any certificate or warrant of removal as aforesaid, then and in either case he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to pay at the discretion of the court, any sum not less than five hundred dollars nor exceeding one thousand dollars, the one half whereof shall be paid to the party prosecuting for the same, and the other half to the use of this commonwealth.

SECT. 4. *And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That it shall be the duty of any judge or recorder of any court of record of this commonwealth, when he grants or issues any certificate or warrant of removal, of any negro or mulatto claimed to be a fugitive from labour, to the state or territory from which he or she fled, in pursuance of an act of Congress passed on the twelfth day of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act respecting fugitives from justice and persons escaping from the service of their masters," he shall make a fair record of the case, in which he shall enter the name, age, sex, and a general description of the person of the negro or mulatto, for whom he shall grant such certificate or warrant of removal, together with the evidence, and the names of places of residence

of the witnesses, and the party claiming such negro or mulatto, and shall within ten days thereafter file a certified copy thereof, in the office of the clerk of the court of general quarter sessions of the peace of the city or county in which he may reside.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM MARKS,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved the twenty-seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

WM. FINDLAY.

Vienna, Feb. 8.—The emperor has ordered, that, in future, the Israelitish preachers are to be compensated in proportion to the knowledge they have acquired—that their books, discourses, &c. are to be in the language of the country, and that every thing is to be encouraged to do away the distinction between them and the other subjects of the empire.

Stockholm, Feb. 8.—There is now on foot a plan for the transportation of goods between this place and Hamburgh by steam boats, in connexion with a land carriage, which, when in operation, will not only reduce the freight, but greatly facilitate the intercourse with the interior.

*Hamburgh, Feb.*16.—Several English travellers have purchased palaces at Vienna, have taken them down, marked every stone and sculpture and on their return to England, put up the buildings as they were at Vienna.

Brussels, Feb. 1.—The design of a monument of Waterloo is determined on—the elevation of the pyramid is to be 140 feet, on the top of which is to be a lion holding a ball representing the world in his claws, as if rendering peace to the world. The whole to be raised by soldiers who were engaged in that memorable battle.

Old Greece!—On the right and left of the passes of Olympus are seen five picturesque villages, whose inhabitants pay no taxes, but they are bound to guide travellers over the mountains, which they do most faithfully and zealously; and whose sagacious dogs often find persons lost in the snow. This reminds the reader of the manner in which the traveller crosses the Alps.

Petersburgh, Jan. 19.—For some days, wolves have made their appearance in the suburbs of this city, driven here no doubt by hunger and cold. One of these animals was caught in a cook shop in Sturkhof street. In passing in droves through the villages they attack the inhabitants, and we have heard of four persons having been destroyed by these voracious animals.

Henry Middleton, of South Carolina, formerly governor, and recently a member of Congress, from that state, has been appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the court of Russia, in the place of Mr. Campbell, resigned.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

NORTHWEST PASSAGE.

We left it to our readers to decide on the credibility of an account, which we noticed in our paper of the 31st ult. relative to a discovery of a northwest passage to India. A correspondent has furnished us with the following extract from the London Courier, which pretty conclusively proves that the whole statement was an idle fabrication.

Mr. MONROE,

Sir—The following letter, copied from the London Courier of the 14th Feb. furnishes a complete contradiction of the absurd story noticed in your paper last week, respecting the discovery of a northwest passage. The editor of that paper, in presenting the letter to his readers, states, that he has not the least doubt that a gross imposition had been practised upon the Dublin Evening Post, in which the story originally appeared. X.

To the Editor of the Courier.

Sir—The letter signed John M'Tarish, copied into your paper from the Dublin Evening Post, appears to us to be a manifest fabrication, or what is vulgarly called a *hoax*; and as in your observations on the subject, you have introduced the name of Mr. M'Tarish of Montreal, whom you describe as "one of the principal partners of the Northwest Company," we must request you to state, that no gentleman of the name of M'Tarish connected with the Northwest Company was at Montreal on the 27th December, or could have written the letter in question.

We are, sir, your obedient servants,

M'TARISH, FRASER & Co.
No. 2, Suffolk Lane, Cannon street.
February 12th, 1820.

Deaths in Philadelphia from 25th March to 1st April, 54—1st to 8th, 51.

MARRIED.

At Harrisburgh on the 28th ult. Dr. Phineas Jenks, member of the assembly, from Bucks county, to Miss Amelia Snyder, daughter of the late governor Snyder.

On the 3d inst. by the Rev. G. C. Potts, Mr. Washington Dawson, of Selin's Grove, to Miss Jane P. Longville, of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Joseph M. Fox, esq. of Bellefonte (Pa.), to Miss Emlen, daughter of the late George Emlen, esq. of this city.

On the 10th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Philip Ricketts, esq. to Miss Mary Masters Camac, only daughter of Turner Camac, esq.

DIED.

On the 30th ult. in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Baker, relict of the late captain Joseph Baker, of this city.

On the 1st inst. Richard M. Austin, in the 37th year of his age.

On the 1st inst. Thomas Mifflin, in the 45th year of his age.

On the 4th inst. in the 37th year of his age, Mr. James H. Charnley, of this city, merchant.

On the 6th inst. Mr. Samuel Read, in the 72d year of his age.

On the 29th of August last, at Connatore (India), on his road from Bangalore to Madras, major David Carstairs, 8th native infantry, of the honourable East India Company's service, in the 32d year of his age—eldest son of Mr. Thomas Carstairs, of Philadelphia.

In Liverpool, England, on the 1st of February, Mr. Samuel Hurry, of Philadelphia, merchant, in the 41st year of his age.

In New Orleans, Mr. William Bruner, late senior editor of the Louisiana Gazette.

In Leverett (Mass.), on the 26th ult. Webster Coie, aged 19, of a wound received in an affray with Nathaniel Coie, his brother, aged 16, sons of Burden Coie. It appeared by the witnesses (who were the parents of the young men), that the deceased being in a violent passion, seized Nathaniel, who had an open penknife in his hand—a scuffle ensued—in a short time the fury of the deceased seemed to abate, and he was discovered to draw from his side the penknife, which was sticking in a direction to his heart, and threw it from

him—he soon fainted, fell, and expired immediately. Jury's verdict "accidental death."

At his residence in Windsor township, Berks county, on the 27th ult. Charles Shoemaker, esq. for many years a representative from that county, in the Pennsylvania legislature.

At his father's house in Bristol Township, Philadelphia county, on the 4th inst. Dr. John De Benneville, in the 32d year of his age.

Agriculture.

Oil on Trees.—The Edinburgh Courant says: "Sir C. M'Kenzie has discovered that oil, rubbed upon the stems and branches of fruit trees, destroys insects, and increases the fruit buds. Mr. J. Linning has added to the discovery by using it successfully upon the stems of carnations, to guard them against the depredations of the earwig. The coarsest oil will suit, and only a small quantity is required."

New Method of Inoculating Trees.—A common method of inoculating is by making a transverse section in the bark of the stock and a perpendicular slit below it; the bud is then pushed down to give it the position which it is to have. This method is not always successful; it is better to reverse it, by making the vertical slit above the transverse section, and pushing the bud upward into its position—a method which rarely fails of success; because as the sap descends by the bark, as has been ascertained, and does not ascend, the bud thus placed above the transverse section, receives abundance, but when placed below, the sap cannot reach it. [*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

The *Tea Plant*, of the Hyson species, is said to be growing in considerable quantities, at a settlement of the Friends, on Blue river, in Jackson county, Indiana. Some seeds were found by one of the society a few years since, in a lot of tea purchased at Louisville—were planted and succeeded so well, that some of the families in the neighbourhood raise a sufficiency for their own consumption.

Miscellany.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

The Radical's Saturday Night.

Of all the poems of Burns, the Cottar's Saturday-Night is universally felt to be the most beautiful and interesting. That picture of domestic peace and purity was drawn by the poet when his own soul was peaceful and pure; and accordingly, there sleeps over it a calm and untroubled light, through which the virtues, the wisdom, and happiness of lowly life shine forth in sublime simplicity. We know that this delightful poem was composed at the plough, and that Burns cheered his kind and noble heart during the toil by which he supported his father's household, with the strains that brought vividly before it images of all the most sacred things by which that household was blessed. It is not possible to imagine any spectacle more glorious to a country, than that of such a peasant so employed. Poor, but unrepining—toiling, but not overborne—almost a boy in years, but a man in strength, patience, endurance, and heroism—unconscious in his simplicity of his own greatness—blind to the destiny, at once so dark and so bright, that was awaiting him—and yet, we may well suppose, not unvisited by high and aspiring thoughts—*there* walked that peasant behind his plough, whom his country, through all future generations, will honour as the poet and benefactor of her people. This poem was composed in his heart beneath the sunshine and the clouds; and when the hours of bodily toil and mental inspiration were gone by (and with Burns they were the same), he returned at nightfall to his father's house, and sat down reverently in the presence of the gray hairs which he kept sacred from the ashes of poverty and affliction. The poem, therefore, is one of sustained and almost perfect beauty; for every morning he brought to it a heart fresh with joyfulness and virtue, while the intervals of composition were thus filled with all the thoughts, feelings, and images, that his genius has rendered immortal. The subject was a happy one—happy beyond what could have been the lot of any poet born in any other country. For, in Scotland alone, and I say so with a due sense of the virtues of England, does there exist among the peasantry a union of knowledge, morality, and religion, so universal, and so intense, and so solemn, as to constitute national character—to hallow and sublime that NIGHT, which feels, as it were, the influence of the approaching SABBATH, and to render it a weekly festival, held both in mirthful gladsomeness, and in pious composure of heart. It is the spirit of religion that makes the Cottar's Saturday-Night at once delightful and awful to our imagination, and fit subject for the very highest of all poetry. We know, that on that night the Bible is opened in ten thousand dwellings—and that the voice of psalms and of prayer is heard deep down in the glens and high up on the hills of Scotland. On that night I will not say that the hardships and wants of lowly life are all forgotten by those whose lot it is to endure them—for strong and tenacious must needs be the memory of the poor; but I will say, that if their hardships and wants are not then forgotten, so neither are their enjoyments and their blessings; that in the calm confidence which the humble feel when on their knees before God and their Redeemer, fear and sorrow minister unto piety, that it is sufficient for their gratitude, that while their blessings are so great, their miseries are not far greater—and that human life, with all its inevitable woes, seems yet, to the contented cottar, a scene never wholly deserted by the sunshine of a gracious Heaven. Truly may it be said, that in Scotland, the last night of every week "divides the year, and lifts the soul to heaven." Well is the Sabbath-morn preceded by a night in which happiness prepares the heart for devotion.

The picture which Burns has drawn of that

hallowed scene, is felt by every one who has a human heart—but they alone can see all its beauty, who have visited the firesides of the Scottish peasantry, and joined in their family-worship. They who have done so, see in the poem nothing but the simple truth—truth so purified, refined, and elevated by devotion, as to become the highest poetry. Many a Saturday night has the writer of this joined in that simple service: more than once, when death had just visited the cottage—but at all times, whether those of joy or affliction—there was the same solemn resignation to the divine will—the same unquestioning, humble, wise submission—the same perfect peace, and even lofty happiness—nor did he ever see one shudder, nor hear one sob that seemed to signify despair.

"Then kneeling down to Heaven's Eternal King
The saint, the father, and the husband prays;
Hope springs exulting on triumphant wing,
That thus they all shall meet in future days.
There ever bask in uncreated rays,
No more to sigh, or shed the bitter tear;
Together hymning their Creator's praise,
In such society, yet still more dear,
While circling time moves round in an eternal sphere."

The last time that I witnessed and partook of such happiness as this, was one serene and beautiful moonlight night, during last fine harvest. I had been roaming all day among the magnificent woods that overshadow the Clyde immediately above and below Bothwell Castle, near which I had passed some of my early years—and at the fall of the evening I entered a cottage which I had often visited when a boy, and of which the master was even at that time a gray-headed patriarch. I found the old man still alive, and sitting in his arm chair by the fire side—the same venerable image that he was nearly twenty years ago, only his locks if possible more perfectly and purely white, his cheeks somewhat more wan and his eyes almost as dim as those of blindness itself. His daughter, who had been the beauty of the parish when I was at school, was now a meek and gentle matron, and carried an infant in her arms; while other children, with eyes and features like their mother's, were cheerfully occupied on the floor, half in business and half in play. When I had made myself known to the father and his daughter, it is needless to say with what warmth of hospitality I was welcomed. The old man rose from his seat as soon as I told my name; and it was then that I saw in his tottering steps that the hand of time had touched him, more heavily than at first sight I had supposed. After I had narrated the simple story of my own life, I learnt that of theirs—that nothing had happened to them since I came to bid them farewell on that summer-morning I left school, except that the old man's daughter had been married (as I saw) to the lover of her youth—and that six children had been born—of whom two, and the mother mentioned it, with a low voice, but without tears, had been taken to their Maker. The husband afterwards came in—and before our simple evening meal was over, I felt as if I had been for years an inmate of the happy and innocent family.

The old man then said to me, with a kind voice, that he hoped I had not forgotten, in the life I had led in foreign countries, the religious observances of the peasantry of my native land. And, as he was speaking, his grand-daughter, a beautiful girl of about sixteen years, brought the "big ha' bible" and laid it gently upon his knees. "My eyes are not so good," said the pious patriarch, "as when you and your school-companions used to come to visit us of old, but there is still light left in them whereby to read the word of God." Nothing could be more affecting than the tremulous voice of the old man, whose gray hairs were so soon to be laid in the earth, as he read, amidst the profoundest silence, that chapter of the New Testament that records the crucifixion. And afterwards when the psalm was sung—those same feeble and almost mournful tones were beyond measure touching, as they blended with the small pipes of the children, and the sweet melody of the female voices. During the prayer that followed, I could not help looking round on the kneeling family—and I saw close to the white locks of him whose race was nearly run, the bright and golden head of his little favourite grandson, who, during almost the whole evening, had been sitting on his grandfather's knee. The love of God seemed to descend alike on infancy and old age. The purity of the one allied itself to the piety of the other—and the prayer of him who was just leaving life seemed to bring a blessing on the head of him who was but just entering upon it. When we all arose together from the prayer, a solemn hush prevailed for a few minutes over the room, till our hearts, by degrees, returned to the thoughts that had previously possessed them—and our conversation, though somewhat more grave than before, recurred to the ordinary topics and business of life.

I need not narrate that conversation, for it was interesting to me, chiefly from its kindness, its calmness, and the wisdom of its innocence. I had many questions, too, to ask about the families I had known in my youth, all of which were answered with pleasure and a sort of pride by those who were delighted to hear that I had not forgotten the humble friends of other days; and thus the hours stole away till it was midnight before the son-in-law showed me to my bed-chamber, a room as neatly furnished as if it had been in a great city, and kept for the accommodation of the few visiters that, whether of kin, or strangers like myself, came in the course of a year to this secluded dwelling.

I lay for some hours awake, reflecting, with the purest delight, on the happiness, the worth, and the piety, of the little family that by this time were all lying around me in sleep. No doubt, thought I, they have their frailties and also their griefs, but that life is enviable which contains, within itself, so many evenings like the one I have now witnessed. So long as there is a Bible in every cottage in Scotland, and the dust is not suffered to lie upon it, the people will be good, and wise, and happy. With thoughts such as these, I at last gently fell away into sleep.

I have heard of people who never were conscious of having dreamed; for myself I never sleep but I dream, yet after all my dreams, I have been able to discover few of the causes by which they are produced or modified. This

night, however, I had a dream that rose out of the impressions which that family worship had left on my sleeping mind. But though all these impressions were calm, peaceful, and blessed, yet was the dream itself which they occasioned distorted, hideous, and ghastly, as if hell itself were suddenly to glare out through a vision of heaven.

I fancied that I had lost my way on a wide moor during a night of storms, and at last came upon a solitary hut, into which I entered for shelter. With that distressful feeling so common in dreams, I knew not whence I had come, or whither I was journeying; a sense of insupportable weariness was all I knew of life. Soon as I entered the cottage, I felt as if I had been there before, though every thing seemed wofully and rufully to have been changed. The wet, stained, clammy and naked walls, breathed over the room the cold air of discomfort, and desertion—the few articles of furniture were fitted for the mean, vile, and miserable dwelling, —and the flickering light from a small oil-lamp on the clay-floor, by which the wretchedness around was visible, at times seemed to expire utterly, as the gusts of wind blew through the broken panes of a window half closed up with rags and with straw. I felt over my whole body the shivering tremor of that superstitious fear that strikes the heart in dark, wild, and solitary places, and that congeals one's very life-blood, as it assails us when reason is enchained by sleep. In this ghastly loneliness I heard a long, deep, broken groan; and as I looked intensely into the gloom, an old man seemed sitting before me, by the dead ashes of a scanty fire, with long locks, whiter than the snow, and cheeks as sunken and as wan as if he had risen from his grave. Can this ghost, thought I in dim perplexity, be he whom I have often seen kneeling in prayer among his family, and whose reverend countenance felt, not many nights ago, the cheerful light of that happiest fireside? What dreadful thing has happened to him or to me? I strove to speak to the old man in his loneliness, but the words were all frozen in my breast, and I stood convulsed in the dumbness of agonizing passion. But the reality deepened and closed in upon me, and the corpse rising up, stood close to my side, and I heard a voice, "Oh! Scotland! Scotland! hast thou forgotten thy God!" At these words I was at once transformed into a being of my dream, and knew what had befallen my country. Throne and altar had been overturned, and the land was free. But I was wandering, methought, through that stormy midnight, dogged at the heels by persecution and murder; and the old patriarch, whom from boyhood I had loved and honoured, stood before me, involved too in some dark and incomprehensible misery. "The earth, is it not wild," quoth the vision, "now that we know there is no God." "Our faith will yet return to us!" "No! my young friend! the wind roars loudly; and hark! the flooded Clyde! That is the swing of the woods! Are not their voices terrible, now that there is no God? But look, look at these withered hands! and at these hoary hairs—they will fall down into the mould; and what then are the ninety years that I have walked over the earth; and why should a shadow have had such sweet and awful thoughts, since there is no God!" We seemed to stand together, I and that shadow, weeping and wailing atheists, terrified by the voice and the darkness of the godless earth. My very soul died within me, as I looked around on the dead ashes—the miry floor—the ropy walls—the vileness, the mouldiness, and the earthiness—and felt, that I, with all my unendurable agonies, was only part of that loathsome existence with which I should be blended, and incorporated, and lost for evermore, soon as chance might terminate the foolish mystery called life. "Would you believe it, that my daughter, once so good and beautiful, she who bears the name of her who used to pray with me every night and every morning for forty years, hates these withered hands that laid her into, and lifted her from her cradle, after her mother was taken away? But what is the meaning of the word father, now that there is no God?" A woman seemed to be before us, with a child, almost naked, in her arms What is a mother; what is a daughter, since there is no God? She held the famished brat to her breast, rather in anger than in love, and poured fierce and wrathful curses on her father's head, for which the grave, she said, had so long been yawning in vain. "Pity your old father," were the words he constantly kept repeating—"remember the commandment of God which sayeth, 'honour thy father and thy mother that thy days may be long on the earth which the Lord thy God hath given thee.'" There was something in the woman's face that terrified me to look on—a beauty that reminded me of some one I had formely known—and her voice, too, even when pouring out those unnatural curses, seemed not to be her own voice, but one that I had listened to, I knew not when or where, with pleasure and affection. "Take the imp and mumble it into sleep," cried she, flinging her child into the old man's arms, as if it had been a piece of lumber, while he only raised his eyes slightly upwards, and said, "the poor darling always loved its grandfather." "What more than the mother who bore it?" "I wish your husband were come," said the wretched being, as the little baby was crying on his knee. "Call him your son—you old dotard—for he is no husband of mine. I suppose he is at the alehouse with his drabs; and may these arms be withered, if ever again in health or in sickness they lie upon his neck." Just as she had finished this sentence, a man came staggering into the glimmering darkness, and then sat down in sullen silence, with a countenance of drunken ferocity. All this while, nobody but the old man spoke to me, or seemed to notice me; and at last, when I was observed by the others, my appearance among them seemed to excite no surprise. The husband and wife continued to glare on each other with eyes of fury and hatred; and the old man, speaking to me as if to a well-known neighbour, said in a voice not meant to be heard by any of his miserable children, "alas! alas! is this the Cottar's Saturday-Night!" "I have been at the kirk to night with the committee of reform," cried the husband with an oath, "and a merry meeting we had of it." The old man mildly asked what had been done; and the ruffian answered, "we have levelled the old crazy building with the ground

—the pews, the lofts, and rafters—the pulpit too, with its sounding-board, where the old hypocrite used to preach salvation to our souls —by the bones of Thomas Paine, they made a glorious bonfire! and turned all the churchyard as bright as day—the manse itself looked red in the blaze. Had the ghosts leapt from their graves, they might have fancied it hell-fire." And here, methought, the drunken atheist laughed convulsively, as if to suppress the terror that his impiety forced into his own coward heart. "James, James, said the old man, you surely could not injure the minister who baptized you." "No, no, burning his kirk was enough for him—he stood by all the while, and never uttered a word. We have saved him from henceforth the trouble of preaching. When at last, the great black Bible with its clasps went bouncing into the flames, he thought it time to be off, and we gave him three cheers as he turned about at the gate!" "James! you have scattered the stones of the house of God, over the grave of your mother. Where will you bury these bones when your old father dies?" holding up as he spake, his withered hands clasped as it were in prayer or supplication. "A hole dug in the earth is a grave—but we have no laws, I believe, against burial-grounds—only we must not call them kirk-yards —for where now are the kirks? This has been a glorious day for Scotland. More than a thousand kirks have crumbled into ashes—and to-morrow, not a bell will be heard singing from Tintock to Cape Wrath!" The blasphemer waxed fiercer and fiercer in my dream, and yelled out in triumph. "At one and the same hour, fire was set to all the houses of God from sea to sea. Did he, think ye, tell the storms that blew all day, and are yet bravely blowing, to play the bellows to the fire? No—the winds came without his bidding, and before it is down again, all the tabernacles of the Lord will be dust, cinders, ashes. Huzza for the downfall of superstition!" Quick are the transitions in dreams. "Where is Margaret?" asked the old man; and I knew that he was speaking of his grand-daughter. "She is at Elmwood—and we shall have her to feed no longer. The old fool there doats upon her—and if the girl will live with him, why not? She is fifteen years old—and able enough to judge for herself." "God forgive her," cried the startled mother, as nature rose within her hardened heart, at the sin and shame of her child. "Fool, growled the husband, on this very day, were not all the kirks on fire? How long will that senseless word keep stammering on your lips? The girl needs no forgiveness—let her cheat the decrepit miser, and who shall say that she ought not to have plundered his hoards of yellow gold?" "Is the child—my little Margaret—is she—has these deaf ears heard aright—is she a harlot, and an adulteress?" And with these words, the old man bowed his head, till the gray locks fell down even unto the very floor. The unnatural son answered not a word, but scowling over the room, which seemed the very cave of famine, fiercely demanded supper, to which demand his wife replied with a loud hysterical laugh, "that the glutton at his knee (for the little fearless infant had stolen up to its unhappy father) had swallowed the last handful of meal in the house, and yet look at him, is he not as pale as a corpse? and a corpse he may soon be, for there is no hunger in the grave!" The father looked at him with a face black with smothered rage—while the old man sat still in his chair, with a fixed and rigid countenance. "What! have you got that accursed book of lies in your old lean fingers again," cried the savage, starting up furiously, "The word of God, call you it!—will it work miracles, and give us bread;" and with that he tore it from the old man's breast and dashed it among the cold ashes of the fire. "Lies; lies; talk not to me of heaven—and as to hell,—what need is there for any other hell than this." The wife suffered the Bible to lie among the ashes. What a fearful being, thought I, is a woman—and a wife—and a mother—who can scoff at God, and her Saviour! With her religion, she has lost also her very human nature. She cares not for the baby that she has suckled—for its father in whose bosom she has lain—for her own father, who would even when she was a child in her cradle, have willingly died for her sake! The death rattle was in the old man's throat. We all stood silent. "Lift up the Bible upon my knees," were his last words. His daughter seemed to do so in terror—one moment—and it was then plain that he was dead. All this time the roar of wild winds was in my dream, and I thought that ever and anon thick blackness filled the room as if it had been a grave; and then again a ghastly light revealed the distorted countenances of wrath, guilt, and insanity. The beings of my dream waxed yet more fierce and fiendish; and the child that was still standing at its father's knee, I thought was changed into an imp, with a leering and unearthly face, full of devilish malice and ferocity. Its father's eyes fell upon it, during one of those fitful flashes of light that came glimmering over the darkness; and half terrified, half enraged with the hideousness of the changeling, he sprang up, crying, "What, thou accursed brat, art thou grinning in my face," and grasped his child's throat, as if to murder it: the mother uttered a horrid shriek, and I awoke with my heart beating, and the cold sweat pouring down my temples.

There is no happiness equal to that of waking from a horrible dream. In a moment I recollected that I was reposing in the dwelling of peace, innocence, and piety; I arose, and going to the window, beheld the first and tender light of morning gradually unveiling the beauty of one of the most beautiful vallies of Scotland. A solitary red-breast was sitting on the apex of the gable-end of a barn, filled, no doubt, with the riches of harvest, and the cheerful bird was singing to itself in the dawning sunshine. At no great distance, above a grove coloured with all the splendour of autumn, rose up the spire of that kirk, in which, many years ago, I had first joined in the simple services of our religion. While I gazed with calm pleasure over the woods, and hills, and fields, through which my careless childhood had strayed, a tap came to my bed-room door, and an infantine voice, followed by laughter from more than one happy urchin, indistinctly summoned me to join the assembled group in the little parlour below. There I found that happy old man, and his chil-

dren's children. We all walked together to the kirk; and even if I had been a believer in dreams, that hideous one of the night must have been deprived of all its fearfulness, by the scene I there beheld. All was still, solemn, and devout, in the house of God, while at the same time the congregation all wore a placid air of cheerfulness and contentment. The minister was the same good old man, whom I had been taught to venerate when a boy; the sacred building though ancient, was yet unimpaired—and the trees that sheltered it had stood for centuries in their strength and beauty. I felt, as I looked around me, a joyful conviction of the stability of religion, breathed both from animate and inanimate objects—and all vague fears for my country and its faith died away as soon as I heard

"The voice of psalms, the simple song of praise."

When the congregation were dismissed with a blessing by their venerable pastor, I watched, with a cheerful spirit, the various domestic parties as they returned homewards across the fields, and up the hill-sides—and felt what a treasure of supporting and elevating thoughts each heart laid weekly up, within its secret self, against the trials and troubles of life. I accompanied my venerable friend, the clergyman, to his manse; and when, during the course of the evening, I ventured to tell him of my last night's visions, the old man smiled, and said, that he hoped I had seen, even in his little kirk, that day, enough to convince me that the RADICAL'S SATURDAY NIGHT would never be in Scotland any thing more than—a dream. EREMUS.

FROM THE CRITIC.

"Stern, rigid, unbending virtue, in the opinion of the great civilian, is indispensable to the existence of a republic. It is the principle of its being, and the only pledge of its continuance. A greater share of this virtue, however, seems to be required in present circumstances, in our *republic of letters*, than in our civil polity. A mistaken, and most pernicious idea pervades society, upon this subject; and it is unhappily confined to the peaceful walks of learning. In war, in diplomacy, in all the intercourse of sovereign states, America justly claims the rank of a proud independent nation, in the maturity of force, wealth, and dignity—a primary power of the civilized world. Nobly has she gained this standing, and firmly she will retain it. But, in *intellectual* efforts, we are willing to consider our country in her infancy. Like a puny child, every endeavour to put forth her mental strength, is met with flattering encouragement, and loaded with fond encomiums; and, instead of crushing the miserable brat at its birth, we gladly hail its appearance, and award to this wretched abortion of ignorance and imbecility, the palm of literary honour. When the human mind, throughout the world, is coming forth in splendour and majesty, upon every subject, important or desirable to mankind, *we* are content to bestow the meed of praise upon productions that would disgrace a European schoolboy, because our country is young, and its attempts should be encouraged; that is, bad taste should be cherished, and contemptible works eulogized, for the purpose, and as the means, of improving the one, and changing the character of the other. Such is the pitiful logic of the day."

THE BAR.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The following presentment, made by the grand jury of Putnam county (Georgia), is alike honourable to their humanity and good sense.

The practice complained of is not only a shameful departure from common feeling, but is in direct hostility to the "end and aim" of justice. Nay, more, it sinks the dignity of the Bar to the very kennel of Billingsgate, and subjects the feelings and reputation of good and honest men to every shallow-pated quibbler, whose legal acquirements go no farther than memorising the introduction to Blackstone's Commentaries:

"The grand jury present, as a grievance of considerable magnitude, the practice indulged in by the bar, of vilifying without sufficient cause the characters of suitors and witnesses, and of embarrassing witnesses during examination, more especially young and inexperienced men: and the jury ask of the court a correction of these abuses."

EXTRAORDINARY LAW CASE.

A gentleman possessed of £15,000 property, died in this city a few months ago, leaving his wife pregnant. He made his will shortly before his death, and disposed of the above sum in the following manner: In the event of his lady being delivered of a son after his decease, he bequeathed him £10,000, and the remaining five thousand he willed to the mother. But if a female child, then £10,000 were to go to the mother, and the daughter was to have five thousand. It so happened, that the lady was delivered of twins—a boy and a girl! and the question arises, whether the boy

is not, under the will entitled to £10,000 and the daughter to five—as these were specific bequests, and the bequest to the wife only made contingently. We understand the cases have been delivered to the Attorney and Solicitor Generals, and to Messrs. Holmes and Blackburne, for their opinions as to whether the mother is entitled to any, and what portion of the property. The case is a most novel and interesting one. [*Dublin Patriot.*

Poetry.

STANZAS.

Composed in Sherewood Plantation.

'The remembrance of youth is a sigh.'
WORDS OF ALI.

There is a moaning sound abroad—
I list its passage through the trees;
The desolate and mournful breeze,
With yellow leaves, bestrews the road:
Dull—gray—and cheerless is the sky;
The sun hath sunk—the sterile plain,
Half hid in mists—while mournfully
Comes down the pattering rain.

The harvest wealth hath disappeared;
Nor sight nor sound is left to bless;—
The very thought is comfortless,
Of all that lately smiled and cheered:—
Hence joy hath fled on changeful wings,
And left the sombre landscape drear;
To grief that broods o'er bitter things,
And dull, foreboding fear!

Yet I remember—ah! too well,
Remember me of glorious days,
When beautiful the golden rays
Of morning on these forests fell;
And birds were singing overhead,
Amid the sky, their carols light,
And wavelessly the river spread
Its silver mirror bright.

Up with the sun—a happy boy,
O'er heath, and rugged fields, I hied;
And wandered by my brother's side,
For hours, and hours, with heart of joy;
As searching round with eager foot,
The pointer snuffed the tainted gale;
Crouched at the yellow stubble's root;
And waved his joyous tail.

Yes! often o'er this very field,
Amid the hoar frost have we strayed,
Peeping down every leafy glade,
Which faintly here and there, reveal'd
The footsteps of the timid hare;
Then listened to the plaining bird;
Or knelt, as forward thro' the air,
The noisy partridge whirr'd.

Ah! happy days, like lightning fled!—
For ever—and for ever gone;
Ye come upon me like a tone
Of music issuing from the dead.
Before my view, is there unfurl'd,
A map of feelings, perished—past—
The visions of another world,
Without a cloud o'ercast;

Time alters all—alone I stand,
And listen to the morning breeze,
And to the rain-drops, from the trees,
Down dripping on the moistened land;
But thou, my brother placidly,
Far—far beyond the ocean's roar,
Within a grassy grave dost lie,
Upon a foreign shore! [*Blackwood's Mag.*

ON SUNSET.

FROM A NEW YORK PAPER.

Oh it is sweet at twilight hour to view,
While sinks the sun beneath the western sky,
The bright clouds sailing through a sea of blue,
Attired in robes of gorgeous majesty;
And, as along the vaulted canopy,
With Sol's last ling'ring crimson rays they beam,
Like airy sprites in graceful curves they fly,
And wild and fanciful as forms that seem
To glide around our couch in fitful feverish dream.

And now a beauteous landscape strikes mine eyes,
Where nature glows in loveliest, richest pride,
And lofty towers, and palaces arise,
With gardens gay, and flowing streams beside,
Methinks seraphic forms appear to glide,
In snow white robes, amid yon bowers remote!
Methinks, upon the zephyrs gentle tide,
I hear the lute's low breathing softly float,
Like the Eolian harp's slow rising swelling note!

But oh ye fairy visions of delight,
E'en while I gaze, spell bound by Fancy's power,
How fast ye vanish from my raptur'd sight
Like joy's delusive, evanescent hour!
And every mimic scene, and glittering bower,
Melts quick away like wreath of mountain snow,
And brilliant palaces and gilded tower,
Fainter and fainter in the sun-beam glow,
Till Night her sable mantle over all doth throw.

Thus do we ever see the fairest forms,
Blighted the soonest by Death's ruthless sway;
And thus the brightest minds that Genius warms,
Before Misfortune's chilling blast decay—
Thus Youth's enchanting prospects fade away:
Thus riper Manhood's warmest hopes deceive;
Thus years of gloom do sunny hours outweigh,
And thus while o'er departed joys we grieve,
Life swiftly flits away like cloud on Summer's eve.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Ruser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, April 22, 1820. No. 17.

Communications.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

Messrs. Editors,

A correspondent of the National Gazette thinks our climate must be wonderfully changed since 1748, as appears by the following extract from a diary kept at that time.

1748, 11th mo. 1. Extremely cold.
6. Snowed all day.
9. Very cold—the river fast, &c.
1749, 3d mo. 7. Very cool for the season.
11. Warm day.
12. Very hot weather.
17. Pleasant weather,—*green peas were plenty at market to-day, though at 4 shillings a peck, &c.*

Now, I do not think it has been very uncommon to have the Delaware frozen on the 9th of *January*, or to eat green peas on the 17th *May;* and if you will consult an old almanac previous to the year 1752, you will see January or Eleventh Month, February or Twelfth Month, March or First Month, &c. Y.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

April 11.—The report of the committee on Indian affairs, adverse to the abolition of the present system of Indian trade, was agreed to.—The navigation bill was taken up and passed with some amendments.—The committee of conference on the Missouri expedition, reported that they had met, but could come to no determination.—The bill to increase the compensation of the district judges was rejected—21 for it and 21 against it.

April 12.—The report of the committee of conference on the Missouri expedition, was taken up, and a motion to recede from the amendments proposed by the Senate was agreed to, ayes 22. [As the bill now stands, $450,000 are appropriated to the quarter master's department, which will prevent the expedition pushing further than the Council Bluffs.]

April 14.—The bill to direct the secretary at war to clothe the army in domestic manufactures, was taken up and an amendment proposed, to add the words, "as far as the same can be procured as reasonably as imported goods."

April 15. The above amendment was agreed to.

April 17.—The resolution from the other House authorizing the publication of a part of the secret journal of Congress, under the old confederation, was considered and ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 11.—The military committee, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more effectual remedy against duelling in the army and navy and in the district of Columbia, made a report, in which they state, "that they consider the existing law as amply sufficient, *if executed*, to repress duelling in the army," and they therefore ask to be discharged from further inquiry on the subject. The report was adopted by the House.

April 12.—Several petitions of a general nature were this morning presented and referred, or ordered to lie on the table, viz.

By Mr. Sergeant, a petition of the printers and booksellers in the city of Philadelphia, praying that additional duties may be imposed on paper imported into the United States.—By Mr. Sergeant, also, a petition of sundry inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, praying that a duty of ten per centum may be laid on all sales at auction, except sheriff's sales.—By Mr. Baldwin, a petition from sundry iron founders and manufacturers of iron, in and near the city of Philadelphia, praying that additional duties may be imposed on iron imported into the U. S.—By Mr. Baldwin, also, a memorial of the Pennsylvania Society for the Encouragement of American Manufactures, praying that further protection and encouragement may be extended to the manufacturing interest of the country generally.—By Mr. Pinckney, a memorial and petition of sundry merchants and underwriters in the city of Charleston in South Carolina, praying compensation for spoliations committed on their lawful commerce, by cruisers under the French flag, between the years 1793 and 1800, their claims to which upon the government of France for indemnity were abandoned on the part of the United States, in the convention on the 30th September, 1800.

April 14.—The bill for the relief of the surviving revolutionary officers, was rejected.—A motion by Mr. Livermore, to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill which proposes to change the

tariff of duties on goods imported, with a view to move for its indefinite postponement, was decided in the negative without debate.—Mr. Storrs offered the following resolution, and moved that it be committed to a committee of the whole, on the state of the union.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide, by law, for the establishment of a system of internal revenue.

This resolve was referred, as moved, without debate.

Mr. Sergeant moved that the House do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy. This motion was negatived—56 to 47.

April 15.—Mr. Lowndes submitted the following resolve:

Resolved, That the committee of manufactures be instructed to report to this House such evidence, or estimates, as it may be in their power to present, showing the several rates of wages given, and the expenses of all kinds incurred, in the different branches of manufactures, which in their opinion require additional encouragement, with the prices of their product, so as to exhibit the profit, which, at the present price of subsistence, materials, and labour, and the present value of land, buildings, and machinery, may be obtained in such manufacture, skilfully and economically conducted.

The said resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table.

April 17.—The above resolution was opposed by the advocates of the restrictive system, and lost by a vote of 90 to 72.

An Act for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.

SECT. 1. That so soon as the board of commissioners and two-thirds of the grand jury of any county within this commonwealth, shall agree in writing under their respective hands, which agreement shall be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the proper county, that a society shall be established within the same, then it shall and may be lawful for twenty or more inhabitants of any such county, fifteen of whom shall be practical and actual farmers, under the name of the society for the promotion of agriculture and domestic manufactures, in and for such county, shall sign an agreement, promising to pay to the treasurer of said society so long as he shall remain a member thereof, the sum of one dollar each, or more, annually for the purposes hereinafter mentioned, and cause such agreement to be filed in the office of the prothonotary of the proper county, every such society shall by virtue of this act, become a body politic and corporate, in deed and in law, with perpetual succession, and all the rights, liberties, privileges and franchises incident to a corporation, for all the purposes of this act, and to admit new members upon the terms aforesaid: *Provided*, That the society at present incorporated under the name of the Philadelphia society for promoting agriculture, shall be deemed and taken as the society for the city and county of Philadelphia, and shall be entitled to receive from the county treasury the monies designated by the third section of this act, and shall be subject to all the rules, regulations and restrictions contained in the provisions of this act: *And provided also*, That the association which shall have first filed their articles of agreement shall be the only one entitled to the privileges granted by this act.

SECT. 2. That the said societies respectively, shall meet at some convenient place on the Wednesday of the next court of common pleas, after the said agreements shall have been filed as aforesaid, and choose by a majority of votes out of their number, one president, ten directors, one treasurer and one secretary, who shall be officers of said society for one year and until others are duly elected: And the said societies respectively, at their first meeting shall have power to fix on the time and place of their annual meetings on such day of the year as they shall designate, which shall continue to be the day of the annual meeting of the societies respectively, until otherwise altered by a vote of the members as aforesaid, and also to make their own rules and by-laws, not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States, or of this state, and to add other officers to those designated, and prescribe their respective duties: And the president and directors shall have power to summon special meetings of said societies respectively, at such other times as to them shall seem proper.

SECT. 3. That at the next assessment of county rates and levies, after said societies respectively shall have been established and organized in any county within this commonwealth, and annually thereafter, the county commissioners are hereby required to assess, levy and cause to be collected in the same manner that county rates and levies are assessed, levied and collected, an additional sum of fifty dollars for every member which said counties respectively are or may be entitled to elect to the House of Representatives of this commonwealth, and to cause the same to be paid to the treasurer of the society by warrants drawn on the county treasurer, to be expended together with their annual subscriptions in the manner hereinafter mentioned: *Provided*, That if a society shall be formed in any county not entitled to elect a member to the House of Representatives, such society shall be entitled to receive fifty dollars from the county annually, but the provisions of this act, shall in no case extend to any county until the same shall have been organized for judicial purposes.

SECT. 4. That every such society at some general meeting thereof, shall fix and determine upon such articles of agriculture, production or improvement in domestic manufactures as in their judgment are entitled to encouragement by rewards; and shall fix, ascertain and publish in such manner as shall be directed by their by-laws, such rewards and the conditions whereon the same shall become due and payable to the person or persons, who shall by his, her or their skill or industry, according to such conditions become entitled to the same: And the said directors or a majority of them, shall at their stated meetings, or at such times and places as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of such society, meet for the purpose of hearing the parties applying for such rewards, and of examining their proofs or specimens, and shall have full power and authority to determine whether any

or either of the applicants is entitled to the reward so advertised according to the conditions thereto annexed, and to draw orders to be signed by the president on the treasurer for the amount of such rewards in favour of the persons to whom the same shall have been adjudged; which orders the treasurer shall pay out of the monies in his hands, arising from the said taxes and subscriptions.

Sect. 5. That the treasurer of every society established by virtue of this act, shall once in every year exhibit to the auditors of the proper county, an account of the sums by them received from the produce of the said taxes and subscriptions, and in what manner, to what persons and for what rewards the same have been paid and expended: And the said auditors shall have the same power to settle the accounts of such society, as they by law now have to settle the accounts of county commissioners, and shall publish the same for the information of the citizens of the proper county, at the expense of said societies respectively.

Sect. 6. That each president, secretary and director of every such society, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall subscribe a promise, to be entered in the book of their minutes and transactions, that he will well, and truly and faithfully perform the duty of a director according to the best of his judgment and skill, without fee, reward, favour or partiality; and each treasurer of any such society shall give bond with one or more sureties, in such penalty as shall be required by the president and directors, conditioned for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in him, and for the payment of all monies that shall come into his hands belonging to such society, to such person or persons, as the said president and directors shall order, or to his successor in the said office of treasurer.

Sect. 7. That rewards for promoting or increasing the culture of sugar from the maple or sugar tree, or any other substances, the extraction of salts from ashes of vegetables, the introduction of any new grain, grass or root into cultivation, the raising the greatest quantity of grain, grass or roots on any given quantity of ground, the invention of any new and useful utensils in husbandry, the raising and manufacturing of wool, hemp and flax in greater quantities, or improving the value thereof, the introduction of mineral or other manures, the improvement of the breed of horses, black cattle, sheep or hogs, the making of butter or cheese, in any given quantities, and of the best qualities, or any improvement in all or every of the articles aforesaid, shall always be considered by the said society as among the objects contemplated by this act.

Sect. 8. That in all cases when monies may remain in the treasury of any such society, after the payment of the rewards aforesaid shall have been made, the president and directors of such society shall have power to employ the monies so remaining, in the purchase of books relating to agriculture, mechanics and manufactures, or in the purchase and improvement of a piece of land more or less, for the purpose of a pattern farm.

Sect. 9. That the secretary of each society, formed or adopted by virtue of this act, shall draw up annually a statement of the transactions of the year, and transmit the same to the secretary of the commonwealth, whose duty it shall be to cause the same to be bound and deposited in the library of the commonwealth.

Sect. 10. That the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby continued in force for eight years and no longer. Wm. Findlay.

Approved—6th March, 1820.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The following letter from the Hon. Mr. Otis, to the Hon. Thos. H. Perkins, of Boston, gives the causes which operated to produce the failure of this bill in the Senate of the United States.—*Cent.*

Washington, April 1, 1820.

Dear Sir—You will probably have learnt from the newspapers that the bankrupt bill is finally lost in the Senate. Although I am inclined to the belief that there was not at any period of the session a majority of that body in favour of such a bill in any shape; yet, as some of the most zealous friends of a bankrupt act at last voted against its passing, and myself among the number, I am desirous of explaining my reasons for a course which I was compelled, with great pain, to pursue. In the progress of the bill, various amendments had been adopted, (and among them one proposed by me on the suggestion of others) which I considered as blemishes rather than improvements of the original features, but in which I acquiesced in the hope of reconciling opponents, and with a disposition to yield to every innovation in the system that would not change its nature and defeat its end, rather than abandon the experiment. But at a moment when its progress was the most encouraging, amendments were proposed by a gentleman from Delaware of a character so exceptionable in my view as entirely forbade my support of the bill after they became engrafted upon it. The scope of these amendments went to authorize *any person* imprisoned upon a *bona fide* debt of two hundred dollars and upwards, and *any person* indebted to an individual in the sum of one thousand dollars, or to two or more individuals in the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to become *voluntary* bankrupts. In other words, to metamorphose the bankrupt act into an *insolvent act*, and that not of a general nature, but with partial and whimsical limitations. This plan, (besides the general objections to the incorporation of two systems so distinct in their nature and applicable to persons in dissimilar conditions) was obnoxious to the following exceptions:—

First, It extended to debtors imprisoned for the sum of two hundred dollars and upwards, while the numerous class of poor and indigent prisoners confined for petty debts, were excluded from its benefits. And it is impossible to assign a reason for this rigorous distinction at the expense of this suffering description of persons, who have at least an equal claim to compassion and relief under an insolvent act, with others more deeply in debt.

Secondly, Persons not actually imprisoned, but indebted in sums less than one thousand dollars were debarred from the privilege of be-

coming voluntary bankrupts, so that "the net was to hold the little fish while the great ones would break through."

Thirdly, And principally, this faculty of becoming a voluntary bankrupt was to be exercised at the will of the debtor; while no power to make him a bankrupt *on any account* whatever was given to his creditors. In other words, it was a privilege given to persons of all professions and callings, (who were expressly saved by the act from liability to bankruptcy at the will of their creditors) to make themselves bankrupt in contempt of their creditors—a project which appeared to me to be pregnant with injustice, inequality and fraud.

In addition, It was thought necessary to provide that those who intended to avail themselves of this voluntary bankruptcy should first give bonds in a penalty of one thousand dollars to defray all the expenses of the commission, &c. A condition with which it would be rarely in the power of any person imprisoned *bona fide* for a debt of two hundred dollars to comply.

Upon finding that these amendments had friends enough (with the aid of gentlemen professing themselves rather adverse than otherwise to a bankrupt act in any form) to secure their adoption, I had determined, though reluctantly, to relinquish my objection to the *union* of the two objects, if the mover would consent to provide by a summary process for *all cases of insolvency, and place the creditor and debtor on the same footing.* But my overtures were ineffectual, and indeed I should probably have been the only person among those who finally voted against the bill, who would have been reconciled to it, if this proposal had succeeded.

Thus was I constrained by a sense of duty and justice to vote against an act which I had laboured with great sincerity and diligence to procure.

On the next day after the rejection of the bill, I was induced, upon the suggestion of the gentleman who had patronized the amendments, and of some others, to move for a *reconsideration* of the vote, with an expectation now authorized that the amendments might be modified or withdrawn. But this motion was also lost by two votes, and this last result more than any other occurrence, confirms my impression that there has not been, at any time this session, a decided majority in Senate, favourable to any bankrupt system. On the other hand the opposition is not violent or strenuous, and though bankruptcy is now pre-eminently an affliction in which "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," I cannot but persuade myself that another year will not pass away without a statute upon this important subject.

I am, dear sir, very truly and respectfully, yours, H. G. Otis.

Hon. T. H. Perkins.

University of Pennsylvania.—At a public commencement held on the 6th April, 1820, the degree of Doctor in Medicine was conferred upon seventy-nine gentlemen.

From Massachusetts	2
New Jersey	5
Pennsylvania	23
Delaware	2
Maryland	1
Virginia	28
South Carolina	7
Georgia	4
Kentucky	2
Tennessee	3
Ohio	1
Missouri	1

THE DEAF AND DUMB.

At a meeting of a number of gentlemen to consider the propriety of establishing "*an Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,*" at the Hall of the American Philosophical Society—Wednesday evening, 12th April, 1820:

The Right Rev. William White was requested to take the chair, and William Meredith appointed secretary.

Mr. Roberts Vaux stated to the meeting, that the attention of himself and others had been directed to a school recently established and supported in this city by David G. Siexas, who, having acquainted himself with the modes pursued in Europe for educating the deaf and dumb, had for some months past applied his knowledge and talents in the most unostentatious manner to that benevolent object. That this humane individual had, without pecuniary aid or recompense, successfully instructed eleven or twelve children labouring under the deplorable privation of the sense of hearing and of speech. That there was reason to believe the number of these unfortunate persons in this city and its neighbourhood, much exceeded what was generally supposed; and that these circumstances had led to the project of establishing an institution for their relief, for which purpose this meeting had been called.

Mr. Vaux then submitted a plan for establishing and organizing such an institution in this city, which was read, and, on motion, committed to Messrs. Roberts Vaux, Horace Binney, Dr. N. Chapman, William J Duane, James N. Barker, Clement C. Biddle, and John Bacon, who are to consider and report thereon, with such alterations and modifications as they may think expedient, to the next meeting.

And this meeting was adjourned to meet at this place on Saturday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock.

On Saturday evening an adjourned meeting was held, at which the committee appointed at the last meeting reported a preamble and constitution, which being read, was considered by paragraphs, and adopted with amendments.

The committee who reported the constitution, were requested to take such measures as they may deem expedient to enlarge the number of members, and to prepare and report to the next meeting by-laws for the government of the institution.

Resolved, That when this meeting adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at this place on Saturday evening next, the 22d instant, when the attendance of those also who in the meanwhile shall become members, and of all who are friendly to the object of the institution, is requested.

Adjourned, William Meredith, Sec'y.

SPAIN.

By a late arrival from Rochelle, important and pleasing intelligence has been received from Spain. The revolution has been conducted with so much moderation and firmness, that the king has been brought over, and agreed to acknowledge the constitution and re-establish the Cortes as it existed in 1812. The following are extracts from French papers.

Bordeaux, March 14, 1820.

The insurrection has at length become general in Spain. A courier who arrived here yesterday, brought intelligence from different provinces, proclamations from various constitutional chiefs, and several new journals, from which, on account of want of room, we can make but few extracts. The intelligence brought is further confirmed by a Russian courier, who passed through here yesterday, and who had quitted Madrid on the morning of the 9th instant. He adds, that after the almost unanimous declaration of the army and people, and the energetic demonstration of general Ballasteros, the king found himself obliged to proclaim the constitution of the Cortes, the same as we announced yesterday.

The prisons of the inquisition were universally thrown open, and a general amnesty was about signing when the Courier left there.

Saragossa, March 7.

Never has a political change been brought about with so much tranquillity and union. The constitution has been proclaimed the day before yesterday by all the people, and the garrison composed of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. Military music and a general illumination terminated this memorable day. The joy of the people of Arragon was at its height. The marquis d'Alazon, captain general, has been confirmed in his command, and the count de Castrezon, who had replaced him by order of the king, has been arrested and sent back to Madrid.

Madrid, March 6.

All has terminated happily; the weakness of the government against the immense force of public opinion, does not even give time enough to organize the contest between light and darkness. The count d'Abisbal, who called himself the friend of Ferdinand, has gone to Ocana, where he has put himself at the head of a regiment commanded by one of his brothers, and has arrested the public authorities and proclaimed the constitution. He continues the same operation in the different towns of the channel.

Several piquets of cavalry from this garrison and many gardes du corps have deserted with their arms and mountings. All the corps of engineers and sappers which were at Alcala, have disappeared. Finally, all the provinces are declaring themselves and constituting provisional governments. All these events, which follow each other with such rapidity, have forced the king to declare that he would consent to the wishes of the people, who show the most lively movements of joy, and we hope that this great crisis will be terminated without the smallest misfortune.

It is asserted that general Freyre, in concert with the patriots of the Isla de Leon, has likewise proclaimed the constitution, which has been published at Segovia, and fixed up in every quarter; but a foolish ecclesiastic, who had the boldness to tear down one of these bills, was immediately put to death.

Vittoria, March 9.

Saragossa has proclaimed the constitution; Carthagena has done the same; and it is said that Catalonia has followed the example. The eighth of this month the king was to publish it in Madrid. The funds have been already negotiated at 70 fr.

Bayonne, March 11.

We have news from every part of Spain; the insurrection is general. Mina organizes it, and has proclaimed the constitution at San Estevan. Below is his proclamation, and several others from Arragon and Galicia, which will inform you of all that has taken place.

The worthy deputy, Munor Torrero, one of the victims of the 10th May, 1814, and the first who proclaimed in the Cortes the sovereignty of the people, having shown himself at Corunna, was immediately named member of the government of this province.

Madrid, March 8.

I embrace the opportunity of a courier going to Paris, to send you the enclosed gazette.

The joy of the people is at its height; the cries viva la constitution, resound through all our streets. Every thing has been effected in the greatest order and without bloodshed. This change must certainly astonish all Europe. Soldiers, as well as the people in general, evince the most lively joy. I come this moment from the royal palace, where the repeated vivas of the people have induced the king to present himself twice on the balcony.

Gazette extraordinary of Madrid, Wednesday, 8th March, 1820.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

It has pleased the king our sovereign to address to all the secretaries of state, the royal decree which follows:

To avoid the delay which might arise from the doubts entertained by the council in execution of my decree of yesterday for the immediate convocation of the Cortes, and being the general will of the people, I have decided to swear to the constitution proclaimed by the general and extraordinary Cortes, in the year 1812. Do you hold it as understood, and do you make immediate publication of this.

Signed by my royal hand,

FERDINAND.

Palais, 7th March, 1820.

Nullity of Marriage.—On the 23d of February, in the Doctors Commons, the long pending case between Johnson and Parker, was decided. This was a suit of nullity of marriage, promoted by Harry Johnson, the performer, against Annette Parker, otherwise Johnson, on the ground of minority and non-consent of parents on the part of the husband (after residing together for nearly twenty years as man and wife, and having seven children). The court was of opinion that the evidence at length produced was sufficient to establish minority and non-consent, as required by act of parliament, and accordingly pronounced the marriage null and void.

Maine, Jan. 28.

During the late inundation of the Rhine, a hare, dislodged by the water, took refuge on a tree. One of the boatmen who were traversing the inundated country, in canoes, to pick up the sufferers, observed the hare, steered for the tree, and without making his boat fast, climbed hastily up to seize the poor animal. The hare, perceiving his danger, sprang from the tree into the boat, which was put in motion by the leap of the hare, leaving the boatman in his place upon the tree, in the disagreeable necessity of watching the rise of the waters.

Augustus William Schlegel, who was appointed professor at the new Russian university at Bonn upon the Rhine, has asked his dismission. This is probably in consequence of the strict surveillance under which the university has been placed.

A plot to fire the city of Savannah has been discovered, and several of the incendiaries arrested.

Deaths in the city of Philadelphia, from the 8th to the 15th, 54.

Miscellany.

AGRICULTURAL MEMORIAL,

Presented to the House of Representatives.

At a special meeting of "The Virginia Society for promoting Agriculture," held at the Eagle Hotel, in Richmond, on the 12th of February, 1820, the following memorial was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be transmittted to Congress, through the hands of the member for this district, after being signed by the vice president and secretary of the society.

The memorial of "The Virginia Society for promoting Agriculture," to the Congress of the United States, in opposition to the several memorials and petitions praying for additional duties upon foreign imports, respectfully states:

That, although the right of the citizens of the United States to address their representatives, be a first principle in our government, your memorialists are no advocates for the exercise of it, except upon occasions which do or may materially affect either individual or national interests. Such we consider the one which has been the cause of our present meeting. And however well inclined we may generally feel tacitly to repose full confidence both in your inclinations and ability to promote the general good, yet we should deem ourselves guilty of an inexcusable dereliction of duty were we now to remain silent, when a question so deeply interesting to the whole agricultural people of the country has been forced upon your attention by the urgent importunities of our domestic manufacturers and their friends, to impose additional taxes upon foreign imports. We aim not to arraign their motives; but the purpose for which you are thus assailed seems to us not less impolitic and unjust, than their arguments and pleas appear unsound and fallacious. Thus, upon the assumption that agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, are naturally friends and allies, and equally entitled to the protection of government—to all which we readily agree—they confidently ask you to make that protection unequal, by imposing additional duties and restrictions upon *two* of these allies and friends, to benefit the *third!* That any further tax upon foreign commodities must operate in this way, is most manifest, notwithstanding the protestation that "the good of the whole" is the motive for asking it. If this be the species of protection which they seem to claim, as matter of right, we differ from them most essentially; for the only kind that in our view government can justly bestow, either on commerce, manufactures, or agriculture, is to guard their respective rights from violation. The moment she attempts to interfere with the investment of their capital, or the regulation of their profits, she hazards the conversion of this natural friendship and alliance into enmity and contention. Her constitutional right to regulate the one, can never without an utter perversion of language, be construed to mean the power of checking or destroying either of these three great sources of national wealth; because every power of our government, at least, was given to benefit, not to injure, the people governed. It is not enough, therefore, to say of any measure that it is *designed* to promote the general welfare; it must *actually do it*, or *manifestly have that tendency*, not to violate the spirit of the constitution.

Again; because they, the manufacturers, have suffered enormous losses and privations since the peace, it is strongly insinuated that your honourable body are solely to blame for it, inasmuch as you have failed, when imposing taxes, exclusively almost for their advantage, to make them sufficiently high to destroy foreign competition. A reference to their prosperity during the war, when they had the benefit of monopoly prices, (as we have all sufficiently felt,) and their claiming a resuscitation of this prosperity from your hands, appears to us equivalent to an assertion, that the national legislature is, in *peace*, to guaranty every speculation into which the lust of gain, or the improvidence of visionary theory, during *war*, may betray men of avaricious and sanguine dispositions. If any man, or set of men, either in peace or war, voluntarily engage in a business, which turns out a losing one, can there be any justice in taxing the whole nation to make good his or their losses, be the pretext for the undertaking what it may? Do they complain of sufferings and losses? What class is there who have not participated in them? Have the agriculturists been exempt? If not, how would our manufacturers like a petition from the cultivators of the soil, to prevent them from buying any but the native productions of our own country? Or what would they say to a request from any one state in the union, on the plea of having suffered most, to compel the manufacturers to purchase bread stuffs, cotton, and tobacco, exclusively from that one? The glaring injustice of such a proposition would be denounced, and very properly too, by every manufacturing establishment in the United States. Yet, where is the difference in effect between *one state's* asking such an advantage over the rest, and *one class*, a minor one too, praying for a similar privilege over the other classes, by seeking to compel them to buy what

they want only of them? Neither the investment nor direction of individual capital, nor the adjustment of those losses and gains resulting either from its good or bad management, have ever appeared to us to be matters with which government could legitimately concern. If this position be true, and to us it seems demonstrable, the following inference must be most obvious—that the claim of our manufacturers to congressional interference in their behalf, by a tax, no part of which they are to pay, cannot be sustained upon principles either of equity or constitutional law. If they have chosen to conjecture that they were to be kept up by the nation, cost what it might; that they alone were with impunity to erect palaces, instead of simple manufacturing buildings, and to spend in the structure and equipment of these, such enormous sums as to leave little else besides the delusive hopes of exorbitant profits to carry on their business; that agriculture was to be taxed ad libitum, either through foreign imports, or in some other way, to compensate them for every failure, the whole error in these unreasonable calculations being their own, so should be the total loss. No speculation originally bad, from violating the true principles of national policy, can ever be made good, merely by government's undertaking to reimburse the losers. This only transfers the loss from those who ought to bear it, being their own contrivance, to those who are innocent of all participation in the blunder. Should these sentiments subject us to the imputation of disregarding the misfortunes of our fellow citizens, we may safely urge in our defence, that, had we been originally deficient in our due sense of humanity, which we by no means admit, the pressure of the times has borne sufficiently hard on us also to inspire abundant sympathy for all their sufferings. But individual and voluntary beneficence, we contend, is the source alone from which these should be relieved, when beyond the exertions of the sufferers themselves: not from the coffers of the government, and still less by the imposition of partial taxes, either direct or indirect. In the body politic, as in the body natural, there are certain diseases so complicated and inscrutable, that it is safest to leave them to work their own cure. The vis medicatrix naturæ is the best physician in all such emergencies; for, if the government undertakes to play the doctor, the patients are much oftener killed than cured by the prescriptions.

But there is another ground on which you are importuned to grant the prayer of the petitioners, that we cannot omit to notice. You are confidently told, that such a measure will "promote national industry;" and, upon this plausible pretext, you are asked to impose a tax, to be paid by agriculture, for the benefit of her friend and ally, manufactures. This, it is true, has not been said in so many words by the petitioners; but, we confess our incapacity to see their object in any other light. That the temporary interests of our manufacturers would, for a time, be promoted by such a tax, we have no doubt whatever; but we have yet to learn, that they constitute the nation. If they do not—if they compose but a small part of it—if a very large majority of the whole people have any superior claim to be called "the nation"—and if this majority in our country be the agriculturists, then are we prepared to show, that national industry, so far from being promoted by it, will be most injuriously checked; if not, in a great measure, destroyed. At this advanced stage of political knowledge, we had hoped, that there never could be an occasion, in *our country* at least, for the recapitulation of certain first principles in political economy, which, from the universality of their adoption by all the ablest writers on this science, may almost be pronounced axioms. Yet, this seems to be rendered necessary in self defence, by the recent justification of departure from the so long acknowledged maxim—"that the many should not be taxed for the benefit of the few;" and by the attempt to show the impolicy of "purchasing where we can purchase cheapest;" both of which we perceive in some of the late addresses in behalf of our manufacturers. National industry can only be promoted, by finding ready and extensive markets for that which it produces; and the continued exertion of this industry depends upon the extent and constancy of these marts, where national superfluities may be exchanged for each other, on the best attainable terms. Every limitation, therefore, of these markets, whether created by our own, or by a foreign government, must inevitably have the effect of discouraging, in a proportionate degree, the national industry: because the stimulus which imparted and continued its motion, is diminished or destroyed. "How ridiculous, then, to attempt to increase this industry, by having recourse to prohibitory enactments? If we will not buy of foreigners, foreigners cannot buy of us? The restrictive system, if carried to its full extent, would shut us out of every market. It would not merely diminish, but totally annihilate the commerce of the world." Now, although the false policy of some of the foreign governments with whom we have commercial relations *has* diminished the markets for our products, can this be a sufficient reason on our part for a policy which will decrease these markets still more? Can any man believe that a total prohibition of foreign imports could create a number of domestic manufactures adequate to the consumption of all the surplus productions of our agriculture? If not, how is a partial prohibition to have that effect; as it can only substitute a small domestic market, with reduced prices for *our* labour, and enhanced ones for *theirs*, in lieu of all that portion of the foreign market which such partial prohibition would extinguish; incumbered too, by the additional duties to be transferred from our pockets to those of the domestic manufacturers, and reducing the revenue at the same time, in such a manner, as to require further taxes on agriculture; the paymaster general, to support the government itself? Compel the cultivator of the soil to pay more for what he wants, by excluding, or raising the price of foreign commodities—take away, or diminish simultaneously his chance of selling what he makes, at the best prices he can; and we shall, by forcing agricultural capital to seek other channels, not only, very soon reduce the quantity of agricultural products within such limits, as no longer to excite the sympathies of our manufacturers for our difficulties in getting rid of the excess; but, bring about a state of

things, after a lapse of a few years, when our surpluses of all sorts will be converted into deficits, and we may all have the consolation, if it be any, of starving together.

It is by the productive labour alone, of any country, that capital is augmented; any thing, therefore, that sets this labour in motion, and continues its activity, necessarily increases national capital. But the most powerful by far of all these stimuli, is free trade; and the more extensive it becomes, the greater will be the quantity of productive labour employed, and the more rapid the augmentation of permanent wealth. "Commerce being nothing more than an exchange of equivalents," there can be no greater absurdity than to suppose that the importation of foreign commodities has a tendency to impoverish a country. "*For whatever we purchase, must be obtained with the produce, either of our land, capital, or labour;*" and the commodities bought, are equivalents for such portions of the product, either of the labour, the capital, or the lands of the country, as have been employed in obtaining them. If those to whom we sell, should happen to make a greater profit from *their industry* than we do from *ours*, this circumstance does not affect the truth of the general principle; for so long as the sellers in both cases find a ready market for what they make, so long must national industry be promoted in both; and so long will national capital, which depends upon the constant exertion of this industry, continue to be augmented. The ratio of increase may be greater in one country than in the other; but still, *it is gain* in each; nor can we perceive even the shadow of plausibility in the sophism which would make it any thing else. "To whatever extent we may purchase of other nations, they must inevitably be compelled, directly or indirectly, to purchase a corresponding quantity of us," and, vice versa, the less we buy of them, the less they can buy of us. But if the permanent prosperity of all countries, so far as it results from wealth, depends upon the continual increase of productions, and the ready sale of the surplus, can we rationally expect the mere exchange of a foreign for a domestic market, such as ours—that is, a market in expectancy, to produce this effect! Suppose the substitution made, and imagine, that, to gratify our manufacturers, the strong arm of power shall check or annihilate our foreign markets to the extent they wish, and leave us to take our chance for one at home —will the same arm, at the same time, legally compel these manufacturers to buy all our produce at fair prices—since we shall be virtually compelled to purchase theirs, at what prices they please? If not, what is to become of that salutary principle of competition, which is our only security against exactions on the one hand, and for fair profit on the other? But, say they, it is high time to turn our eyes homeward for markets, when we can see nothing for our produce abroad, but losing prices or total exclusion; yet the whole basis of their application to your honourable body is, the assumption that foreign commodities abound so much in our country, as to prevent them from living by the manufacture of domestic ones. How these goods get here without some equivalent being taken in exchange for them, and of course some market, a pretty extensive one, too, being open for its reception, is a mystery which we shall leave them to explain. Certain it is, that both parts of their dilemma cannot be true. If we have a vent abroad for our products, to complain of wanting one, contradicts a plain matter of fact. On the contrary, if we have little or no foreign market, we can receive but few or no foreign commodities, and of course the manufacturers need not fear a competition which does not exist. But we do not deny that our foreign markets *have decreased*, and we will add, from causes beyond our control; yet surely this can furnish no reason for decreasing them still more by our own acts. It would be the old project in a new form—of cutting off men's feet to save shoes. The end of all commerce is certainly to increase production, and though partial loss may possibly accrue from this increase, yet the general happiness must be augmented. As well might we endeavour to arrest all improvements in agriculture and manufactures, and all inventions of machinery; for, though these contribute to general abundance, and therefore to the general happiness, they never fail, at the moment of their introduction, to deteriorate or annihilate a part of the existing capital of farmers and manufacturers." These are nearly the words of one of the ablest political economists of the present age, as quoted in a late public journal of established reputation; and in our judgment amount to a demonstration of the impolicy and injustice of any legal exclusion of foreign competition from our markets. It would, indeed, be an act of sore oppression thus to create, at our expense, a virtual monopoly in favour of our domestic manufacturers, who unless they differed from all the men who ever have been placed in similar circumstances, would not fail to make us pay in the price of their commodities, the whole difference occasioned by the excluding duty. We are far from asserting, that they would do wrong to avail themselves of such an advantage; we believe all classes would do the same; but we cannot silently submit to be placed in any situation where we should be subjected to the double loss of enhanced prices for what we bought, and reduced ones for all that we sold.

If there be any truth in the foregoing arguments, it is manifest that production and consumption mutually increase each other; that by this increase, and by this alone, national industry is promoted, national capital augmented, and national happiness, so far as it depends on wealth, ensured. Let us, then, no farther pursue the policy of controlling them by legislative enactments, the obvious and inevitable tendency of which is to counteract all these beneficial results.

Although the general reasoning herein contained, be opposed to the whole system of duties upon imports, we only desire, for the present, to prevent the slightest extension of it. We have no wish to be understood as aiming at the abolition of all taxes whatever, upon foreign commodities. To a certain extent we believe such taxes as eligible, perhaps, as any others; but we take this occasion to say, that many of them have appeared to us already too high, and that the nearer we can possibly approach to free trade with all the world, and equal taxa-

tion among ourselves, the better. Every departure from these great principles is calculated to work injustice, by drawing money unequally from the members of the community; because it must necessarily press chiefly on the consumers, who are principally agriculturists; and by diminishing consumption, from rendering it more costly, must check, in a proportionate degree, the national industry among that class, where it is most productive. If all classes are, in reality, not in profession alone, *equally* entitled to the protection of government, there is surely a corresponding obligation on all to contribute *equally* towards the support thereof. Nor does it appear to us, that the circumstance of other nations adopting this pernicious principle of checking or altogether prohibiting, by excessive duties, the introduction of our commodities, can furnish any valid reason for us to retaliate in the same way, under the delusive notion that it is a countervailing policy. Studiously to avoid receiving a benefit, from a belief that we shall thereby injure those who attempt to injure us, is a mode of counteraction which inevitably inflicts as much mischief upon ourselves, as it can possibly occasion to others. It may truly be called (to borrow the language of Mr. Jefferson), "the unprofitable contest of trying which can do each other most harm." Does not the true countervailing policy rather consist in doing every thing we can to render all articles of home consumption, derived from other countries as cheap as possible; because, the more you increase consumption, the greater activity you give to the productive industry of the nation, by which alone the articles to be consumed can be purchased? The conduct of other nations, it is true, may impede this industry, if they choose to injure themselves, in order to achieve so hopeful a project; but it depends in a great measure upon ourselves, whose staple products are articles of the first necessity, how far these impediments shall extend. If the circumstance of excluding our productions from foreign markets, is the cause which creates this check, the effect must certainly be much the same, whether the exclusion be the work of our own hands or that of foreign nations alone; and such exclusion is as readily accomplished by refusing to take foreign commodities, as by directly prohibiting ours from going abroad; simply because it is impossible to sell unless we will buy. But to aid other nations in injuring ourselves, is a species of revenge which we confidently trust the lawgivers of the land will ever be too wise to pursue.

In submitting these views to your honourable body, your memorialists do not pretend to suggest any thing new. They have merely endeavoured to condense and exhibit the chief principles, arguments, and illustrations applicable to their present purpose, of several of the ablest political economists, that the world has ever seen, who have enforced their favourite system with all the power of which political reasoning seems to us by any possibility susceptible. Still less, do your memorialists pretend to present their opinions by way of information, in regard to matters, upon which they doubt not your competency wisely to decide. But they have thought it just to themselves, as well as to all those who depend upon them, not to remain silent on the present occasion, lest that silence should be construed into an acquiescence in doctrines, not less injurious to their best interests, than to those of the United States.

The most unrestrained freedom of exportation and importation should be the aim of all the nations of the earth; and the nearer any one nation can approximate to that state of things—however other nations may labour to prevent it, the sooner will she acquire all the power and prosperity which she is capable of obtaining. All the difference will be, that, she will not attain them quite as soon, as if the principle of unrestrained national intercourse were universal. We hold it to be a maxim demonstrably true, "that government should in no case interfere to adjust the losses and gains of its citizens or subjects; but continually aim to remove every obstacle which may stand in the way of the accumulation of wealth, and the development of the powers and resources of talent and industry, not, certainly, to pamper and enrich one class of producers at the expense of the community." We consider it a truth equally irrefragable, "that, to prohibit a great people from making all they can of every part of their own produce, or from employing their stock and industry in the way they may judge most advantageous to themselves, is a manifest violation of the most sacred rights of mankind."

How far these principles, as well as those which we have previously stated, apply to the projects of our manufacturers, we now submit it to your honourable body to decide.

JAMES N. GARNET, Vice-President.
JOHN ADAMS, Secretary.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

The writer of the following very interesting letter is a Moravian clergyman of great respectability, who began a mission among the Cherokees about the year 1802, and has resided a considerable time among them. The venerable person to whom the letter is addressed, the Rev. John Heckwelder, of Bethlehem, in this state, is well known as the author of a remarkable and popular "Historical Account of the Indians," &c. [*Nat. Gaz.*

Salem (*N. C.*) *6th March*, 1820.

My Esteemed Friend—Having come from the Cherokee country a little before last Christmas, I found so much on hand for me to do, from which I have just now a little emerged, that I could not spare a moment to communicate with my friends; having also, since brother Kramsh's removal into Salem, the charge of the Hope congregation. I beg that this may be the apology for not writing sooner to you. Our brother Charles R. Hicks, who is a very intelligent half Cherokee, is very well read, and thoroughly conversant with the customs, manners, and laws, both of the

Indians, and citizens of the United States, informed me, when there, that he had read your book with great attention, and that he finds it a correct statement; also that many things therein said of the northern Indians, apply equally to the southern. Also, that the Cherokees call the Delawares their grandfather, and that a town in the Cherokee country, viz. Pinelog, was ever appropriated to the use of the Delawares, and is so still. Indeed the Cherokees are not now what they were formerly, and are nearly metamorphosed into a civilized people. A resemblance of their former manners and living is yet seen only with those living in the mountains, in the valley towns.

It is impossible that any one, viewing the Indians as savages, can have an adequate idea of the present generation of Cherokees living west of the mountains. All those that still prefer the life of a hunter, are gone to the Arkansaw, west of the Mississippi; those east of it do not, nor can they make their living by hunting: they are more like our farmers in new settlements, and a few are already quite respectable agriculturists. The majority live and fare nearly like our farmers, and a few begin to live in style. Many have negro slaves, to whom they are indulgent masters; have large, and some fine and well cultivated plantations: have horses, cattle, hogs, and sheep, in abundance; also, goats and mules. Many have wagons and teams, and wagon roads are from one plantation to another. Some have good gardens, also apple and peach orchards, and some cherries. Spring houses present themselves where a dairy is kept, and good butter and cheese made. You may travel among them, and not pass a day on which you have not a good cup of coffee presented to you. You meet with some good houses, with stone chimnies, partly two stories, and fire places below and above. Some brick houses even are erected. Schools, upon respectable plans, are erected, and with the greatest good success; and besides the public schools, several private ones are established in some neighbourhoods—and it is a general wish, that schools be established in all directions.

The decrees and laws of their council conform more and more to the customs and laws of the United States. Matters for the consideration of the council are prepared by a committee, consisting chiefly of well informed half breeds. To the council a clerk's office is attached, where every thing is put on record, and that in the English language; and their decrees and orders are printed at Knoxville, in the English language, in sufficient number to be distributed among the principal families, in order to come to the knowledge of all. The English language begins to prevail more and more, and in a generation or two will be the predominant one, when, with great safety, the Cherokees will be ripe to be admitted into the compact of the union. There are several public highways, and many private roads; also, two post offices, one at Rossville, near Chickamauga, and the other at Spring Place. But, mark, this cultivated part of the nation lives together on single plantations, and not in towns, and is becoming wealthy. Those who live yet together in the valley towns, remain poor, and the baneful influence of their living together is seen throughout. The more cultivated Cherokees admit, that it will not do for them to live in compact towns; and say, when the nation is so far advanced, as to have regular mechanics among them, it will then only be expedient to have towns, where mechanics may settle together, and carry on their trades. What, in this part of the nation, is called a town, is the same with what with you is called a township.

Bridges and ferries are established and maintained by the Indians across watercourses, where you regularly pay for your passage, but are at liberty, if you choose, to pass the adjoining ford. On the high road, from Georgia to West Tennessee, are two toll-gates, where all passengers, except natives, missionaries, and *schoolmasters*, pay a toll, which goes into the treasury of the nation: the treasurer is our brother Charles R. Hicks. From the treasury the national expenses are defrayed—as the expenses of the council, of printing, of messages, the repairing the public roads, &c. The country, when I was there last autumn, was full of Yankee pedlers, with their tin carts, or gunboat wagons. These the late council taxed eighty dollars a year. They must first obtain a license from the agent colonel Meigs, and then go to the treasurer and pay the tax. Without showing forth a license, with a receipt from the treasurer endorsed on it, they will not be suffered to pass. They have native storekeepers among them, chiefly half breeds, some of them excellent men, who taxed themselves twelve dollars a year, for the benefit of the nation. No white storekeeper is to be settled among them; nor can they, without paying the Yankee tax, be allowed, on pretence of a thoroughfare, to traffic or

peddle. However, iron, salt, coffee, sugar, and other heavy articles, are allowed to come in and to be sold by any one, without being subject to any tax. By a decree of the late council, no white man, otherwise permitted to reside in the nation, is allowed to marry a native, without being, in a regular way, joined by a regularly ordained minister of the gospel, or a lawfully authorized person; nor must he have more than *one* wife. The reason is, that complaints have been lodged before the council, that immoral persons leave their wives and families in the settlements, and come in and marry Indian girls for a while: I was one of the complainants. Some white mechanics are permitted to reside in the country; after their character has been investigated, a permit is granted them by the council; or during its recess, brother C. R. Hicks is allowed to do it. All such have permission granted them to cultivate twelve acres of land for their support.

The Cherokees have established a permanent seat of government on the Coosa river, just below the confluence of the Conewaga and Justenawly, which they call Newtown. I attended their first council there. The buildings are but temporary, and put up in haste for the occasion, and consist of two open council houses, opposite to one another, and a log building for the clerk's office. The necessary buildings are intended to be erected, after some time, in a more permanent and convenient style. I was at the opening of the council, which was on a Sunday; for on the day before some unforeseen hindrances occurred. It was past noon, the council had convened, and a multitude of people gathered. Nothing was done, and all seemed to wait with anxious solicitude. All at once a troop of horsemen were seen coming along the road, through the vista of the trees, with a stately looking person in front. A little way from the council they alighted, tied their horses to the bushes, ranked themselves immediately into fine order, and marched two in a file towards the council house, with the stately person before them, whom I observed, on drawing nearer, to be the Cherokee, *Ridge*, the speaker for the people, and who is reported to be the greatest orator in the nation. Coming up before the council, who were seated, all ranged in fine order around Ridge, who made a speech to the council of some length; the greater part was but complimentary, mentioning that the confidence of the people had but lately elected the council; that they now have met, for the first time, at their lately established seat of government: adverted to the wisdom of the council, and entreated them to consider the welfare of the nation, so that the confidence of the people reposed in them might not be disappointed. After which, one of the chiefs, *Going Snake*, made an answer, assuring the people of their desire that the confidence of the people should not be misplaced. Then *Ridge* handed them a twist of tobacco, of which every one of the chiefs cut a small piece, and then the principal chief, *Parhkiller*, ended the introductory ceremony with a short address. This being over, I was requested to preach a sermon, which I did, first singing a hymn, in which I was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Posey, a Baptist preacher, who was present; and by many others. In the prayer, I included the council and the whole nation. After the sermon was over, brother C. R. Hicks, who sat close to me, translated the substance into the Cherokee language. Mr. Posey then offered an admonition to the people, sang another hymn, and made the concluding prayer. The great multitude were so orderly and silent during the whole transaction, that you might have heard a pin fall. They were afterwards much rejoiced at the proceeding, and called it the dedication of their council house. Whilst at the council, a white man was brought in prisoner, charged with horse-stealing. He was treated very humanely—all indulgence allowed him—had a full hearing and trial for three days, and was privileged to defend himself by witnesses or otherwise. It was evidently seen that some of the committee, before whom the trial was, wished he could exculpate himself; but this he could not do. Having been found guilty, he was sentenced to fifty stripes on his bare back, which was forthwith executed; and he was ordered to quit the country in ten days, and never to return. I am, ever, your very much obliged friend, ABRAHAM STEINER.

Rev. John Heckwelder.

From the Petersburgh Intelligencer.

THE NOTTOWAY INDIANS.

The only remains in the state of Virginia, of the formidable tribes which once composed the Powhattan confederacy, are the Pamunkeys and Nottaways with a few Mattaponies. The following description of the Nottoways we have received from a friend who lately visited their settlement.

The Nottoway Indians, in number about

twenty-seven, including men, women and children, occupy a tract of seven thousand acres of excellent land upon the west side of Nottoway river, two miles from Jerusalem, in the county of Southampton.

The principal character among them is a woman, who is styled their queen. Her name is Edie Turner; she is nearly sixty years of age, and extremely intelligent; for although illiterate, she converses and communicates her ideas with greater facility and perspicuity than women among the lower orders in society. She has a comfortable cottage, well furnished; several horses and cows; and keeps her portion of the settlement in a good state of cultivation.

The ancient Nottoway or Powhattan language is only known to the queen and two other old Indians. This language is evidently of Celtic origin, and appears equally harmonious and expressive as either the Erse, Irish, or Welsh. It has two genders, masculine and feminine; three degrees of comparison; and two articles; but the verbs are extremely irregular.

The old woman gave an account of the ancient superstition or religion of the Nottoways; from which one might suppose that John Bunyan had copied his Pilgrim's Progress.

The Nottoways believed, that the soul, after separation from the body, was conducted by a genius to the bank of a large, dark and gloomy river, the allotted residence of the wicked. Across this river lay a long pole, roundish, and of a polish smooth as glass. The spirit was conducted by his genius along this pole; having the same advice given him which Lot's wife had, "*never to look behind.*" The consequence of disobedience to this order immediately proved fatal; for the unhappy spirit slipped his foot, and was instantly precipitated into the river of eternal punishment. But if he reached the opposite bank in safety, a new trial was presented to him. He had to pass, conducted by the genius, through an extensive orchard, where trees of every description presented to the sight the most delicious fruits; but to the sight only; for if the spirit, neglecting the advice of the guide, was induced to touch any of the tempting clusters, he was immediately transformed into a bear or wolf, or some brute animal. If the spirit was fortunate enough to escape from this orchard of temptations, he entered a spacious forest abounding with game of all kinds; but if he did not in this instance also follow closely his guide, he was doomed here to remain, and spend his eternity in the chase of animals. Passing from this forest, he next entered an extensive plain, where groups of men and women were indulging in every species of pleasure. This was the region next to that of eternal bliss, and those were esteemed fortunate who even reached this elysium. But the few who still had fortitude to resist all the joys which here presented themselves, were admitted to the presence of the Great Spirit, with him to dwell in everlasting happiness.

In the Nottoway river, adjoining the Indian land, about five miles from Jerusalem, an ore has been found, supposed by some to contain silver; but the more probable opinion is, that the specimens discovered are only sulphur mixed with the baser metals.

Upon Saturday, the 4th instant, four lots of the poorer part of the Indian settlement (each lot containing 280 acres), were exposed to sale by an act of the legislature, for the purpose of paying the debts of the Nottoway Indians. The first two lots brought four dollars per acre; the third five dollars ninety-four cents; and the fourth five dollars one cent. The terms of the sale were one-fourth cash, and three-fourths in one, two, and three years, secured by a deed of trust given by the purchaser upon the property.

The Nottoway tribe, if we may judge from the looks of the few now remaining, were originally men of good appearance and stature, not darker than a bright mulatto complexion.

MR. PINKNEY AND MR. CLAY.

The following comparison is one of the most dashing things we have seen for a long time. We copy it from the *Kentucky Reporter* for the edification of our readers.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated "Washington City, March 4.

"I perceive much has been written on the merits of Mr. Pinkney and Mr. Clay—the former the most eloquent speaker of the Senate, and the latter of the House. As ample, and I think pretty correct delineations of these gentlemen, have already appeared in a work, entitled "Letters from Washington," published in this city two summers ago, and supposed to have been written by the librarian of the United States Library, I shall not pretend to give any new portraits, but confine myself to a mere comparison of the two orators, in as

brief a manner as possible. Nature has, I think, done more for Mr. Clay than Mr. Pinkney; but Pinkney has more polish and more art. Mr. C. has greater power and command over the mind of his hearers than Mr. P. He moves along with the majesty of a torrent, bearing down all opposition, and overcoming all obstructions: we follow him as if unable to resist, and feel a continued gushing of the blood, and elevation of mind, like that we experience in contemplating the grandeur and sublimity of nature. He pauses not to beautify or embellish, but rolls onward with continued sublimity and elevation. Mr. P. on the contrary, tickles the imagination and fills the ear. He loves to strew his path with the most fragrant and beautiful flowers, and to illuminate his course with the sparkling scintillations of the diamond. He delights to paint to the imagination, and to "body forth the forms of things unknown." His style is singularly polished, chaste and elegant; his figures appropriate and happy; his order lucid and artful; and his learning profound and extensive, on subjects connected with his profession. Mr. C. seems to scorn that ambition which seeks to produce striking effect, and to cast aside every thing that does not enable him to seize at once on the mind and heart. His language is sometimes harsh, but it is always vigorous. Like Shakspeare, he borrows his illustrations and comparisons from nature, and not from books. He attacks and moves the passions, rouses the sensibilities, and but seldom troubles the imagination except to aid him in the object he has in view. His arrangement is never artificial, but always luminous; and his train of reasoning is always original, because it is derived from his own intellectual resources. Mr. C. therefore convinces, while Mr. P. charms and delights. Mr. C. seizes upon the heart, while Mr. P. is playing with the fancy: not that Mr. P. however, is deficient in logical powers; on the contrary, his argumentation is sometimes overwhelming, but it is too much shaped by art, and framed according to the scholastic canons of logic. Mr. C. in condensation, vigour and impetuosity, may be compared to Demosthenes and Patrick Henry—not indeed as Mr. Wirt has made him, but as he was by nature; and Mr. P. to Cicero and Burke, in elegance, comprehension and ornament. In action, in the intonations and management of the voice, Mr. Clay has a decided superiority. His voice is deep, full toned and commanding. Mr. P.'s is harsh, rather feeble, and not well modulated; it sinks and rises too rapidly for effect, and the ear which is intended to be filled, is often, from this circumstance, disturbed by broken sentences, instead of being gratified by full and harmonious closes. There is certainly a great deal, after all, in the voice of an orator. The finest things said in a discordant and screaming tone, lose their effect and cease to charm; while an ordinary thought delivered in a mellow and musical voice, delights the ear and seizes the attention. The impetuosity and vehemence of Mr. Clay are natural; those of Mr. P. artificial:—in the former they are produced by his subject; in the latter by imitation, and of course not always appropriate. The natural weakness of Mr. P.'s voice compels him at one moment to strain it to its highest pitch; but to avoid monotony and give it something like inflexion, he at the next sinks it to the lowest key, and sinks it so suddenly, that, unless very near him, you lose the close of almost every sentence. On subjects, therefore, in which vehemence is misplaced, he is as vehement as where the nature of the topic demands it. Mr. Clay's tones, on the contrary, are regulated by the feeling he wishes to infuse or the passion he means to excite. He feels himself, and therefore makes his hearers feel.

> Si vis me flere, dolendum est
> Primum ipsi tibi.

In elocution Mr. P. surpasses Mr. Clay, if we consider it as embracing elegance and composition; because, as Quintillian observes, "no one can arrive at it, but by the help of art," and Mr. P. has paid more attention to oratory, as an art, than Mr. C. But in persuasion, which is the chief end of eloquence, Mr. Clay is superior to Mr. Pinkney, though he has not the rhetorical flourishes and embellishments of the last. The former moves forward in an even course, occupied with his subject, and anxious only to impress on the minds of his hearers the truths he wishes to establish; the latter, with the most finished elegance of style and the most perfect mastery of language, glides along like an unruffled current, and captivates the fancy, but does not always satisfy the judgment. Mr. Pinkney speaks from imitation; Mr. C. from nature. The gesticulations and attitudes of the former are borrowed from some bad model; those of the latter, though not the most graceful, have nevertheless the charm of originality, because they are adapted to the expression of feeling, and influenced by the emotions of the

speaker. Mr. Pinkney's eloquence partakes more of the head than the heart, the only source of true eloquence; Mr. Clay's more of the heart than the head. The style of the former is beautiful, and often sublime; that of the latter, sublime, and sometimes beautiful. In genius and judgment they are nearly on an equality; for with both, eloquence, according to Cicero, is "nothing more than copious and florid wisdom." The parallel of those two great men might be drawn to a much greater length; but the want of time prevents me from completing it."

FROM THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

A controversy is now going on in England on the *theory of life*, which, originating in a mere philosophical inquiry, has now assumed a shape of higher interest, as well in a metaphysical as a theological point of view. Dr. Lawrence is the leader of one party; carrying the doctrines of materialism to their fullest extent. He resolves not only animal life, but rational perception and moral feeling into mere organization, and holds, that the difference of mechanism alone makes the brain of man differ from his watch or an oyster. Dr. Lawrence is adjunct professor of anatomy and surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons, and these doctrines he has often taught from his chair, in the course of his public lectures.

Dr. Abernethy, a name of still higher medical distinction, the senior professor of anatomy in the same institution, has taken the field against these doctrines; and in a course of lectures in which he has exhibited a general view of J. Hunter's physiological system, and his researches in comparative anatomy, has shown, from the evidences of reason and medical and anatomical experience, that life is an original and independent principle of activity, added by the will of the Deity to organized matter, though connected by certain laws with that organization; and that in man, a third principle, a rational spirit, is added to life and structure. Sir Charles Morgan, a man of far inferior abilities to Lawrence, has appeared as his squire, in the controversy, in a pompous and confused work, called Sketches on the Philosophy of Life. A number of smaller works have also appeared, and the whole controversy has been admirably well summed up by the Rev. Mr. Rennel, in a work which would be well worthy republication in this country. In the course of this controversy, the system of Gall has been attacked and defended with much warmth; and it seems to be pretty clear, that Gall has generalized and theorized to an unwarrantable extent, from a few very curious and important facts and many absurd and fantastic analogies.

We cannot help observing, that if any American medical professor had openly taught the doctrines avowed by Lawrence and Morgan, we should have been branded at once by the English literati as a nation of atheists.

LAW CASE.

An extraordinary case was determined in the Fayette circuit court during the present term. The circumstances are in substance as follow:

About forty-five years ago, a white woman in the state of Maryland, had a mulatto child and named him Jack; he fell by some means into the hands of a white man, in the neighbourhood, perhaps bound to him, who after raising Jack to manhood, fraudulently sold him to a man in the state of Kentucky, from whom he was purchased by a gentleman of this county. Jack still remembering to have heard it said, that he was the son of a white woman, and of course entitled to his freedom, and understanding that he could procure a witness, in the county of Pendleton, to prove that fact, about ten years ago he ran away from his master, and went in pursuit of the witness, and found him; he returned to Lexington, and got a lawyer to commence suit for him. The suit progressed for some years and was dismissed.

It was again commenced, and on the calling of the suit, 3 or 4 years ago, the witness was present, and gave in his testimony. He was an old, infirm, intemperate and illiterate man, supposed to be in his dotage, and withal a very visionary man that never had much regard for truth.

The witness stated, that he knew Jack when a boy, that he was raised in the state of Maryland, that it was generally known in the neighbourhood, that he was the son of a white woman: he well remembered him, from the circumstance of his having a *scald head*, &c.

Many witnesses were called to invalidate the testimony of this witness; even his own son stated, that he did not think any reliance ought to be placed on his father's statement; that the old man was in the

habit of telling marvellous tales, and that he had heard him say, he knew nothing about Jack in reality.

However, the jury upon this testimony, and after inspection, discovering that he had marks of a scald head, and an aquiline nose, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. The counsel for the defendant moved the court for a new trial, the verdict being contrary to evidence. The court granted it without hesitation.

The testimony was agreed upon between the parties, and taken down to save future trouble; which testimony spoke but little for Jack, and the case continued down to the present hearing; the plaintiff relied on the same testimony, being unable to procure better in this country. A jury was impannelled, the evidence read, the plaintiff was inspected, and the cause ably argued on both sides. The court decided, upon instruction being asked, that the "onus probandi," or proof of his freedom laid upon the plaintiff; that the jury was not to presume him free by his appearance. The jury returned, (every person present anticipating Jack's gloomy fate,) and reported to the court, that one of the jury had communicated very important facts, and that they wished him sworn. The juryman stated (after being duly sworn,) that about 30 years ago, he was at the house of a Mr. —— in the state of Maryland, where he staid all night; that he perfectly recollected there was a mulatto boy living with him about 13 or 14 years old; that the said boy wore a cap and assisted him in feeding and attending to his horses; he inquired of Mr. —— the cause of the boy's wearing the cap, who stated, that the boy had a *scald head*, and that he was the son of a white woman in the neighbourhood: the witness seemed well acquainted with the local situation of the country, stating that it was near Hagerstown. The testimony appeared almost miraculous, at once redeeming the cause from the utmost doubt, to the most absolute certainty, to the astonishment and gratification of the parties on both sides of the question, and every person present. The jury returned to their room, and after a few minutes brought in a verdict for the plaintiff. One of the jury has since informed the writer that his own mind had been made up on the subject, against the plaintiff, and nothing saved him but the testimony of the juryman.

I will also state, much to the credit and humanity of the defendant, that he was perfectly content that Jack should gain his freedom provided he was entitled to it.

[*Kentucky Reporter.*

MR. RATHBONE.

We have seldom read a more striking trait, than is contained in the extract given below, from an account of a public meeting held in Liverpool on the 24th of February last, for the purpose of addressing the new king, George IV. The Mr. Rathbone, whose conduct on the occasion will attract universal esteem, is of the Society of Friends, and at the head of one of the first mercantile houses of Liverpool.

"During the reign of George III. (said the orator) the arts, sciences, agriculture, manufactures, and commerce of the country had risen to unparalleled greatness.—(Here some confusion was heard in the court, in the midst of which—)

"Mr. Rushton addressed the mayor. A quaker gentleman, whose religious sentiments had prompted him to remain covered in the meeting, had just been insulted by an individual there who wished to take off his hat in a rude, and indeed unauthorized manner; and he trusted the mayor would protect the gentleman and the meeting from such an outrage. It was not to be borne, that a man's principles should be so insulted. (Here much violent hissing and applause ensued, during which the quaker stood covered. The mayor was rising to interfere, when—)

"Mr. Adam Lodge exclaimed, 'If people will not conform to the decorums of society, they ought to keep out of that society.' (A loud burst of disapprobation, mingled with some applause, now ensued, in the midst of which—)

"Mr. Rathbone, who sat on the bench near the mayor, stood up, placed his hat on his head, and was cheered with the most enthusiastic plaudits. It had a great effect in the meeting. When silence was restored, he stated, that as a quaker, he had thus acted to reply to the intolerant expression just used. It was hard indeed if men who were known to be as truly attached to the constitution as many who made higher professions, were to be excluded from meetings on national occasions, because they might differ from others in religious opinions; and he would insist upon the right which every sect had to manifest their opinions of a monarch, whose liberal conduct in such particulars was one of his brightest honours.

"Dr. Crompton declared he had never witnessed any thing more honourable to an individual than this conduct of Mr. Rathbone. He should never forget it whilst his memory held its seat. Surely Mr. Lodge would reply to it if he could.

"Mr. Hollinshead hoped the harmony of the meeting would not be disturbed by this incident. For his own part, if gentlemen wished to be covered, even to prevent cold, he would have them to be so; but particularly if religious sentiments prompted it, he would be the last to object to it. The mayor assented." [*Nat. Gaz.*

Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, has planted, within the last five years, in the mountainous lands in the vicinity of Langollen, situated from 12,000 to 14,000 feet above the level of the sea, 30,000 oaks, 63,000 Spanish chesnuts, 102,000 spruce firs, 110,000 Scotch firs, 90,000 larches, 30,000 wych elms, 35,000 mountain elms, 80,000 ash, and 40,000 sycamores, all of which, are, at this time, in a healthy and thriving condition.

Captain Barclay, the Pedestrian.—Extract of a letter from Forres, Scotland, dated Feb. 19, 1820:—"Do you recollect the far-famed Barclay, the person who walked 1000 miles in 1000 hours? He was here yesterday, and got a *bawbee* as a common beggar. He is begging for six weeks, on a *wager* of 6000 pounds sterling, to subsist as a common beggar on what he can get, and sleep in a barn, &c. &c."

A child of one of the crew of his majesty's ship Peacock, during the action with the United States vessel Hornet, amused himself with chasing a goat between decks. Not in the least terrified by the destruction and death all around him, he persisted, till a cannon ball took off both the hind legs of the goat; when seeing her disabled, he jumped astride her, crying "Now I've caught you." This singular anecdote is related in a work called "Visits of Mercy, being the second journal of the stated preacher to the hospital and almshouse, in the city of New York, by the Rev. E. S. Ely."

Poetry.

DEATH OF DECATUR.

Did he gasp out his life upon victory's bed,
For his home—for his country—for freedom, and fame;
Did the eagle-flag wave in the wind, o'er his head,
And his gallant crew mournfully call on his name,
As life was fast wasting away from his frame?

Did he die where the brave die—on battle's red breast—
His sword gleaming fiercely, and brilliant his plume?
Did he sink in his fame like the sun in the west,
And win the bright garland undying in bloom,
Which memory wreathes round the warrior's tomb?

Did he die on the dearly-loved ocean of blue,
With Lawrence, his brave, his heroic compeer—
Deep wounds in his bosom, and pallid his hue—
Whilst even the foeman shed sympathy's tear
For the valiant cut off in his joyous career?

Not such was life's last closing moment to him,
Not such the fair sunset that guided the day;
He died not where war-clouds hung sable and dim,
And as his bold spirit escaped from its clay
It went not on battle's broad pinions away.

Oh no! as his agony fleeted his breath
No proud note of glory, of triumph rung loud;
When fate frowned in wrath—when the angel of death
Came sweeping along on his sulphury cloud,
The fair hand of victory wove not his shroud.

Let oblivion hide how the warrior fell!
Be it ever involved in obscurity's night—
But forget not his life—let fond memory tell
When heroes have met in the glorious fight,
How the ocean hath witness'd his skill and his might. FLORIO.

Northern Whig.]

TROUT FISHING.

The following apostrophe, taken from a poem ascribed to the late Dr. Wolcott, proves him to have been no friend to piscatory amusements.

Why fliest thou away with fear?
Trust me, there's nought of danger near;
I have no wicked hook,
All cover'd with a staring bait,
Alas, to tempt thee to thy fate,
And drag thee from the brook.

Oh! harmless tenant of the flood,
I do not wish to spill thy blood—
For nature unto thee,
Perhaps hath giv'n a tender wife,
And children dear to sweeten life—
As it hath done to me.

Enjoy thy stream then, harmless fish;
And, when an angler, for his dish,
Through gluttony—vile sin!
Attempts, a wretch! to pull thee out,
Heaven give thee strength, O gentle trout,
To pull the rascal in!

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

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Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

April 19.—The following bill was reported to the Senate by the committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause to be built and equipped, any number of small vessels of war (not exceeding seven), which, in his judgment, the public service may require; the said vessels to be of a force not more than twelve guns each, according to the discretion of the President. And, for carrying this act into effect, the sum of 60,000 dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 20.—The bill granting privileges to the Ocean Steam Ship Company of New York was rejected—12 to 11.

The Senate then took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair, the bill "to authorize the appointment of certain commissioners to lay out the road and canals therein mentioned," which was reported from the committee on roads and canals by Mr. King, of New York, on the 4th inst., to which committee had been referred the memorials on the subject, from the legislatures of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, &c. The bill is as follows:

Whereas, by the continuation of the Cumberland road from Wheeling in the state of Virginia, through the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, the lands of the United States may become more valuable—

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, to appoint three impartial and judicious persons, not being citizens of any of the states aforesaid, to be commissioners, and, in case of the death or resignation of any of them, to appoint other and like persons in their place, who shall have power carefully to examine the country, between Wheeling in the state of Virginia, and a point on the left bank of the Mississippi river, to be chosen by said commissioners, between the —— and to lay out a road from Wheeling, aforesaid, to the point so to be chosen on the left bank of the river Mississippi; the said road to be on a straight line, or as nearly so as, having a due regard to the condition and situation of the ground and water courses over which the same shall be laid out, shall be deemed expedient and practicable. And said commissioners shall have power to employ able surveyors, chain-bearers, and other necessary assistants, in laying out said road. The said road to be eighty feet wide, and designated by marked trees, stakes, or other conspicuous monuments, at the distance of every quarter of a mile, and at every angle of deviation from a straight line. And the said commissioners shall cause to be made, and delivered to the President of the United States, an accurate plan of said road, so laid out by them as aforesaid, with a written report of their proceedings, describing therein the state lines crossed, and the marks, monuments, courses, and distances, by which the said road shall be designated; describing also the water courses, and the nature and quality of the ground over which the same shall be laid out; they shall, moreover, divide said road into sections of not more than ten, nor less than five miles long, noticing the materials that may be used in making, and giving an estimate of the expense of making each section of the road aforesaid.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to open the communication and promote the intercourse between the states, the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint three impartial and judicious persons, not being citizens of either of the states of Maryland, Delaware, or New Jersey, to be commissioners, and, in case of the death, or resignation of any of them, to appoint other and like persons in their place, who shall have power to employ such able surveyors, chain-bearers, and other assistants, as they may deem necessary, and they shall proceed carefully to view and examine the route of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, as already laid out, together with the adjacent country; and also the route of the proposed canal from the tide waters of the river Delaware to the tide waters of the Raritan river, in the state of New Jersey; and, upon such view and examination, to determine whether said canals, respectively, be laid out in such places, and in such manner, as will best promote the general interests of the U. States, and whether the same ought to be varied, or altered in any respect, either in regard to the route, plan, or dimensions of the canals; and also to estimate the expense of making and finishing said canals. And the said commissioners shall cause to be made accurate plans of said canals, and make report, in writing, of their proceedings and opinions, with an estimate of the expense of making and completing said canals, to the President of the United States, to be by him communicated to Congress.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the commissioners, surveyors, chain-bearers, and

other necessary assistants, to be appointed in pursuance of this act, shall severally take an oath, or affirmation, faithfully and diligently to perform their respective duties, and shall receive, in full compensation for their services and expenses, each commissioner —— dollars, each surveyor —— dollars, and each other necessary assistant —— dollars, for each day in which they shall be necessarily employed in the service aforesaid: *Provided always, and it is hereby further enacted and declared,* That nothing in this act contained, or that shall be done in pursuance thereof, shall be deemed or construed to imply any obligation on the part of the United States, to make, or to defray the expense of making, the roads and canals hereby authorized to be examined or laid out, nor of any of them, nor of any part of any of them.

Sect. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That —— thousand dollars be, and are hereby appropriated to defray the expense of laying out the roads and canals aforesaid.

April 21.—The bill for the benefit of the Ocean Steam Ship Company, was reconsidered and passed to a third reading—19 to 12.

April 24.—Mr. Morrill's resolutions on the subject of duelling, were taken up and agreed to be laid on the table.—The bill to authorize commissioners to lay out a road from Wheeling to the Mississippi, and for surveying the route of certain canals, was recommitted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 19.—The bill from the Senate for changing the mode of disposing of the public lands, after undergoing much discussion, was passed to a third reading.

April 20.—A motion to proceed to the consideration of the proposition from the Senate to amend the constitution so as to provide a uniform mode of electing representatives and electors, was negatived.—The bill abolishing credits on public lands was passed, 133 to 23.

April 22.—The bill for the revision of the tariff having been gone through, after numerous unsuccessful attempts to amend the different sections, Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, moved to strike out the first section; but before he went into an argument in defence of his general principle, he moved that the committee rise, which prevailed.

April 24.—Mr. Smith, of Maryland, presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the city of Baltimore, praying that measures may be adopted to prevent citizens of the United States from engaging in the business of privateering under the flags of the governments in South America, and that certain ports in the United States be designated in which only cruisers of those governments may be permitted to enter, and that those lying on the waters of the Chesapeake bay may be among those which may be prohibited; which petition was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill to regulate the duties on imports. A motion to strike out the first section of the bill (to reject it) being under consideration, Mr. Tyler delivered a speech of about an hour's length in support of this motion. Mr. Storrs delivered a speech of about the same length in reply. After whom, Mr. Gross, of New York, spoke at some length on the same side of the question. The question was then taken on striking out the first section of the bill, and decided in the negative, 73 votes to 48. The committee of the whole then took up the other bill referred to it, by the title of "A bill regulating the payment of duties on merchandise imported, and for other purposes."

[This bill provides, that from and after a certain date, the duties laid on all goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, except dyeing drugs, and materials for composing dyes, gum arabic, gum senegal, and all other articles used solely for medicinal purposes, cassia, cinnamon, cloves, chocolate, cocoa, coffee, indigo, mace, molasses, nutmegs, pepper, pimento, salt, ochre, sugar, tea, *shall be paid before a permit shall be granted for landing the same,* unless entered for exportation or deposited in public storehouses. On the excepted articles, duties not exceeding 100 dollars in amount to be paid in cash; and, if exceeding that sum, shall be allowed a credit, on one half for three months, and on the other half for six months; except tea, the duties on which are to be payable, in equal payments, at three, six, and nine months.]

Mr. Baldwin explained at some length the general views which had induced the committee on manufactures to report this bill, and spoke in detail of the various provisions contained in it. Mr. Silsbee assigned at considerable length, the reasons why he was opposed to the passage of the bill. Mr. Lowndes also assigned the reasons why he also was opposed to the bill, and particularly to the provisions which contemplate restrictions on the East India trade. Mr. Clay spoke in reply to Mr. Silsbee and Mr. Lowndes, and urged the adoption of the provisions of this bill. Mr. Lowndes again spoke; and Mr. Clay rejoined. Mr. Baldwin was speaking earnestly in support of the bill; when an alarm of fire in the city induced the committee to rise (at 4 o'clock) and the House adjourned.

Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

At a meeting of the members of this institution, convened agreeably to public notice in the Hall of the American Philosophical Society, on Saturday the 22d instant, the Right Rev. William White in the chair—

It was *Resolved,* That the Preamble and Constitution, as amended and adopted, be published in the newspapers of the city of Philadelphia.

Resolved, That the book in which the constitution has been transcribed, and which contains the signatures of those who have become members of this institution, be deposited in the office of John Bacon, esq. city treasurer, S. W. corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, in order that those persons who may be disposed to become members, may have an opportunity to enrol their names as such.

Resolved, That a meeting of the members of this institution be held at this place on Wednesday evening next, the 26th instant, for the pur-

pose of electing officers, agreeably to the intention of the constitution. Adjourned.

Signed, W. J. Duane, Sec'ry.

PREAMBLE.

Among the various efforts of philanthropy and learning, to enlarge the circle of human happiness and knowledge, none, perhaps, should rank higher than those which have been directed to the discovery and application of means for the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

To behold a human being destitute of the faculties which essentially distinguish our species from the brute creation, and denied those enjoyments without which temporal existence must be to the last degree oppressive, is to witness an object, eminently calculated to awaken compassion, and invigorate exertions for the alleviation of the sufferer.

In Europe, institutions have been for a long time in successful operation, for the relief of this description of persons; and, recently, two schools have been established in the United States for the same benevolent purpose; but Pennsylvania has not hitherto numbered, in the comprehensive list of her charitable foundations, an asylum where these children of affliction may be taught to know that they possess intellectual powers, and are capable of deriving enjoyment from their exercise.

The only reason which can be supposed or assigned for delay, until this period, in the formation of a school for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, in this extensive commonwealth is, that few, if any, of its citizens, have been aware of the great number of individuals within its limits, whose condition so emphatically demanded their notice and sympathy.

Desirous, therefore, of extending the benefits of instruction, and with it the incomparable solace of rational social intercourse, to that portion of our fellow beings who are deprived of the faculties of speech and hearing—we, the subscribers, associate for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a school for the education of the deaf and dumb, soliciting towards its support the bounty of individuals, and the patronage of the legislature.

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1. The title shall be "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb."

Art. 2. The school shall be located in Philadelphia.

Art. 3. The institution shall be supported by the annual subscriptions of its members; by life subscriptions; by such aid as the legislature of the state may be pleased to afford; by donations and legacies, and by the payment for the education of children, by the parents, or others, who may have the ability so to do.

Art. 4. The officers of the institution shall be a president, four vice-presidents, (and the number of vice-presidents may be increased from time to time, by a by-law or by-laws, as circumstances may require in extending the benefits of the institution throughout the state) a treasurer, and a recording secretary; they shall be ex officio members of the board of directors, hereinafter provided for.

Art. 5. The president, or in his absence, one of the vice-presidents, or in the absence of both, a chairman to be appointed by the members present, shall preside at all meetings of the association, have a casting vote, when the members are equally divided upon any question, (but no other) and shall perform such other duties as may be required of him by the by-laws.

Art. 6. The duties of the other officers shall be such as are implied in their titles, and shall be prescribed in the by-laws.

Art. 7. There shall be a board of twenty-four directors, composed of members of the institution, who shall annually, at the meeting next succeeding their election, appoint one of their number to act as corresponding secretary of the institution; their other duties shall be such as may be defined by the by-laws.

There shall also be a committee of twelve ladies, selected annually by the board of directors at their first meeting, in the month of May, to aid in the management of the establishment, under such provisions as may be from time to time prescribed by the by-laws.

Art. 8. Any person may be a member, who shall sign this constitution, and pay a sum not exceeding three dollars per annum, or such gross sum in lieu thereof, to constitute a member for life, as may be prescribed in the by-laws, provided such sum shall not exceed twenty dollars.

Art. 9. The members of the institution shall meet annually, on the first Wednesday in May, in the city of Philadelphia, (at such hours as the directors may prescribe) for the election of officers and directors, as well as for the transaction of such business as may be then laid before them; and receive the annual report of the directors. Adjourned and special meetings may be held, as shall be provided for by the by-laws.

Art. 10. The association shall have the power to make by-laws as well to carry into effect the provisions herein contained, as to make other rules and regulations consistent herewith.

Art. 11. The right of membership may be relinquished, and the resignation addressed in writing to the board of directors, shall be accepted by them, provided, the member shall have discharged all demands due to the institution.

Art. 12. The funds of the institution shall be at the disposal and under the management of the board of directors; subject, however, so far as relates to that part derived from the life-subscriptions, to such restrictions as may be imposed by the by-laws.

Art. 13. Amendments or additions may be made to these articles, having been first proposed in writing at one meeting, and adopted at a succeeding meeting, by two-thirds of the members present, there being at least one-third of the whole number of members at the said meeting, but not otherwise.

Immediately on the adoption of this constitution, order shall be taken for the election of officers and directors, who shall serve until the first Wednesday in May, 1821, and until such other officers shall be chosen.

MINT ESTABLISHMENT.

Mint of the U. S. Jan. 1, 1820.

Sir—I have the honour of laying before you

a report of the operations of the mint during the last year.

From the statement of the treasurer, accompanying this report, it will appear that, within the above period, the coinage has been:

In gold,	51,723 pieces, amounting to	$258,615
In silver,	2,352,000 pieces, amounting to	1,140,000
In copper,	2,671,000 pieces, amounting to	26,710
Making, in the whole,	5,074,723 pieces, amounting to	1,425,325

The amount of coinage would have been considerably greater had a sufficient supply of bullion been regularly furnished; but, for four or five months, no deposits of any consequence were received. During this interval, however, the workmen were advantageously employed in completing and improving the buildings and machinery belonging to the establishment; and the mint is now, it is believed, fully competent to coin all the gold and silver which it is probable will hereafter be received, as well as to carry on the copper coinage to any desirable amount; for, even with a single press, at the rate it is now working, eighty tons (seven and a half millions of cents) may be coined in the course of a year.

I have the honour to be, with the greatest respect, your most obedient servant,

R. PATTERSON.

JAMES MONROE, *President of the United States.*

The gold coinage was entirely in half eagles; the silver, 2,208,000 of half dollars, and 144,000 quarters; the copper of cents.

The total amount of the value of coins made at the mint, since its establishment, up to the 31st December, 1819, is	$16,992,781 06
The entire cost of the establishment, including that of buildings and machinery, salaries and wages, and the wastage on gold and silver, &c.	594,343 16
Deduct the amount gained, same time, on the copper coinage	63,037 01
Net cost of the establishment	531,306 15

The preceding is from a report laid before the House of Representatives, on the 10th April, 1820.

Exemption from Military Service.—An act was passed at the close of the late session of the New York legislature, exempting all persons having *religious scruples* against bearing arms, from the performance of military duty in time of peace, without requiring from such persons the payment of any fine or commutation whatever in lieu of such service.

A specimen of beautiful marble, of the *Verde Antique*, has been received from N. Silliman, esq., register of the land office at Zanesville, Ohio. "It has been found in large quantities near the falls of the river Hockhocking. I have seen other specimens, from the same place, of a grey cloud, and of about the same texture.

"N. SILLIMAN."

The *falls* of the Hockhocking are within the land district of Chilicothe, in township 14, range 17, from the west boundary of Pennsylvania. This township was surveyed in 1801. The falls are about 40 miles, in a right line, above the confluence of the Hockhocking with the river Ohio. This marble appears to be of the same character as that of Milford, in Connecticut, of which several chimney pieces are placed in the Capitol.

General Land Office, April 18, 1820.

[*Nat. Int.*

By a decree of the king of the Netherlands, and subsequent order from the burgomasters of Amsterdam, the celebrated Bank of Amsterdam, whose functions, till within a recent period, have borne so large a share in the money transactions of foreign countries with Holland, has ceased to exist. The whole of its accounts will be finally closed on or before the 28th of July next.

In the April number of the Western Review Dr. Caldwell has published a vindication of the Life of General Greene, from the charge of plagiarism in the North American Review. He says as his narrative is of the same events as those related in Lee's Memoirs, there must be a similarity between them; but he appeals to every person conversant with the style of each to say, whether his history can be said to be copied. He also makes some observations on a rumour that the publication of his work was an improper interference with the intention of judge Johnson of South Carolina, to write the life of general Greene. This gentleman, it is said, is now engaged in this work.

The Port Folio, which has been established in this city nineteen years, is now changed from a monthly to a quarterly publication. The number for January, February and March, has lately appeared, and contains an address, describing the plan on which it is to be in future conducted. Mr. John E. Hall continues to be the editor.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst. by Wm. Moulder, esq., Mr. Jesse M. Rossiter, to Miss Minerva Rogers, of Philadelphia county.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dubois, Dr. Wm. Harris, of Chester county, to Miss Matilda Patterson, daughter of R. Patterson, esq. of Philadelphia.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Mr. Lewis Paleske, jr. of this city, to Miss Susan Burling, daughter of Mr. Samuel Burling, of New York.

At Germantown, on the 20th inst. by the Rev. James Rooker, Mr. Robert Barnes, of Abington, to Miss Hannah Bruner, of Germantown.

On the 20th inst. by Robert Wharton, esq. Mr. Henry Serrill, to Miss Massey Steel, daughter of Mr. Thomas Steel, all of Darby township, Philadelphia county.

On the 25th inst. by the Rev. Henry Holcombe, Mr. John Shesin, to Miss Eliza Ann Walters, all of this city.

At Waterford (Conn.), Mr. Abram Clark, aged 17 years and 6 months, to Miss Lydia Ann Watrous, aged 14 years and 3 months.

At Hebron (Conn.), Rev. Lorenzo Dow, to Miss Lucy Dolbear, of Montville.

DIED.

At Naples, on the 24th January, Cardinal Caracciolo, bishop of Palestine.

At Bath, the Rev. T. Haweis, L. L. D. and M. D., in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was the father of the Missionary Society; and the mission to the islands in the Pacific Ocean originated with him.

At Trenton, on the 15th instant, Caleb Richardson, in the 28th year of his age, late bookseller in the city of Philadelphia.

In Halifax, sir John Wentworth, aged 84, formerly governor of New Hampshire.
At Norfolk, Charles K. Mallory, esq. collector of that port —a gentleman universally esteemed and regretted.
At Worcester (Mass.) on the 14th instant, the honourable Levi Lincoln, formerly attorney general of the U. States, and afterwards lieutenant governor of that commonwealth.
At Sackett's Harbour, captain Edward Cole, of the United States navy, aged 53 years.
On the 27th ult. at Port Elizabeth, Mrs. Ellen Brick, consort of Joshua Brick, esq. in the 32d year of her age.

Miscellany.

EXTRACT.

It was a frequent and favourite remark of the late Dr. Cullen—that there are more false facts current in the world than false theories; and a similar observation occurs, more than once, in the *Novum Organon*. "Men of learning (says Bacon in one passage) are too often led, from indolence or credulity, to avail themselves of mere *rumours or whispers of experience*, as confirmations, and sometimes as the very groundwork of their philosophy; ascribing to them the same authority as if they rested on legitimate testimony. Like to a government which should regulate its measures, not by the official information received from its own accredited ambassadors, but by the gossippings of newsmongers in the streets. Such, in truth, is the manner in which the interests of philosophy, as far as *experience* is concerned, have been hitherto administered. Nothing is to be found which has been duly investigated; nothing which has been verified by a careful examination of proofs; nothing which has been reduced to the standard of number, weight or measure."*

This very important aphorism deserves the serious attention of those who, while they are perpetually declaiming against the uncertainty and fallacy of systems, are themselves employed in amassing a chaos of insulated particulars, which they admit upon the slenderest evidence. Such men, sensible of their own incapacity for scientific investigation, have often a malicious pleasure in destroying the fabrics of their predecessors; or, if they should be actuated by less unworthy motives, they may yet feel a certain gratification to their vanity, in astonishing the world with anomalous and unlooked for phenomena;—a weakness which results not less naturally from ignorance and folly, than a bias to premature generalization from the consciousness of genius. Both of these weaknesses are undoubtedly adverse to the progress of science; but, in the actual state of human knowledge, the former is perhaps the more dangerous of the two.

* Nov. Org. lib. i. aph. xcviii.

From the Club Room, No. 2.

EXTRACT.

It is a very common error,—opinion perhaps I should have said, but earnestly do I hope that I may call it an error—that the hours of youth are the best and happiest of life. It is called the spring-time of existence; and it may be so, for what is spring? A season in which we have neither the flowers and foliage of summer, nor the fruits and rich rainbow hues of autumn, nor winter's social fire-side, and clear bright evening, and deep blue sky, where the moon rests in glory, and seeming to forget that her beams are borrowed, showers them upon earth with as much pride and profusion as if they were her own, and the stars are twinkling and sparkling as if they struggled to leave the heavens and come down among us;—a season in which we have none of these things, and nothing which can compensate for them.

I believe, and unless I deceive myself, my opinion is grounded upon facts which I have learnt partly from experience, but principally from observation, that, if there be a period of life more uncomfortable than any other, it is youth. Childhood is better, for then existence is new, the gloss of life is not worn off. Manhood is better, for then one is bound to life by strong and enduring ties; then one may have gathered around him many who make him happy, as they impose upon him the necessity of making them happy. Old age is better—far better, for then time has stretched his halcyon wing over the stormy ocean of life, and has stilled the tempests of passion; then the little cares and interests which fill a large space in the heart of even the good man, and bind it down to earth, loosen their hold, and the soul lifts itself in high and holy aspirations to heaven, as if it would gather strength for its flight to that home, where it will rest forever.

PENNSYLVANIA ABOLITION SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery and improving the condition of the African race, held on the 13th day of April, 1820, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

This society views with deep concern, the result of the late proceedings of Con-

gress in respect to the formation of a new state in the territory of Missouri.

A solemn and deliberate sanction seems to be thereby given to the continuance of domestic slavery, within the limits of a nation, whose original separation from Great Britain, was, professedly, founded on the abhorrence of slavery in every form, and whose toleration of it in their general constitution, was only excused by an imperious state necessity.

At a period when such a plea cannot be urged; when the Christian powers of Europe are actively co-operating in preventing the continuance of the slave trade from Africa; when almost every other public act, and profession of public opinion, emanating from our own government, convey the impression of abhorrence of its existence, to open a new mart for this unnatural traffic, and with facilities of transfer not restrained, but indirectly invited and protected, to stamp a constitutional perpetuity on its principles, appears to us equally inconsistent and unjust.

Yet the power to form a state, without a restriction in these respects by Congress, has been declared, and however it may be regretted, must be submitted to, until some constitutional remedy shall be obtained.

It remains to be seen, whether the virtue of the inhabitants of the territory, when collected to form their constitution as a state, will not supply what Congress has decided not to require as a preliminary condition to the formation of their constitution; whether their own sense of justice, their own attachment to the sound principles of political and civil liberty, their own perception of the real interests of their country, will not lead them to present to Congress a constitution, from whose face this odious feature shall be expressly and for ever excluded, and thus establish by voluntary and honourable compact, what they might from other motives reject as a condition imposed on them.

If this hope should fail, another remains. It will rest with the legislature of the United States, whether they will receive into their bosom a new member, who has neglected or disclaimed the opportunity and the honour of approaching the union with a constitution truly republican, unstained by the infusion of a principle inconsistent with the purity and freedom that can alone consolidate, ennoble and perpetuate our country; and to this we earnestly and respectfully invite the future attention of our representatives.

A confident hope is yet entertained, that when the territory of Missouri shall present her constitution or form of government, for the approbation or ratification of Congress, that body will carefully scrutinize it; and if it shall be found to contain provisions which tolerate involuntary slavery, and the invasion of those rights of our fellow men, which can never be justly invaded, *the admission of such a community, under such a government into our union, will be firmly and unhesitatingly refused.*

We deem this a proper occasion to declare, that with a deep conviction that slavery is inconsistent with moral principle, national interest, and above all, with the Christian dispensation; we never have sought to raise our opposition to it above the constitutional barriers intended to surround and protect our country. To the constitutional powers of the legislature of the United States, to avert and to remove evils, we have always looked with confidence and satisfaction. Holding, as we do, the union of the states, as the great basis of their prosperity and happiness, we shall be among the last of the members of this free nation to abandon it; and we shall wait until the heavy pressure of the evils which might have been prevented or remedied, by the due and proper exercise of those powers, shall compel us to submit to its termination. That period will, we cordially hope, never arrive.

But while we thus declare our feelings and our convictions on this most important subject, we do not intend to admit that these declarations have been made necessary by any measures which have been adopted, or by any opinions which have been expressed by the society, or by those who have advocated the exclusion of slavery from Missouri. If the introduction there of the system of human bondage and oppression, has been represented by its opponents as fatal in its consequences to the true interests of a free nation, and tending to involve all in one common calamity; if the rights and privileges of the citizens of those states in which slavery is not tolerated, have been declared to be jeopardized, if not sacrificed by this legitimation of slavery in the proposed new state; and if apprehensions have been expressed and are felt, that among the worst effects which may result from it may be a separation of the northern states from the slave holding states: it will be for those who have permitted these things, or have suffered their causes to

exist, to answer for their deeds, and for their consequences. *To the opponents of slavery such reproaches will never apply.*

The firm, persevering, and virtuous support which the cause of justice and constitutional freedom obtained from the senators, and, with but two exceptions, from the representatives of the state of Pennsylvania; from the senators, and from all the representatives of the state of New York, with but two exceptions; and from very many of the senators and representatives of other states, entitle those advocates and supporters of this cause to our gratitude, and we have the highest satisfaction in declaring the same. If these efforts have not been successful, those who made them have the sanction of a good conscience, and the approbation of all good men.

Resolved, That a copy of this expression of the sentiments of the society, be transmitted to those members of the national legislature, who voted in favour of preventing the further introduction of slavery into Missouri, the same to be signed by the president of the society.

WM. RAWLE, President.
B. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

[*Nat. Gazette.*

St. Louis, March 29.

Gratifying news from Washington.—King and Clinton defeated.—The Senate triumphant.—Final passage of the Missouri State Bill without restriction.

The final vote in the House of Representatives was a close one, 90—87. Of these 87, though lawfully counted as votes, only a few are entitled to any respect; the greater part being given under the whip and lash of town meeting and legislative resolutions, and others from the criminal impulsions of mad and wicked ambition. But the agony is over, and Missouri is born into the union; not a seven months baby, but a man child; his birth no secret in the family, but a proud and glorious event, proclaimed to the nation with the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells and illumination of towns and cities.

Ohio is the only state whose senators and representatives voted unanimously for putting the restriction on Missouri. Mr. Taylor, of Indiana, voted against separating Maine and Missouri on the last and decisive trial of that question.

PENITENTIARY SYSTEM.

I take the liberty of making some observations on an article in the National Gazette of the 19th inst., as I think it gives an erroneous impression to persons, not intimately acquainted with the true object of the penitentiary system.

From several sentences it would appear, that the writer of that article supposes the "system has failed." *My opinion is, on the contrary, that it has answered, and will completely answer every end its most sanguine friends could expect.* Advert to the admirable change that was made in the prison in this city, for several years after the system was in operation, and while there was room enough to try the experiment—I need not cite particular examples, as they have often been published during the last 30 years. Let us contrast some of the objects and management, required to carry the real penitentiary system into execution, with what is now practised, as that system, and it will appear that what is now called by that name bears no resemblance to it.

The System requires	*The Practice is*
That the prisoners should sleep separate, work separate, that they should be classed according to crime, that the young offender should not be placed in company with the hardened criminal.	That 30 to 40 lodge together, in a room of about 20 feet square, they work together in large companies, and classification is impossible.
In cases of bad behaviour, the prisoners should be put into solitary cells, that is, cells of 6 by 9 feet, where they can see nothing but the walls and iron grates, with a view of the sky through the blinds, but not of the earth or its inhabitants, and in which they may hear no voice but that of their keeper, when he brings them their bread and water once or twice a day.	You may now see them placed 3 to 6 in one of those small *solitary* cells!
Punishment should be moderate, and proportioned to the crime, but certain and inexorable.	The frequency of pardons, as now practised, absolutely destroys the object and intent of the system; as a man who acts with tolerable forecast can almost certainly get released long before his time expires, which defeats the demands of justice, and takes away the dread of punishment.

The other parts of the system are as little attended to as those specified—not that the inspectors want the disposition to practise them, but that, *for want of room, it is impossible.*

Let a prison be built so that the prisoners may be confined in separate cells, to work, to sleep and to eat, and be kept under suitable management in other respects, and I will engage that few, if any, will go there a second time; that they will dread it, as they used to do, more than the gallows; and that rogues would fly from Pennsylvania to places where they would stand a chance of being hung, rather than stay there to be put to hard labour in a solitary cell.—C. [*Nat. Gaz.*

A Descriptive Account of the several Processes which are usually pursued in the Manufacture of the Article known in Commerce by the name of Tin Plate.—By Samuel Parkes, F. L. S. &c.

From the Memoirs of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.

As the processes in this manufacture are more numerous and complicated than is generally imagined, it may be advisable to preface the account with an enumeration of some of those properties of tin which will be most likely to explain the rationale of the principal operations.

Tin has a great affinity for several of the other metals; particularly for zinc, mercury, copper, antimony, lead and iron; and owing to these affinities, its employment in the arts is very considerable.

Tin with zinc forms a metal of close grain, very useful for many purposes, especially for the formation of *pewter*. The zinc is found to impart great hardness to the tin without lessening its ductility.

The combination of mercury and tin, in which the tin is dissolved by the mercury into a very soft amalgam, is largely employed, as is well known, in silvering the backs of mirrors, and for other purposes in the arts. An amalgam of tin, of greater consistence, was formerly in use in the museums of Paris, for closing the mouths of glass bottles containing sundry curious and valuable preparations.

Copper is also alloyed with tin for various purposes of manufacture. This metallic mixture is employed in making what are called bronze statues; for casting bells, and pieces of artillery, and also for the fabrication of medals and medallions. In some of these cases the tin is mixed with copper on account of its property of rendering the copper more fusible; and this was probably the reason why the ancient Romans used that metal in the greater part of their brass coinage. It is owing to the affinity of tin for copper, that vessels of capacity, made with the latter metal, for culinary and other purposes, are so covered with a coating of tin, to preserve them from the action of substances which would not fail to erode copper, if unprotected by some such covering. The affinity of tin for copper is farther exemplified by the process of whitening *pins*, which is effected by boiling the pins with granulated tin, in a ley made with alum and tartar.

A useful alloy is likewise formed by the mixture of tin and antimony. This metallic compound is very white—extremely hard—and will bear a very fine polish. On these accounts it is employed in making specula for telescopes, and also for the manufacture of rolled plates to engrave music upon.

The next metal which I have mentioned as uniting readily with tin, is lead. This metal will combine with tin in any proportion, and in most proportions the lead acquires a greater degree of fusibility by its union with the tin. It is this alloy which forms plumbers' solder—but that compound is prepared with different proportions of tin according to the purpose for which it is intended. The article called tinfoil, used for lining tea caddies, for coating electrical jars, and for other purposes, is also made from a mixture of these two metals.

But what is more relevant to the subject of this paper, is the affinity which subsists between *tin* and *iron*. One of the strongest proofs of this affinity, is derived from the circumstance, that even *cast* iron may be tinned in the same manner as wrought iron. Of late years, cast-iron saucepans, and pots of a large size are permanently tinned on their inner surfaces, to prevent the liquors which are boiled in them from acquiring any stain by a partial dissolution of the iron. Many other articles, such as bridle bits, common stirrups, small nails, &c. are now made much cheaper than formerly, by first fabricating them in cast-iron, and then covering them with a thin coat of tin, by the immersion of them in a hot mass of that fluid metal.

That these effects are owing to chemical affinity, cannot be doubted, when it is considered, that in all these cases, the pores of the iron are in some degree actually penetrated by the tin.

In the manufacture of tin plate, which I am now about to describe, a similar effect is produced, and also by the same means. Plates of iron properly prepared, are immersed in a large mass of melted tin, which is kept hot by a fire constantly burning underneath it; the consequence of which is, that the tin in some measure penetrates the iron, and this attaches other tin to it, so that the whole surface of the iron acquires, by this means, a complete covering of that metal.

As no accurate account has ever yet been given of the various processes by which this is effected, the following outline may probably be acceptable to the members of your very respectable society.

English bar iron of the finest quality, called tin iron, and which is generally prepared with *charcoal* instead of mineral coak, and made with the greatest care, for this particular purpose, is first cut to the necessary length, and then rolled at the mill, by a process which is peculiar to this manufacture, into plates of the requisite thinness, and of such form as is suitable for the business. These plates are then cut by hand-shears to the sizes suitable to the different markets. And as the shearer shears the plates, he piles them in heaps, occasionally putting one plate the cross way, to keep each box separate.

Two hundred and twenty five plates are called a box, but they are not put into boxes of wood in this stage of the operation. The iron plates now go into the hands of the *scaler*, who takes them from the shear house, and bends each of them singly across the middle, into this form, (A,) preparatory to their being cleaned for tinning, and for the conveniency of putting them into the scaling furnace, as will be more fully explained hereafter.

This furnace, or oven, is heated by *flame* thrown into it from a fire place of a peculiar construction, and it is this flame that scales the plates, which are put into the oven in rows, and arranged three in each row, until the oven is full. It will be obvious that if they lay flat on the floor of the oven, the flame could play only on one side of each plate, whereas, by being bent in the form already described, the flame can operate equally on both sides. It may here be remarked that the form of all tin plates, one sort excepted, is that of a parallelogram, and that if a piece of stiff paper, or pasteboard, 13¼ inches long, and 10 inches wide, be bent in the centre at an angle of about sixty degrees, and then put to stand on the two ends, we shall have the form of a plate No. 1. properly bent for the scaling oven.

The operation of *cleansing*, as it is called, and which is preparatory to the process of scaling, is commenced by steeping the plates for the space of four or five minutes, in a mixture of muriatic acid and water, in the proportion of four pounds of acid to three gallons of water. This quantity of the diluted acid will generally be sufficient for eighteen hundred plates, or eight boxes of 225 plates each.

When the plates have been steeped for the time prescribed, they are taken out of the liquor, and placed upon the floor, three in a row, and then by means of an iron rod put under them, they are conveyed to a furnace heated red hot, where they remain until the heat takes off the scale, the removal of which was the object in submitting them to that high temperature.

When this is effected, the plates are taken to a floor, where they are suffered to cool—they are then straightened, and beaten smooth upon a cast iron block. The workman knows by the appearance of the plates during this operation, whether they have been well scaled—for if they have, that is, if the rust or oxyd which was attached to the iron, has been properly removed, they will appear mottled with blue and white, something like marbled paper. The operation we have been describing is called *scaling*.

As it is impossible that plates can go through this process without being in some measure warped, or otherwise disfigured, they are now rolled a *second* time, between a pair of cast iron rollers, properly hardened and finely polished. This operation makes both sides of the plates perfectly smooth, and imparts a sort of polish to their surfaces. These rollers are each about 17 inches long, and 12 or 13 inches in diameter —but I am inclined to think that if the diameter was greater,* they would set the plates flatter, and do the work better in every respect.

The technical name of this apparatus is *rolls*, not *rollers*. All the rolls which are employed in rolling plates, either hot or cold, in this manufactory, are *hard* rolls—and there is as much difference between a pair of *hard* cast iron rolls, and a pair of *soft* rolls, although they may both be run out of the same pot of metal, as there is between iron and steel. The workmen inform me that the difference is entirely occasioned by the manner of casting them—the soft rolls being cast in sand, whereas the hard rolls are formed by pouring the metal into a thick cast iron box —and that the metal, by coming in contact with the cold box* is sufficiently chilled to render the whole face of the roll entirely hard. The difference in the temper of these two kinds of rolls is so great, that when they are put into the lathe to be turned perfectly true, the turnings from the one will be one-eighth of an inch in thickness, whilst the turnings which come from the other are not larger than very fine needles. The temper of cast iron thus varying according to the nature of the mould into which it is poured, is a circumstance that appears to me to be deserving of attention in the manufacture of a variety of other utensils employed in the arts.

These rollers are used without heat, but they are screwed down very close one upon the other, only leaving bare room for the plates to pass, that the utmost attainable degree of pressure may be given to them. This last operation is called *cold rolling*.

When the plates have undergone this process, they are put one by one into troughs filled with a liquid preparation called *the leys*.

This is merely water, in which bran has been steeped for nine or ten days, until it has acquired a sufficient acidity for the purpose. The design of putting the plates into the troughs *singly*, is, that there may be more certainty of the liquor getting between them, and both the sides of every plate being soaked alike in the leys. In this liquor they remain for ten or twelve hours standing on the edges, but they are turned, or inverted, once during that time. This operation is called *working* in the leys.

The next operation is that of steeping in a mixture of sulphuric acid and water, in proportions which vary according to the judgment of the workmen.

The trough in which this operation is conducted, is made with thick lead, and the interior is divided by partitions of lead. Each of these divisions is by the workmen called *a hole*, and each of them will contain about one box of plates. In the diluted sulphuric acid which is in the different compartments of this vessel, the plates are agitated for about an hour, or until they have become perfectly bright, and entirely free from the black spots which are always upon them when they are first immersed in it.

Some nicety, however, is required in this operation, for if they remain too long in the acid, they will become stained, or blistered by

* Since the above was written, I have submitted the manuscript to a gentleman who is very largely engaged in the manufacture of tin plates, and he tells me that the cold rolls which are employed in his work, are 30 inches in diameter.

* See Ranson's Patent Ploughshares, Repertory, vol. xv. p. 209.

it, as the workmen term it; but practice enables a careful operator to judge of the time when they ought to be removed. This, however, is one of the most difficult parts of the business, as men like to work in it; though I understand that a good pickler is highly valued by his employers, and obtains great wages. It is necessary to notify that this, and the former process with the acidulated water, are both hastened by giving to those menstrua an increase of temperature—and this is effected by means of heated flues which run under each trough. Little additional heat is necessary in summer, however, as 90° or 100° of Fahrenheit is a temperature sufficiently high for either of these operations.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

RURAL AFFAIRS.

From a late London paper it appears, that a new and easy method has lately been discovered in England, of preventing the destruction of the young turnip plants by the fly, and for which the discoverer was rewarded with 200 guineas. It is merely to sow about 2 lbs. of radish seed on every acre of turnip land, with the turnip seed; the fly preferring to feed on the radish plants will, in such a case, leave the turnip plants unmolested.

One of the most effectual methods to prevent the ascent of insects on fruit trees, in the spring, is to draw a streak of tar round the body of the tree; but the surface of this soon becomes incrusted by the warmth of the atmosphere, and then the insects are enabled to pass this barrier. To remedy this, mix a proportion of oil with the tar, which will prevent the hardening of the exterior for a considerable length of time; and when the effects of the oil are dissipated, let the exterior be again softened with oil. This plan is certainly one of the most efficacious for preventing insects from ascending the bodies of fruit trees.

It is a fact well ascertained, that when apple trees are in bloom, if the farina be gathered from the blossoms of a tree bearing sour fruit, and scattered on those of a tree bearing sweet, the apples produced from these blossoms will partake of the flavour of both trees. In this way the flavour of fruit may be changed for the better —a matter worthy of note, though perhaps not very profitable in practice.

[*Albany Plough Boy.*

Green Bay, Feb. 18.

Sir—In compliance with your request, I will with pleasure give you as accurate an account as is in my power of the fly which annually visits this place.

I have resided here the four last summers, and during that period, the first swarm in each year has regularly made its appearance about the tenth of July, and nearly disappear in about ten days, when it is followed by a second swarm, and this by a third, which remains till about the 20th of August. When these swarms first appear, their numbers are immense, covering the shady sides of all the buildings at the bay, so as to make their appearance quite black. Every limb and twig in the woods and fields are literally bent down with the immense quantities that settle upon them. The air is also filled with them, flying in every direction, so that on several occasions, at about sundown, we have been scarcely able to see across the parade of Fort Howard. To give you a more just idea of their numbers, I will cite one instance, in which, being struck with the immense number that lay under a large spreading elm, the boughs of which covered an extent of surface the diameter of which I supposed to be about twelve or fifteen yards, I took my rule, and to satisfy my curiosity measured their depth as they lay; and, to my great astonishment, found several heaps near the outside of the circle four inches deep, and increasing until I reached the stem, where I actually measured one heap nine inches! And notwithstanding these immense quantities that had fallen under the tree dead and dying, the tree itself remained covered and drooping with them. At the time I made this measurement, I observed the swine feeding on them very greedily, and some of the inhabitants told me that the cattle also would eat them. It is a fact, which astonishes me respecting these insects, that they appear most suddenly.

In the morning, after a warm night, I have repeatedly known it to be the case, that the buildings on the northwest sides are black with them, and the trees and bushes covered with them; though the evening before at the usual bedtime, scarcely any were to be seen. It is also remarkable, that they are continually casting their coats, or skin; how often this takes place, I have never had sufficient curiosity to ascertain from my own observation, but, from what I have seen, and from what information I could obtain from the inhabitants, I have no doubt but it takes place every twenty-four hours. It is a fact, of which I am convinced from my own ob-

servation, as well as from information of others, that they drive all the mosquitoes from their immediate neighbourhood. The cause I cannot divine: I have never seen the two kinds of insects in contact, but, such is the fact, when these flies are present, the mosquitoes retire to the swamps and thickets. Within three or four days after these flies make their appearance, the dead accumulate in such quantities as to infect the atmosphere in their immediate vicinity, and become quite offensive. The evil, however, is speedily corrected by a hot sun, which dries up such as are not eaten by the various animals that feed on them. The body of this insect is in form between that of the bee and wasp, but differs widely from both as to its wings, legs and feelers. Its body is one and a quarter inches long, and three-eighths of an inch in circumference; the wings long and narrow; the legs long, and the points or feet barbed; the feelers are about one and a half inches long, at the root about the size of a horse hair, and gradually diminishing to a point; they are four in number, two projecting from the head, and two from the tail, at an angle with each other of about 20 degrees; those at the tail, however, are much the longest.

This insect is never seen in any considerable numbers, if at all, above the Little Rapids of Fox river (about five miles above Fort Howard), and is so sudden in its appearance, that I regret to say, that I am unable to add any thing in relation to its origin and production, or to venture a conjecture as to its residence before it shows itself in this vicinity. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEW. MORGAN.

Our readers have heard many loud complaints against the British nation for underselling our manufacturers. We now lay before them a sketch of a debate in the parliament of Upper Canada, upon a proposal for restricting the trade with the United States, in order to enable the Canadian farmers to obtain *fair prices* for their produce. It seems too, from what is said of *shoes*, that some of our *manufactures* can be sent abroad.

House of Assembly, 4th March.

Mr. Durand said that he had travelled through a part of the country lately, and distress was felt in every quarter. The people had reaped a fruitful harvest, but they could derive no benefit from it, in consequence of the House having neglected to provide against the importation of produce from the United States, with which the province was glutted. He hoped that no gentleman would oppose the laying on of heavy duties upon goods coming from the United States. There was a great surplus in the country, and he was happy that the House had taken up this subject without a petition before it. He held one in his hand, which, owing to the shortness of the session, he was prevented by the rules of the House from presenting to them in time. (Mr. D. read the petition.) It inveighed strongly against the government contractors purchasing from the Americans 3000 barrels of flour. Mr. Durand said the language of the petition was strong, but it was the general feeling of the country. He was opposed to the introduction of cattle from the United States, as well as flour. A farmer could not get more than fifteen dollars for a cow which was worth twenty, and the farmers who raised fat cattle in his district, and sent them in droves of twenty or thirty to market, met the Americans who undersold them—and unless something was done they could not pay their debts, and their lands must be sacrificed by executions.

Mr. Nichol said that the present bill must be ruinous to the unfortunate emigrants, who had made a long, fatiguing and expensive journey to settle amongst them—he knew in his part of the country an emigrant to be charged thirty-five dollars for an old cow not worth half the money—the demands of the emigrants could not be supplied—it was necessary that sheep should be admitted to enable the inhabitants to procure wool, an article in great demand, and of high price from its scarcity—it had been often sold for three quarters of a dollar per pound.

Mr. Durand said that the honourable gentleman advanced arguments to do away with the whole of the bill; the gentleman (Mr. N.) looked to the interests of the emigrants instead of the people of the country, who wanted a market, and could find none, because the Americans brought in cattle from the United States and undersold them.

Mr. Nichol said he had no intention of injuring the country for the benefit of the emigrants, the farmers in his part of the country could not furnish a sufficient supply, and if Americans were more enterprising than their own farmers, he could not pity them. He defied the honourable gentleman to prove that any farmer in his district had 20 or 30 head of fat cattle. It was his wish to place the emigrants out of the mercy of his (Mr. D.'s) rapacious constituents, and not to injure the country. He (Mr. N.) was sure that the people of Kingston must starve but for the Americans, and if they had had to depend on the bay of Quinté last fall they must have been destitute of provisions.

Mr. Robinson said he would oppose the tax upon pork—he was in want of some and could not find a single barrel in York. It was the only article that the emigrants could take into the woods, and it was necessary that their interests should be attended to—the article of flour was in abundance, and it was necessary that a duty, amounting to a prohibition, should be laid upon it.

Mr. Durand stated that if there was a scarcity of pork in York, it was in consequence of the farmers finding no market for it. When they took it to that place they were obliged to sell it

for eight or ten dollars per barrel or take it home with them. He (Mr. D.) would have every thing taxed. The Americans were ruining the country, they would have our money, and our farmers must go without it—they lately sent in a large quantity of shoes, which they sold for one dollar per pair. This was as ruinous to the mechanics as the importation of other articles was to the farmers. The fact was that the lawyers had their hands full of business, the sheriffs had theirs full of sales, the merchants must make up the money which they owed, and the farmers, who were the main stay of the country, had nothing to pay, and their property was sacrificed. Let the bill go for twelve months.

Mr. Speaker said that he was not satisfied how far it would be provident to deprive the people of fat cattle where he resided. He knew that their dependence was upon the supplies which they received from the United States. If the committee were of opinion that there was not a sufficient supply in the country to meet the demands, they ought not to pass the bill. It was his opinion, and the opinion of every gentleman, that the flour raised in the country was sufficient for the inhabitants, and it was their bounden duty to lay a heavy duty upon it, or prohibit its importation altogether, and he would go so far as to limit the coming in of fat cattle after the first of June.

Mr. Burwell stated that it was his desire to promote the interests of the country, but in doing so he could not think of sacrificing the interests of the emigrants, nor did the country require it. In his part of the country there were many who must suffer by the bill, who are now paying such a price for every article they purchase as satisfies the farmer. He could not believe that the prices represented were the general prices of the country: he knew they were not the prices in his quarter, and he thought it impolitic and unjust to prevent milch cows and young cattle from coming into the country, which were necessary for the strangers, who united with the other inhabitants in advancing the interests of the province.

Mr. Howard stated that he was obliged to refuse pork in payment of debts, as there was no market for it in Brockville: it would not bring more than *5d.* per pound. There was a large quantity of pork in the country and no demand for it—they were inundated with it by the Americans—it was impossible that a duty on pork could prove ruinous to the emigrants—there were in his neighbourhood several Irish emigrants that would not buy it, and in Perth not 100 out of 15 or 1600 persons ever inquired for it. The country was already suffering, and unless the Americans were restricted, the country must suffer more. He had pork for sale, and had obtained twenty dollars for a barrel of it, but since the Americans sent it into the country he could not obtain fifteen dollars per barrel, and a storekeeper told him that he would not give more than *3d.* per pound for fresh pork.

Mr. Casey said that he would offer himself on this occasion to the notice of the House, and not being in the habit of trespassing on their time he trusted he would be indulged with a patient hearing. He was a farmer himself, but should divest himself of all personal interest on this occasion, and look solely to the interest of his country. He was sure, when he could state to the House that there were cattle enough in the country, not only to support the small population of Kingston, (so much dwelt upon by the honourable speaker) but the whole province, that no gentleman could allow the introduction of them from the United States. He knew good beef to be sent to the town of Kingston that did not bring three dollars per cwt.

The committee were engaged in regulating the duties, when the House adjourned till Monday at 8 o'clock.

MISSION TO ASHANTEE.

A book was published in England in the course of the past year, by a Mr. Bowdich, containing an account of a mission from the British establishment at Cape Coast, on the coast of Africa, to the kingdom of Ashantee, situated about 150 miles inland. This, it seems, was the first time that this nation of Africans had ever been visited by civilized men, and the account of their customs, manners, and government, from the specimens of the work that we have seen, must be very amusing and instructive.

The Ashantees are a powerful and warlike people, governed by a despotic sovereign; and they exhibit some striking evidence of wealth and luxury, mingled with the utmost barbarism. The mission went to Coomassie, which is the capital of the kingdom. This place was supposed by the inhabitants to contain 100,000 persons, but the gentlemen who composed the mission concluded that in making this estimate they had reference to seasons when they assembled on some great occasion rather than permanent residents, which they imagine were about 15,000. Upon entering it they were met by 5000 people, most of them warriors, attended by a great variety of martial music, and dressed in a very extraordinary manner. The officers wore a war cap ornamented with gilded rams' horns in front, and immense plumes of eagles' feathers on the sides—their vest was of red cloth, covered with felishes and saphies in gold and silver—they had small brass bells, the horns and tails of animals, and long leopards' tails hung down their backs—they had loose cotton trousers, (much such we presume as our dandies wear) with very large boots of red leather, coming half up the thigh, and fastened by small chains to their waist belt—they were ornamented with bells, horses' tails, strings or amulets, and shreds of leather, a quiver of poisoned arrows hung from their right

wrist, and they held a long iron chain between their teeth, and a spear was in their left hand. Such a figure, with their black faces, made a truly formidable appearance.

These people practise the most extensive, inhuman and shocking human sacrifices. This takes place, more particularly, at the death of great personages. The king, at his mother's death sacrificed three thousand victims. The manner is as shockingly cruel, as the custom is diabolical.

Among this nation, the arts have made considerable progress. They use a loom formed on the same principles with the British; and "the fineness, variety, brilliancy and size of their cloths is astonishing." They paint white cloths not inelegantly, as fast as an European can write. They excel in pottery, and are good goldsmiths. The kings' scales, blowpan, boxes, weights, and pipe tongs, were neatly made of the purest gold. He appeared to be about 38 years of age—his manners were majestic, but courteous, and his dress was magnificent. He wore a fillet of aggry beads about his temples, had a necklace of gold cock-spur shells, and over his right shoulder a red silk cord, suspending three sapphires cased in gold—his bracelets were of the richest mixture of beads and gold; his cloth was of dark green silk; his knee bands of aggry beads, his ancle strings of gold ornaments of the most delicate workmanship, and his sandals of a soft white leather, embossed across the instep band with small gold and silver cases of sapphire. He was seated on a low chair richly ornamented with gold—the belts of his guards were cased in gold, and covered with small jaw bones of the same metal. His eunuch wore only one massy piece of gold about his neck. The royal stool, entirely cased in gold, was displayed under a splendid umbrella—the breasts of the attendants were adorned with large stars, crescents, and gossamer wings, of solid gold. The royal relatives wore gold chains about their necks. The king's table was furnished with massy plate, silver forks, knives, and spoons, in abundance, and in the centre, a large silver waiter supported a roasted pig—and the various cookery was of an excellent character.

Mr. Bowdich supposes the number of men in the kingdom capable of bearing arms, to be rising of 200,000—the disposable force to be 150,000—the whole population to be a million. They have a daily market supplied with beef, mutton, wild hog, deer, monkey's flesh, fowls, yams, plantains, corn, sugar, cane, rice, peppers, vegetable butter, oranges, papans, pine apples, bananas, salt and dried fish, large snails smoke dried, palm wine, rum, pipes, beads, looking glasses, sandals, silk, cotton cloth, powder, white and blue thread, and flalabashes. The cattle are as large as English cattle—the soil produces two crops in a year—all the fruits mentioned as being in the market grow spontaneously and in great abundance—the oranges are very large and of exquisite flavour; a berry which give to acids the flavour of sweets, making limes taste like honey, is common—the castor oil plant rises to a large tree, and the cotton tree sometimes to 150 feet.

The government is despotic, frequently severe and oppressive, and, in enforcing the customs which have been mentioned, cruel and sanguinary. They have a sort of legislative body, consisting of *the king*, four aristocratical *assessors*, and an *assembly* of captains; making their *three estates*.

With respect to religion, they believe that white people are under the care of a higher sort of god, and that the blacks are left to the care of inferior deities—though they expect that black kings and black nobility, will go to the upper gods after death, and enjoy forever the luxury which was their portion on earth. Hence, cooks, butlers, &c. are sacrificed on their tombs. They have two sorts of priests, one to hold intercourse with their idols, the other to conjure, tell fortunes, &c.

Gold and silver are in great abundance among them, and are wrought, with considerable skill, into vessels and utensils.

Such is a slight account of this nation of negroes—a race that have apparently, by the force of their powers, made considerable advances towards civilization, and a regularly organized state of society; and who, it would seem, if the proper pains were taken, and the necessary means and opportunity were afforded, might become a well informed, well regulated, humane, and christianized people. But, it appears that the great obstacle to the introduction of the real blessings of civilized life among them is that terrible curse, corrupter, and desolater of nations—*the slave trade*. So long as Spain continues the traffic, nothing can be hoped towards this object from the efforts of those nations that prohibit it. Whilst this mission was there, one thousand slaves left the Ashantee country for two Spanish schooners that were upon the coast. If this traffic were once effectually broken up—and that will never be until the prosecution of it shall be declared to

be, and punished as, piracy—there is little hope that these heathen barbarians, will become just and humane. But, it is perfectly apparent, from the example of this people, that there is no material defect of bodily or mental powers and capacities, in the inhabitants of Africa.

[*N. Y. Daily Adv.*

ON DIVORCES.

Having rejected polygamy, and matched one man with one woman, let us now consider what duration we shall assign to their union, and whether we shall admit of those voluntary divorces, which were customary among the Greeks and Romans. Those who would defend this practice may employ the following reasons.

How often does disgust and aversion arise after marriage, from the most trivial accidents, or from an incompatibility of humour; where time, instead of curing the wounds, proceeding from mutual injuries, festers them every day the more, by new quarrels and reproaches? Let us separate hearts, which were not made to associate together. Each of them may, perhaps, find another for which it is better fitted. At least, nothing can be more cruel than to preserve, by violence, an union, which, at first, was made by mutual love, and is now, in effect, dissolved by mutual hatred.

But the liberty of divorces is not only a cure to hatred and domestic quarrels: It is also an admirable preservative against them, and the only secret for keeping alive that love, which first united the marriage couple. The heart of man delights in liberty: the very image of constraint is grievous to it: When you would confine it by violence, to what would otherwise have been its choice, the inclination immediately changes, and desire is turned into aversion. If the public interest will not allow us to enjoy in polygamy that *variety*, which is so agreeable in love: at least, deprive us not of that liberty, which is so essentially requisite. In vain you tell me, that I had my choice of the person, with whom I would conjoin myself. I had my choice, it is true, of my prison; but this is but a small comfort, since it must still be a prison.

Such are the arguments which may be urged in favour of divorces: But there seem to be these three unanswerable objections against them. *First*, What must become of the children, upon the separation of the parents? Must they be committed to the care of a stepmother; and instead of the fond attention and concern of a parent, feel all the indifference or hatred of a stranger or an enemy? These inconveniences are sufficiently felt, where nature has made the divorce by the doom inevitable to all mortals: And shall we seek to multiply those inconveniences, by multiplying divorces, and putting it in the power of parents, upon every caprice, to render their posterity miserable.

Secondly, If it be true, on the one hand, that the heart of man naturally delights in liberty, and hates every thing to which it is confined; it is also true on the other, that the heart of man naturally submits to necessity, and soon loses an inclination, when there appears an absolute impossibility of gratifying it. These principles of human nature, you'll say, are contradictory: but what is man but a heap of contradictions! Though it is remarkable, that, where principles are, after this manner, contrary in their operation, they do not always destroy each other; but the one or the other may predominate on any particular occasion, according as circumstances are more or less favourable to it. For instance, love is a restless and impatient passion, full of caprices and variations: arising in a moment from a feature, from an air, from nothing, and suddenly extinguishing after the same manner. Such a passion requires liberty above all things; and therefore Eloisa had reason, when, in order to preserve this passion, she refused to marry her beloved Abelard.

How oft, when prest to marriage, have I said,
Curse on all laws but those which love has made:
Love, free as air, at sight of human ties,
Spreads his light wings, and in a moment flies.

But *friendship* is a calm and sedate affection, conducted by reason and cemented by habit; springing from long acquaintance and mutual obligations; without jealousies or fears, and without those feverish fits of heat and cold, which cause such an agreeable torment in the amorous passion. So sober an affection, therefore, as friendship, rather thrives under constraint, and never rises to such a height, as when any strong interest or necessity binds two persons together, and gives them some common object of pursuit. We need not, therefore, be afraid of drawing the marriage knot, which chiefly subsists by friendship, the closest possible. The amity between the persons, where it is solid and sincere, will rather gain by it: And where it is wavering and uncertain, this is the best expedi-

ent for fixing it. How many frivolous quarrels and disgusts are there, which people of common prudence endeavour to forget, when they lie under the necessity of passing their lives together; but which would soon be inflamed into the most deadly hatred, were they pursued to the utmost, under the prospect of an easy separation?

In the *third* place, we must consider, that nothing is more dangerous than to unite two persons so closely in all their interests and concerns, as man and wife, without rendering the union entire and total. The least possibility of a separate interest must be the source of endless quarrels and suspicions. The wife, not secure of her establishment, will still be driving some separate end or project; and the husband's selfishness, being accompanied with more power, may be still more dangerous. [*Hume's Essays.*

A new Method of casting Characters for Printing.—By M. Poterat.

[From Bulletin de la Societe d'Encouragement.]

M. Poterat's characters are in relief on one end, and hollow in the other. The latter are struck on copper, and the copper is afterwards soldered, in a very simple manner, to the type-metal which bears the characters or letters in relief. When the subject is composed in the common way with these characters, by which the difficulty and expense of composing in hollow letters are avoided, the plate or form is turned upside-down for casting. Only two lines are cast at a time, to facilitate corrections; for in this case a defective letter, in either line, may be removed by means of a file. To do so in a whole page would be difficult, and would require expensive tools made on purpose. A wooden machine is used for casting in this manner, the price of which is about thirty shillings, whilst the known machine for casting is very expensive. The tool for stamping the copper costs about eight shillings only. In this double form of the type, the rapid deterioration of the moveable characters is avoided, and also the impossibility, in many cases, of keeping the stereotype forms.

An extensive bed of gypsum or plaster of Paris has been discovered on the west branch of the Susquehanna, near Pennsborough. We have been favoured with an advertisement, stating the results of different trials of its quality compared with the lake plaster, and from the characters of the gentlemen who have tried it we are induced to believe their statement; that it answers quite as well on corn, clover, or small grain, as the gypsum of Genessee. The plaster is offered for sale at the quarry for five dollars per ton. To the interior of Pennsylvania, particularly to the people residing on the Susquehanna and its branches, this discovery is of more value than mines of silver or gold.

[*Lancaster Gaz.*

Acorns a Substitute for Coffee.—Mr. Meax, a German physician of some eminence, ascribes great medical virtues to an infusion of acorns used in the same manner as coffee. In 1793 he published some experiments on this subject, and gave the following directions for preparing and using the acorns:

Take sound and ripe acorns, peel off the shell or husk, divide the kernels, dry them gradually, and then roast them in a close vessel or roaster, keeping them constantly stirring; in doing which especial care must be taken that they be not burnt or over-roasted, either of which would be hurtful. The doctor recommends half an ounce of these roasted acorns, ground and prepared like coffee, to be taken morning and evening, either alone or mixed with coffee and sweetened with sugar, either with or without milk.

The author says that acorns have always been esteemed a wholesome nutriment for men, and that by their medical qualities they have been found to cure slimy obstructions in the *viscera*, and nervous complaints. [*Nat. Gazette.*

Cicero's Lost Books de Republica.—Mr. Mai, who has made so many important discoveries in the Ambrosian Library, has been appointed by the Pope librarian of the Vatican, where he has found a most splendid MS. on vellum, in magnificent capitals, of the best age, and quite legible, though covered with later writing, containing the *lost books of Cicero de Republica*, on 300 folio leaves, in double columns. The name of Cicero is at the head of the MS. and the titles of the chapters on the margin. Mr. Mai is preparing for the immediate publication of this most important MS. from which politics, ethics, history, jurisprudence, philosophy, archæology, and philology, may expect to derive numerous advantages. [*Nat. Gazette.*

ON SEED POTATOES.

From the Plough Boy.

It may always be observed of every potato that in the end opposite to that in which it is connected by its stem with the fibrous roots of the plant, the eyes are double in number of those of the other end; and it may also be observed that the shoots growing from the end having the greatest number of eyes always start the soonest and grow most rapidly: this circumstance it would seem has led to the belief that this end of the potato only ought to be used for seed, as being properly the *seed end* of the root, and accordingly I perceive a statement in a late paper, published in New Jersey, that by recent experiments, it has been found, that to cut off about a third of this end of the potato for planting, will afford as great a product as to plant the whole root. If this be correct, two-thirds of the weight of potatoes commonly used for seed may be saved; a matter of no small consequence, as potatoes are much more expensive in the article of seed than any other crop commonly cultivated.

To ascertain the truth of this matter, let the cultivator take, say 40 potatoes, as nearly of any given size as may be, and plant them in a row, putting one potato (uncut) to each hill; take forty more of as nearly the same size as can be selected, cut off the seed end of each, so as to include about a third of the root, and plant one of these to each hill in a row along side the other; give each row the same cultivation; dig them separately, and then weigh or measure the products of each, and the result will be considered as pretty conclusive.

There are other experiments, easily made, and well worthy of attention, in the culture of the potato, and among others I would recommend the following:

1. To ascertain whether it is most profitable to use the largest, or the smallest potatoes for seed.

2. What increase of the crop may be obtained by nipping off the blossoms as soon as they appear on the stalks.

3. To ascertain the proper quantity of gypsum that is best adapted for increasing the crop, as too much of this manure produces a luxuriant growth of stalks, but not a correspondent growth in the roots.

4. To ascertain the difference in product that may be expected in cultivating the different varieties of the plant, and which, on the whole, quantity and quality considered, are the most profitable for culture.

From an experiment I once made, though not with perfect accuracy, I am induced to believe that if a potato, weighing more than an ounce, be planted in a hill, and another weighing eight ounces be planted whole, adjoining it, no essential difference will be found in their products.

A case was lately reported by the Berkshire Agricultural Society, from which it would seem that an increase of about a sixth of the whole amount of a crop of potatoes may be obtained by nipping off the blossoms as soon as they appear on the stalks. Of the truth of this every cultivator may easily satisfy himself.

In regard to the use of gypsum, it will probably be found, that merely to immerse the seed potatoes in brine, and then roll them in gypsum, before planting, is the most advantageous method of applying this manure to the crop. The brine is also serviceable in this case, as salt is a valuable manure for potatoes. A little gypsum may afterwards be sprinkled over the hills to advantage, while a greater quantity might prove injurious by causing a redundant growth of stalks.

By attention to these particulars it is believed that very essential benefits may be derived in the culture of potatoes. J.N.

The following advertisement by one of the mail robbers, is taken from a Baltimore paper.

LEWIS HARE,

Tailor,

Offers his services in his trade of making clothes: he solicits the humanity of those of his profession, as well as others, for employment; working at his trade will enable him to pass away the time that he is doomed to remain here, more tolerably than he possibly could without having something to occupy him in his long and solitary confinement, and which will keep his mind from resting upon his misfortune, and enable him in some measure, to be useful to his fellow men. The most satisfactory references can be given as to his integrity and his wish to be useful. His diligence must be shown after he has something to occupy it upon.

Baltimore Jail, April 14, 1820.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, May 6, 1820. No. 19.

Communications.

For the National Recorder.

THE NEW TARIFF.

As far as we can judge from the disposition manifested, the new tariff seems likely to pass the lower house. The quarter from which it emanates is not the least remarkable circumstance connected with it. That the representative of the glass and iron works of Pittsburgh should digest a system to control the foreign commerce of this vast seaboard, is, to say no more, surprising. Were there no merchants in the house, whose practical skill and commercial knowledge placed them on a par at least with an attorney from beyond the Allegheny? Is our commerce to be made the sport of impracticable theories and vague reformations? Will the nation never learn to grant that freedom to trade and industry which it *once* bled to sustain?

The tariff is ostensibly designed to protect our infant manufactures. In raising the duties on foreign fabrics, the framers of the bill foresaw and meant that their importation should cease. This would of course diminish the revenue. And how think you, do they provide for the deficiency? By *raising the duties on articles of foreign growth, of which we are the consumers.* "It is wonderful," says the sagacious Franklin, "how preposterously the affairs of this world are managed." *Quanta parva sapientia,* indeed! To protect manufactures, our trade to the Indies is to be clogged and crippled, as if every species of industry, every outlet and inlet of commerce, which the private interests of individuals suggests —that unerring instinct in a community —was not a means of wealth, and an access of power. Perhaps there is not a question of more difficult solution, one which requires a rarer combination of general knowledge and minute practical detail; one which should be more examined in all its remote ramifications, than that of an alteration in the tariff. The commerce of a country adapts itself to the prohibitions and exemptions of such a system, as naturally as a stream of water fills up the channel which nature has scooped out for it. Every change in the system disarranges some long existing and complicated disposition of things. One branch of commerce is involved with another, and that with a third; there are a hundred subsidiary trades which may be destroyed or crippled by a blow that was not meant for them; the internal industry of a country as well as its foreign trade, partakes of this mutually dependent state of its different branches; it may safely be said, that rashly to alter an existing system of duties, is to attack the happiness and prosperity of thousands. The true policy of a great nation is to adopt a system with a broad and liberal basis, to watch its practical effect, and never to alter it but with the greatest caution. The United States has adopted such a system, of which the foundation was laid and the principles marked out by the wise and sagacious Hamilton. It was a system which afforded *reasonable protection* to every branch of industry, which had an eye to the fostering of agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and dealt to them *equally* its benefits. Under its auspices the industry of the country has increased beyond all example. It is still, *at this moment,* under every depression, increasing. Why then should we change it? The distresses which afflict the country, arise beyond all controversy, from the restoration of peace to the world, which is reducing our share of commerce to its proper limits, and from the reaction of our paper system. The distresses which afflict the manufacturers, and which they share in common with their fellow citizens, are a consequence and a symptom of this general distress. It is a fever in our bones which no partial remedy can relieve. Why should we alter the tariff? To protect the cotton and woollen manufacturers? Are not these sufficiently protected? And will any man say that the mass of society should pay to an inconsiderable number, a tax amounting to one-

third of the original cost of the article? Their proper and reasonable protection they have, and there are enough instances to prove that with economy and prudence they require no more. The manufacturers talk as if all branches of manufactures were prostrate and neglected. But why do not these gentlemen look around them? Are the numerous and annually extending and increasing branches in leather, metals, wood, iron, and even (with the exception of this temporary depression) paper and cotton and wool nothing? And are they not willing to take into consideration the distresses of the merchant? Why, I again ask, should we alter the tariff? Would it not be more prudent to wait till the waves have subsided after these great political changes? We may in altering it, inflict a deep and incurable wound in the already faltering commerce of our country—we may stop up long established channels of profitable exchange, we may inflict a still deeper wound on our own internal trade, of which after all, foreign commerce is the stimulus and the supporter.

It will indicate a wavering and uncertain policy to alter the tariff; for it requires no great political discernment to foresee that the contemplated arrangement will render necessary, a resort to internal taxation. Let the party in power look to this. The experiment has already been tried, and the result is, that the people of this country will not willingly submit in a time of peace to be taxed. The government will be forced to recur to commerce for its revenue, and to obtain its wants from this quarter must again reduce the tariff. The manufacturer can have no security in the stability of the new system, for it will inevitably be sacrificed in the first contest for popularity. He will only be deluded into expensive undertakings which he will probably never realize. In the meanwhile, other nations will have supplanted us in those branches of commerce which the tariff will injure, and we shall have the miserable satisfaction of losing both the shadow and the substance. *

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

April 26.—The engrossed bill to continue in force the act to protect the commerce of the United States, and to make further provision for punishing the crime of piracy, and the bill from the House of Representatives in addition to the revolutionary pension act of 18th March, 1818, were severally read the third time and passed.

April 28.—Mr. Roberts presented to the Senate the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Philadelphia, against an increase of the duties on imports.

May 1.—The bill to regulate the duties on imports, and for other purposes, was received from the House of Representatives, and twice read by general consent; and, after some conversation as to the disposition of the bill, it was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 27.—The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill regulating the duties on imports. Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, delivered a speech of nearly three hours in length against the bill. Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, next delivered a speech of nearly two hours in length, also against the bill; when the committee rose and reported the bill to the House. Mr. Hardin moved to postpone the bill indefinitely; and the House adjourned.

April 28.—Mr. Hardin rose and delivered, in a speech of nearly two hours in length, his sentiments in opposition to the bill. Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, followed on the other side, and spoke two hours in support of the bill. Mr. Lowndes next rose and addressed the House about three hours in opposition to the bill. Mr. Baldwin spoke about half an hour in reply to Mr. Lowndes and others. Mr. Silsbee, of Massachusetts, made a few remarks in reply to Mr. Baldwin; when Mr. Simkins moved that the bill and amendments be postponed until the first day of the next session; in favour of which motion Mr. Hardin withdrew his motion for indefinite postponement. Mr. Parker, of Virginia, then demanded the *previous question*, but the call was not sustained by a majority of the House. The question was then, about 6 o'clock, taken on the motion to postpone the bill until the first day of the next session, and was decided in the negative—79 to 92. The amendments agreed to in committee of the whole were then concurred in by the House. Mr. Edwards, of North Carolina, moved to reduce the duty on imported salt from 25 cents to 20 cents a bushel, which was decided in the affirmative, 93 to 71. Mr. Hill, of Massachusetts moved to amend the bill, by reducing the duty on imported molasses from ten cents to five cents a gallon; on which motion the yeas and nays were ordered. Mr. Parker, perceiving that all the amendments which had been discussed and rejected in committee of the whole would probably be again offered, and the time of the House occupied in the tedious process of deciding them again, by yeas and nays, moved again for the *previous question*. The call for the previous question was sustained by a vote of 86 to 62; and the previous question, "shall the main question be now put?" was stated accordingly, and was decided, by yeas and nays, in the affirmative, ayes 92, noes 71. The question was then at length taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and decided in the affirmative, yeas 90, nays 69. The House then (having rejected ten or twelve previous motions to

adjourn, at various stages of the evening proceedings,) adjourned between 7 and 8 o'clock, after a sitting of more than nine hours.

April 29.—Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, after making some remarks on the new tariff, and the defalcation in the revenue that must be the necessary consequence, proposed the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill, repealing any law or laws, making appropriations for the increase of the navy of the United States.

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to report a bill calling home the squadron in the Mediterranean sea.

Mr. Williams submitted, also, the following resolution to amend the rules, which lies on the table one day of course.

Resolved, That an additional standing committee be appointed, to be denominated "the committee on agriculture."

Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, after some similar observations, submitted the following.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to report a bill, reducing the army of the United States to six thousand men, to consist of a due proportion of infantry, artillery and riflemen.

The engrossed bill to alter the tariff was read the third time, and every attempt to amend or postpone it being defeated, finally passed, 91 to 78, and was sent to the Senate.

May 1.—The naval committee reported a bill to prevent American commanders from receiving any presents from foreign potentates.—Same committee reported the inexpediency of altering the naval board, so as to make the secretary of the navy presiding officer, and to provide for rotation in the office.—The bill to make duties on imports payable in cash was taken up, and after much debate, the first section was stricken out, 91 to 55.

Counterfeit notes on the United States Bank, of the denomination of $500, are in circulation. We understand that four of them were taken in this city on Tuesday. The imitation is so perfect, that it is almost impossible to detect the counterfeits without comparing them and the genuine notes together.

These notes are good imitations; on examination, it will be observed, that the paper is thicker and whiter, the water mark not so plain as in the genuine notes. The letter and figure engraving much bolder, particularly, the rays issuing from the United States arms. The signature of Jona. Smith, cashier, is well executed; that of W. Jones, president, is in a rounder letter. The notes which have been detected, are payable at Philadelphia, to J. Patterson or bearer, letters C. and D.

The following gentlemen were on Monday elected by the select and common councils, to serve for one year as inspectors of the prison. Andrew Geyer, William Piersol, and Thomas Bradford.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

At a meeting of the members of the institution, on Wednesday evening, the 26th inst. in the hall of the Philosophical Society, agreeably to notice, the following gentlemen were elected officers and directors to serve until the first Wednesday of May, 1820.

President.—The Right Rev. William White, D. D.

Vice-Presidents.—Robert Patterson, Horace Binney, Roberts Vaux, Dr. N. Chapman.

Secretary.—Henry J. Williams.

Treasurer.—John Bacon.

Directors.—William Meredith, John Vaughan, Clement C. Biddle, Jacob Gratz, James N. Barker, Thomas Cadwallader, William J. Duane, Samuel Archer, Paul Beck, Robert Walsh, jr. Alexander Henry, Rev. Philip F. Mayer, Dr. William Price, Callender Irvine, Reuben Haines, Dr. Franklin Bache, Samuel B. Morris, William W. Fisher, Benjamin Tilghman, Caleb Cresson, William M'Ilvaine, Joseph Gratz, Samuel Canby, jr. Samuel R. Wood.

VACCINATION.

The city clerk has politely favoured us with a view of the report of *Dr. Joseph G. Nancrede*, vaccine physician to the corporation. This interesting document exhibits an account of his official labours for the three past months. He has successfully vaccinated during that period, four hundred and eighty-five persons, but sixty-five failures having occurred. He has distributed vaccine virus to eighty-four individuals mostly practitioners of medicine, and thus has supplied not only the city and state, but remote parts of the union, with the invaluable substitute for small pox. The existing provision for gratuitous vaccination in Philadelphia, aided as it is by a similar judicious regulation in Southwark, and as we hope it soon will be by the respectable corporations of the Northern Liberties, Penn Township and Kensington, promises to protect this large community from that loathsome malady, small pox. [*Nat. Gaz.*

New York.

The pilot boat Clinton, captain Sawyer, returned on Wednesday from a cruise off the Hook—saw several whales, but did not succeed in taking any, owing to the want of proper implements. Having refitted, and supplied herself with the necessary equipments, and a crew of several whalemen, the Clinton started again yesterday afternoon, with every prospect of success.

May 2.

The pilot boat Clinton arrived last night from her second whaling cruise off the Hook. Saw from 25 to 30 whales, and on Saturday afternoon, 20 minutes past 5, when on the bar, struck a large one, which was supposed would yield 100 barrels of oil: after being towed by him a distance of 40 miles, they were, in consequence of its blowing fresh, with a heavy sea, and being night, obliged to cut from him, leaving 2 irons in him, 18 fathoms of line, with a drag attached. Next morning all the whales had disappeared, and none have since been seen.

Inquiries having been repeatedly made of us respecting the authenticity of the reports in

circulation, of an interruption of the intercourse between our government and the Spanish envoy extraordinary, we think it proper to say we have heard nothing confirmatory of these reports; and that, from all we can learn, they are, to say the least of them, *premature*.

Several of the members of the House of Representatives have obtained leave of absence, and some have already returned home. This circumstance would seem to indicate the expectation of a protracted session of Congress.

[*Nat. Int. April* 28.

MR. ELLERY.

The venerable Mr. Ellery, the subject of the extract which we give below, was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and upwards of ninety years old when he died. The writer of the letter is a gentleman of Rhode Island, of much distinction, who was intimately acquainted with the deceased.

Extract of a letter, dated Newport, R. I. March 14, 1820.

"Old Mr. Ellery died like a philosopher. In truth, death in its common form, never came near him. His strength wasted gradually for the last year, until he had not enough left to draw in his breath, and so he ceased to breathe. The day on which he died, he got up as usual and dressed himself, took his old flag bottomed chair, without arms, in which he had sat for more than half a century, and was reading Tully's Offices in the Latin without glasses, though the print was as fine as that of the smallest pocket Bible. Dr. W. stopped in on his way to the hospital, as he usually did; and on perceiving the old gentleman could scarcely raise his eyelids to look at him, took his hand, and found that his pulse was gone. After drinking a little wine and water, Dr. W. told him his pulse beat stronger. "O yes, doctor, I have a charming pulse. But," he continued, "it is idle to talk to me in this way. I am going off the stage of life, and it is a great blessing that I go free from sickness, pain and sorrow." Some time after, his daughter, finding him become extremely weak, wished him to be put to bed, which he at first objected to, saying he felt no pain, and there was no occasion for his going to bed. Presently after, however, fearing he might possibly fall out of his chair, he told them they might set him upright in the bed, so that he could continue to read. They did so, and he continued reading Cicero very quietly for some time; presently they looked at him and found him dead, sitting in the same posture, with the book under his chin, as a man who becomes drowsy and goes to sleep." [*Nat. Gaz.*

At the April town meeting at Springfield, (Mass.) it was voted to request the selectmen to post up, *according to law, the names of all common drunkards.*

A number of the mechanics who went from the northward to get employment at Savannah, remain there in a very destitute situation, some of them sick, and most of them without the means of getting home. Building materials were plenty and dull, owing to the great glut from the northward.

The managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company are making vigorous preparations to recommence operations. In addition to the very able engineer already employed, another has been engaged to superintend the lower section of the river, from this borough to the city of Philadelphia. The managers have abandoned the plan of giving the work out by contract, which will create a great saving to the company and materially expedite the completion of this important undertaking.

A proclamation of the king of Spain, dated 8th March, wherein he acknowledges the constitution of the Cortes, was brought to Havana by the ship Montserat, in 31 days from Corunna.

We understand that the intention of the governor to wait (as expressed in his note at the foot of the proclamation) for direct official orders, before he acted upon it, had caused much dissatisfaction at Havana, and that two regiments (Malaga and Catalonia) on Sunday evening, 16th inst. drew up in the public square, to compel him to accede to the mandate of the king. The governor, conceiving his life in danger, took the oath of obedience. They then obliged the Tarragona regiment, which had favoured the conduct of the governor, to come into the measure. The civil officers of the government of Cuba were to have taken the oaths on Monday, the 17th. [*Charleston City Gaz.*

Extract to a Gentleman in Baltimore, dated Havana, 15th April.

"I have but a moment to inform you that the constitution has been announced this evening, as reinstated in the Spanish dominions. A vessel has arrived in 36 days from Algesiras. This city is a scene of clamorous rejoicings. The populace took up the governor on their shoulders, when it was proclaimed this afternoon. Thus we are relieved from a state of anxious suspense."

EUROPE.

Ireland.—The disturbances in this unhappy country still continue. In several instances the sheriff and other officers of the civil power have been resisted by force, even when supported by soldiers. The following is an extract from a London paper:

"We regret to have to state, that outrages of a serious nature have taken place in the county of Galway, and in other districts in Ireland. They are perpetrated by persons calling themselves *Ribbonmen*, who do not differ materially from the *Thrashers*, *Whiteboys*, &c. of whose depredations that unhappy country has so often been the theatre. Fortunately there is no ground for the opinion, that political motives have any thing to do with these outrages. They spring entirely from the poverty and desperate circumstances of the people, and from the intolerable vexations to which they are subjected—vexations sufficient to drive a whole country to despair."

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]

Germany.—A great moral revolution among the inhabitants of the earth, appears to be hastening on. We had occasion lately to mention that wonderful event, the late revolution in Spain, achieved almost without bloodshed—*a nation born in a day!* We have now to mention another most extraordinary transaction:—two despotic sovereigns emancipating their slaves, and proclaiming publicly, by a herald, "*All men are born free.*" Is not this the work of HIM, who holdeth the hearts of all men in his hands; who by a wise providence, orders all things aright, and who is hastening the time when wars shall cease?

Frankfort (Oder), Feb. 24.

The grand duke of Mecklenberg, and the duke of Mecklenberg Strelitz, have proclaimed the suppression of personal servitude. The 6th of January the same benefit was granted to the peasants of the island of Oescel. The ceremony of emancipation was preceded by divine service; all the constituted authorities were joined to the deputies of the peasants. The marshal of the province delivered a discourse, in which we remarked the following passage: "All men are born free, the laws alone can restrain the use of their liberty, arbitrary power must disappear, and in future it will be no merit not to have been a tyrant.—This is the wish of Alexander (the grand duke), our well beloved sovereign, this is demanded by the spirit of the age, that all powerful voice, which always makes itself heard. The day has arrived, when servitude is to be forever abolished, and when the first rights of humanity are to be rendered to the men whose labour and sweat procure for us the first necessaries of life."

Augsburg, Feb. 20.

Notwithstanding the vigilance and activity of the police, the attacks and wounding of women who appear alone in the streets in the evenings, still continue. As the perpetrator does not consider himself safe in the public streets, on account of the patroles set to watch him, he now begins to steal into houses, and there to gratify his wicked inclinations, by stabbing women whom he finds alone.

Naples, Jan. 28.—On the 25th inst. the crown prince of Denmark arrived at Mount Vesuvius, to observe near at hand the irruption of this volcano, which has now continued for some months. He was accompanied by sir Humphrey Davy and Mr. Montriulle, secretary to the Academy of Sciences. Some experiments made by sir H. Davy, show that the lava issuing from the volcano contains no coal, and that the ashes when thrown into water, inflame and form a little volcano. This and several other experiments, give reason to hope, that we may at least discover something relative to the cause of these volcanoes, over which nature has hitherto thrown a veil.

ASIA AND AFRICA.

New British Settlements in Asia and Africa.—We learn from a correspondent in London, that since the years 1812, 1813, and 1814, lord Valentia has been commissioned by the English government, to examine the coasts of Melinda and Abyssinia, and have surveys made by engineers (while a draughtsman, Mr. Sein, is travelling through the interior of that country and of Nubia), in order to found new commercial establishments on the remains of the Portuguese industry. All the anchoring places and entrances are already fortified. By these means, the access to the Red Sea is closed as much as that to the gulf of Venice; and it is probable that no nation except the English will henceforward venture to visit the seas near the island Socotora, of which they have already taken possession. The gulf of Persia is in the same situation as the Red Sea; it is commanded by the English batteries; establishments have been formed upon islands lying on the north coast of that gulf. The English ship Favourite, captain Ashley Mande, surveyed the coasts of these islands in July, 1817; they were eight in number, and this captain took possession of them in the name of his sovereign, on the pretext that they never had been marked in any chart engraved at London, though they were formerly visited by the Portuguese. The islands have the following names:—Aff, Yarnin, Arzenic, Almy Syr-bon-yass, Deluze and Cheraraon. They are situated on an immense bank of pearl oysters, which extends nearly two hundred miles from north to south. They were taken possession of to facilitate the pursuit of the Wechabite pirates; but they would be of importance if Persia should be obliged to give up the island of Bahrein to Russia.

BENJAMIN WEST, ESQ.

We feel deep regret in announcing the death of this gentleman, whose honourable life terminated on Friday night between twelve and one o'clock, at his house in Newman street. He had reached the 82d year of his age, and till within the last few months, had enjoyed good health altogether, through the whole of his meritorious career. Of his genius and learning in the art of painting, it is needless to speak, as his innumerable works are to be found not only in this country, but in most parts of the civilized world. He was a native of America, but left that country in early life, and of course before he could be imbued with those political principles which produced the revolution that separated the two countries. Mr. West soon proceeded to Italy, where he studied the excellencies of the old masters, and the remains of ancient Greek sculpture. After gathering all that could instruct his mind, and animate his genius, he produced those works which will render his name immortal in the annals of art. That our late excellent sovereign had the fullest confidence in Mr. West's rectitude and loyalty is evident by the warm and unceasing patronage with which he honoured him through life. Gratitude towards his royal patron was animated by sincere affection. Mr. West is a memorable, and, perhaps, an unparalleled instance of great powers which did not expand themselves in the meridian of life, but burst forth at a period when the mind seeks repose and resigns all the cares of professional ambition. His works, within the last few years, were characterized by every quality that gives excellence to the art, and were animated by all

the fire and vigour of youth. We had the pleasure of knowing him many years, and have witnessed many proofs of the mildness of his disposition, the suavity of his manners, his readiness to communicate instruction in his art, and his general promptitude to render kind offices, and to afford protection to unfriended genius. We may confidently say, that this sincere tribute to a gentleman of distinguished talents and worth, is the pure effusion of regret, and of esteem for his character and memory.

[*Bell's Weekly Mes.*

Extract of a Letter, dated Canton, December 2d, 1819.

"The Congress frigate is here. Her arrival has excited the fear of the Chinese—they keep armed vessels constantly watching her, and have more than once ordered captain Henley to depart; he however hath not thought proper to obey, and they do not possess force sufficient to enforce their mandate. All intercourse with the natives is prohibited, and the only method of obtaining provision is through the agency of the American consul, Mr. Wilcocks. After purchasing, he is obliged to have it conveyed in American vessels a distance of seventy miles from Canton, down to where the frigate is anchored."

Deaths in Philadelphia from the 22d to the 29th—65.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Ely, Mr. Washington Jackson, to Miss Anna Maria, daughter of George B. Dawson, esq. all of this city.

At Chambersburgh, (Penn.) on the 20th ult. by the Rev. Dr. M'Knight, Dr. William J. Clarke, of Philadelphia, and late of the United States army, to Miss Sarah Chambers, of the former place.

At Trenton, on the 27th, by the Rev. Mr. Sharp, Mr. David Witherup, to Miss Margaret Collins.

DIED.

At Brussels, on the 7th inst. his highness the duke of Arenberg, at the age of 69 years and 7 months. He lost his sight by accident, at the age of 24 years, and was remarkable for the intelligence with which he repaired this loss by the aid of his other senses.

Miscellany.

EXTRACT.

Common Sense.

"When a political writer (says a distinguished philosopher) in order to expose the folly of those commercial regulations which aim at the encouragement of domestic industry by restraints on importation, appeals to the maxims upon which men act in private life; when he remarks, that the tailor does not attempt to make his own shoes, but buys them of the shoemaker; that the shoemaker does not attempt to make his own clothes, but employs a tailor; and when he concludes, that what is prudence in the conduct of every private family, can scarcely be folly in that of a great kingdom; he may, undoubtedly be said, in one sense, to indulge in theory; as he calls in question the utility of institutions which appear, from the fact, to be not incompatible with a certain degree of political prosperity. But, in another sense, and in a much more philosophical one, he may be said to oppose to the false theories of statesmen, the common sense of mankind; and those maxims of expediency, of which every man may verify the truth by his own daily observation."

A Descriptive Account of the several Processes which are usually pursued in the Manufacture of the Article known in Commerce by the name of Tin Plate.—By Samuel Parkes, F. L. S. &c.

(*Concluded from p.* 282.)

When the plates come out of the pickle, they are put into pure water, and scoured in it with hemp and sand, to remove any remaining oxide, or rust of iron that may be still attached to them, for wherever there is a particle of rust, or even *dust* upon them, there the tin will not fix; and they are then put into fresh water to be there preserved for the process of tinning. The design of putting the plates into pure water, after they come out of the scurs, is to prevent their becoming again oxidated—for it has been found that after these operations they will acquire no rust, although they should be kept 12 months immersed in water.

It will be perceived that all these processes are nothing more than preparatory measures for the operation which is to succeed, viz. that of tinning.

For this purpose an iron pot is nearly filled with a mixture of *block* and *grain* tin, in a melted state; and a quantity of tallow or grease, sufficient, when melted, to cover the fluid metal to the thickness of four inches, is put to it. However, as some gentlemen may not be acquainted with the difference between *block* and *grain* tin, it may be remarked, before we proceed, that the metal known in commerce by the name of block tin, is prepared either from the mineral called *tin-stone*, or the one known in Cornwall by the name of *tin-pyrites*, whilst the article called *grain tin* is smelted from an ore which is found in grains called *stream tin* ore, under beds of alluvial soil, in low situations, whither in the course of ages, it has been washed from the hills by a succession of torrents of rain. The former, which is produced in the greatest abundance, is always contaminated with a portion of iron, sulphur, and other injurious substances, and is therefore only employed for common purposes—while the grain tin, which is nearly free from every impurity, and usually from twenty to thirty shillings per hundred weight dearer, is used in the process of dyeing, and in all other cases where *pure* tin is required. I am also desirous of remarking, that in my opinion it would be more profitable to the proprietor of a tin-plate work, if he were to use *grain*

tin alone, or grain tin mixed with that kind which is known by the name of "Refined Tin," because these kinds not only contain less dross, but they melt, as I know by my own experience, into a more fluid metal; and consequently, more would run off the plates in the operation of tinning, and less tin would be consumed. At present these manufacturers use the block and grain tin in equal proportions.

When the tin-pot has been charged in the way above mentioned, the metal is heated from a fire-place underneath it, and by flues which go round the pot, until it is as hot as it can be made without actually inflaming the grease which swims upon its surface. The use of the grease is to preserve the tin from the action of the atmosphere, and consequently to prevent it from oxidating. By melting a little tin or lead in an iron ladle, and, when the dross is skimmed off, putting a morsel of tallow upon the metallic fluid, the effect of the tallow in cleansing the face of the metal will be evident. The workmen also say, that it increases the affinity of the iron for the tin, or, as they express it, that it makes the iron plates take the tin better.

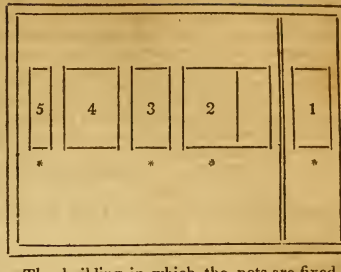
It is curious that *burnt grease*, or any kind of empyreumatic fat, effects the purpose better than pure fresh tallow.

Another pot, which is fixed by the side of the tin-pot, is filled with grease only; and in this the prepared plates are immersed, one by one, before they are treated with the tin; and when the pot is filled with them, they are suffered to remain in it so long as the superintendent thinks necessary. If they remain in the grease an hour, they are found to tin better than when a shorter time is allowed.

From this pot they are removed, with the grease still adhering to them, into the pot just before spoken of, which contains the body of melted tin; and in this they are placed in a vertical position. Three hundred and thirty-eight, or three hundred and forty plates are usually put into this pot at once; and for the sake of their being thoroughly tinned, they usually remain in it one hour and a half; but occasionally more time is required to complete this operation.

When the plates have lain a sufficient time immersed in the melted tin, they are taken out, and placed upon an iron grating, that the superfluous metal may drain from them; but, notwithstanding this precaution, when they become cold there is always more metal found adhering to them than is necessary; and this is taken off by a subsequent process called *washing*. As this process is rather complicated, it will be necessary to describe it with some minuteness.

In the first place, the wash-man prepares an iron pot which he nearly fills with the best grain tin in a melted state—another pot of clean melted tallow, or lard free from salt—a third pot with nothing within it but a grating to receive the plates—and a fourth, called the *listing-pot*, with a little melted tin in it, about enough to cover the bottom to the depth of a quarter of an inch. The whole will however be better understood by referring to the following drawing, which exhibits the several vessels in the order in which they stand in the manufactory, all supported by substantial brick-work.



The building in which the pots are fixed is called the *Stow*. The plates are worked from the right to the left of the stow, as will be evident by attending to the uses of the separate pots.

No. 1. Represents the tin-pot.
2. The wash-pot with the parting within it.
3. The grease-pot.
4. The pan, containing a grating at the bottom.*
5. The list-pot.

The drawing represents the *surface* of the pots. The asterisks show the places where the workmen stand, and also mark those pots which have heated flues under them. No 4. has no fire under it.

The parting in the wash-pot, No. 2, is a late improvement. The design of it is to keep the dross of the tin from lodging in that part of the vessel where the last dip is given to the plates. By using the *common* tin in the first process of tinning, much oxide, or dross, adheres to the surface of the plates, and this runs off in the wash-pot, and comes to the face of the new metal—but this parting enables the operator to prevent it from spreading over the whole surface of the pot. Were it not for this parting, the wash-man must skim the oxide off the fluid metal every time he puts plates into it.

The pots, of which I have given a sketch, being all in a state of fitness, the wash-man commences his part of what remains of the business, by putting the plates which have undergone the various operations hitherto described, into the vessel of grain-tin, called the wash-pot.† The heat of this large body of melted metal soon melts all the loose tin on the surface of these plates, and so deteriorates the quality of the whole mass, that it is usual, when sixty or seventy boxes have been washed in the grain-tin, to take out the quantity of a block, say three hundred weight, and replenish the wash-pot with a fresh block of pure *grain*-tin. These vessels generally hold three blocks each, or about half a ton weight of metal. That which is taken out of the wash-pot when it is re-

* This pan is designed for the reception of the plates as the boy takes them out of the grease-pot. It has no fire underneath it.

† None but grain-tin is ever put into this vessel, for the whole of the common tin which is consumed in such manufactories, is used in the first process, viz. that which is called tinning.

plenished with pure metal, is given to the tin-man to put into his pot.

When the plates are taken out of the wash-pot, they are carefully brushed on each side with a brush of hemp of a peculiar kind, and made expressly for the purpose. As this part of the business requires considerable adroitness and expedition, it may be worth while to explain it a little more in detail.

The wash-man first takes a few plates out of the wash-pot, and lays them together before him on the stow; he then takes one plate up with a pair of tongs, which he holds in his left hand, and with a brush held in his right hand brushes one side of the plate; he then turns it, and brushes the other side, and immediately dips it once more into the hot fluid metal in the wash-pot, and without letting it out of the tongs, instantly withdraws it again, and plunges it into the grease-pot (marked No. 3.) adjoining to the wash-pot from whence he had just taken it.

A person who has not seen the operation, can form but a very inadequate idea of the adroitness with which this is performed—practice, however, gives the workman so much expedition, that he is enabled to make good wages, although he obtains only threepence for the brushing and metallic washing of 225 plates. I am informed that an expert wash-man, if he makes the best of his time, will wash 25 boxes, consisting of 5625 plates in twelve hours; notwithstanding every plate must be brushed on both sides, and dipped twice into the pot of melted tin.

Why the plates should be dipped *twice* during this part of their manufacture, may perhaps require some explanation. It must be recollected that they are brushed quite hot, and before the tin is set; therefore, if they had not the last dip, the marks of the brush would be visible. Moreover, the brush takes the greater part of the tin off them, so that if they were removed to the grease-pot without being redipped, the hot grease would take off what remained.

The only use of the grease-pot is to take off any superfluous metal that may be upon the plates—but this is an operation that requires great attention, because, as the plate is immersed in the grease while the tin is in a melting, or at least in a soft, state upon it, a part *must run* off, and the remainder become less and less while the plate continues in it; therefore if these plates should ever be left in the melted tallow longer than is absolutely necessary, they will doubtless require to be dipped a third time in the tin. On the other hand, if the plates were to be finished without passing through the grease, they would retain too much of the tin, which would be a loss to the manufacturer; and besides, the whole of the tin would appear to be *in waves* upon the iron.

It is also equally necessary to attend to the temperature of the melted tallow, which must be colder or hotter in proportion as the plates are thicker or thinner; for if, when the tallow is of a proper temperature for a thin plate, a thick one was to be put into it, it would come out, not of the colour of tin, as it ought to be, but as yellow as gold. The reason of this is evident. The thick plate contains more heat than a thin one, and consequently requires the tallow to be at a lower temperature. On the contrary, if a parcel of *thin* plates were to be worked in a pot of tallow which had been prepared for *thick* plates, such a pot would not be hot enough to effect the intended purpose.

It is a common observation that in most of our manufactures, and in all chemical speculations, theory and practice are generally at variance—but there are few manufactures perhaps, where there are so many minutiæ which would escape the notice of a casual observer, and yet that require to be carefully attended to, in order to produce a good result, as in that which we have now been describing—and should the perusal of this paper occasion but one individual to pause, who was about to enter into a new concern with which he was only partially acquainted, I shall have written to a good purpose.

But to return to the process. When the plates are sufficiently brushed, they are again immersed, one by one, in the pot of melted tin, as has already been remarked, and immediately from this they are put into the pot of tallow abovementioned. This pot has pins fixed within it, in such a manner as to prevent the plates from touching each other; and this part of the process is conducted in the following manner.

When the wash-man has passed *five* of the plates through the melted tin, and from thence into the pot of tallow abovementioned, a boy takes out one of them and puts it into the empty pot to cool, and the wash-man puts in the *sixth* plate. The boy then takes out a *second* plate, and lays it to cool likewise; when the man puts in his *seventh*, and so they go on in this regular manner, until the whole of the parcel is finished.

In consequence of the plates being immersed in the melted tin in a vertical position, there is always, when they have become cold, a wire of tin on the lower edge of every plate, which is necessary to be removed, and this is done in the following manner.

A boy, called the list-boy, takes the plates when they are cool enough to handle, and puts the lower edge of each, one by one, into the list-pot, which is the vessel that was before described as containing a very small quantity of melted tin, and the same as that which I have marked No. 5. When the wire of tin is melted by this last immersion, the boy takes out the plate, and gives it a smart blow with a thin stick, which disengages the wire of superfluous metal, and this falling off, leaves only a faint stripe in the place where it was attached. This mark may be discovered on every tin plate which is exposed for sale—the workmen, in the manufactory of them, call it the *list*.

Nothing now remains but to cleanse the plates from the tallow. This is done by means of bran, and as they are cleansed they are put into strong wooden boxes, or boxes made of *sheet-iron*, made exactly to fit them; and this completes the whole business. Each box contains a determinate number of plates, and the following table will show the different sizes of tin plate which are made in Great Britain, and the marks by which each kind is known in commerce.

Names.	Sizes.	No. in a Box	Weight of each box.			Marks put on Boxes.
	Inch					
Common No. 1.	13¾ by 10	225	1	0	0	CI
Do. 2.	13¾ by 9¾			3	21	CII
Do. 3.	12¾ by 9½			3	16	CIII
Cross No. 1.	13¾ by 10		1	1	0	XI
Two Cross 1.			1	1	21	XXI
Three Cross 1.			1	2	14	XXXI
Four Cross 1.			1	3	7	XXXXI
Common Doubles	16¾ 12½	100		3	21	CD
Cross Doubles			1	0	14	XD
Two Cross do.			1	1	7	XXD
Three Cross do.			1	2	0	XXXD
Four Cross do.			1	2	21	XXXXD
Com.small Doubles	15 by 11	200	1	2	0	CSD
Cross do. do.			1	2	21	XSD
Two Cross do.			1	3	14	XXSD
Three do. do.			2	0	7	XXXSD
Four do. do.			2	1	0	XXXXSD
WastersCom.No.1.	13¾ by 10	225	1	0	0	WCI
Do. Cross — 1.	13¾ by 10		1	1	0	WXI

TARIFF BILL.

This bill is next to the Missouri question, in the interest it excites and the consequences it involves. It is principally a tax on agriculture and commerce for the benefit of manufactures. Its source is the committee of manufactures; its avowed object, the protection of such manufactures as cannot protect themselves. It raises the duties on *woollen* manufactures from 25 to 33 per cent.—on *cotton* do. not from India, 25 to 33—from India, to 40—on *linen* from 15 to 25—clothing ready made, 30 to 40—silk manufactures from India, from 15 to 30—printed books from 15 to 35!—(though thanks to Mr. Whitman, this odious *tax on literature* is reduced to 20) —iron castings, 75 to 150. Cotton is also raised from 3 to 6 cents per lb.—brown sugar 3 to 4 cents—molasses 5 to 15 per cent.—salt 20 to 25. Some manufactures are raised double, some two-thirds, a half, and so on through the whole tariff by name; while the great staples of the soil, (cotton, hemp and sugar excepted) are not specifically enumerated, but raised under favour of a sweeping clause from 15 to 20 per cent.; as tobacco, flour, corn, rice, lumber, &c. &c. In truth, neither the cotton, the sugar planter, nor any other agriculturist, asks for its protection. It is the manufacturer who calls upon Hercules. Ought he to be heard? In other words, *ought an additional protection to be extended to our manufactures?*

As a *general principle*, we hold that individuals are better judges of their own interest than the government. The government is at best made up of men, exposed to errors of theory, and the temptations of interest, and who have not had the opportunity of studying my own interest as well as myself. Who then is the best judge of it? Do I not know most exactly what will sell the best, and therefore what it is for my interest to produce? Will not capital and labour naturally seek the most profitable employments? Does not the farmer change his soil from wheat to tobacco, and *vice versa*, if he finds it to his advantage? Will not capital be diverted from agriculture to manufactures as soon as it is the interest of the proprietor? Is he not at least as eagle-eyed on this subject as the government? If he makes the most by his business, he carries it on; if not, he leaves it to seek some other. But the interest of the whole is made up of that of the parts. If each man is employed the best, so are the whole. To force, or tempt capital, by bounties to pursue an employment which it would not naturally seek, is to divert a portion of the national capital and labour into some less lucrative channel. Bounties might almost work miracles. They may cause oranges to bloom in Canada, and grapes in Lapland. But is it the interest of the people to raise them at such an expense? True, we do meet with exceptions to this general principle. Individuals may sometimes mistake their interest; and government might sometimes have directed them better; but as a *general rule*, we hold it that individuals are better acquainted with their own interests than their officers. They pay dear enough too for their mistakes, and they fly from them. If they buy or import too much, they buy or import less hereafter.

Agriculture was naturally the first, and is yet the most active business in this country. Land was cheap—labour and capital deficient. There was less of these two last than was sufficient to produce all the articles that were wanted. They naturally seized hold of that fund which would enable them to do the most work in the same time. The land was that fund. It was furnished to our hands at a small price. It is a species of labour-saving machine;* for the vegetative powers of nature work for us while we are asleep, and assist the productive powers of our own labour. Other labour-saving machines cost much capital and labour to erect them. This was furnished to our hands ready made,

* "A farm is a real manufactory." *Tracy* p. 20.

and at a comparatively low price. "To the labour of the husbandman (says Mr. Jefferson) vast addition is made by the spontaneous energies of the earth on which it is employed. For one grain of wheat committed to the earth, she renders 20, 30, and even 50 fold. Whereas the labour of the manufacturer falls in most instances vastly below this profit. Pounds of flax in his hands yield but pennyweights of lace." Most of the products of our soil too are not only profitable to us, because the soil is cheap; but some of them are "precious products," almost *unique*—of which there is not land enough to furnish a complete supply, such as tobacco and cotton.

M. Tracy has, in fact, sketched the situation of the United States. "So long as agriculture offered such great advantages, all men unemployed, or not profitably enough employed to their liking, have turned themselves to that—they have only thought of extracting productions from the earth, *and exporting them.* Observe that without a facility of exportation, the progress of agriculture would have been much less rapid, but with this circumstance it has employed all hands. Wages *excessively high* have scarcely been able to determine a sufficient number of individuals to remain attached to the profession of the other arts the most necessary. But for all those things, the manufacture of which has not been indispensable within the country itself in which they are consumed, it has been more economical to draw them, even from a great distance, and they have not failed to do it."

Manufactures however must gradually flourish. As soon as the profit of manufacturing becomes nearly equal to that of agriculture, capital will take that direction. When we can make less by exporting the products of the soil than by working them up, we shall exchange cultivation for fabrication. This will be, when our raw produce, sent abroad, will bring back to our own doors less of any foreign manufacture, after paying the various expenses and charges of transportation, than it will cost us to fabricate it at home. Those of most bulk, and which require less machinery and skill, flourish first. Those of the second degree, come next; and so on in succession, until the market is filled with our raw products, capital becomes more abundant, wages become lower, in proportion to other manufacturing countries, the means of purchasing machines and skill multiply of course;* one manufacture after another then begins to dawn upon us. Until this state of things arrives, it is *in the general* cheaper to buy abroad than manufacture at home. If in certain sections of our country, population and capital have already advanced to this point, they *will* seek employment in the mechanic arts. Why say, they deserve the fostering care of the government; when in fact they do not require it?

But, it is contended, that manufactures are a most profitable employment; that "we have exchanged the most valuable productions of nature, in the rudest state with the least possible degree of labour; and received in return every species of merchandise in its most finished form, of which labour constituted two-thirds, three-fourths, and four-fifths of the value. This more particularly applies to cotton, which we have shipped at an average of about 25 cts. per lb. except sea-island, and received back at an advance about five fold: thus enabling foreign nations to pay for the whole crop with one-fifth part of it, and wantonly throwing away the remaining four-fifths."† Strange! how much genius is led away by this popular argument. If a nation abounding in labour gives us a handsome proportion of it in exchange for the rudest articles, that cost us very little labour, ought we to complain? Each of us, in fact, exchanges that which the other wants—we give her the raw materials, which she wants, and she gives us the manufacturing labour and capital, which we want. Her manufacturers do *not clear* four-fifths of the cotton. They have to lay out a great deal of expense about it, comparatively, after they have bought it—and the additional price which they get for one-fifth of the lb. when wrought up into cloth, is only in proportion to this extraordinary expense; it but repays the wages it has cost them with the profit on the machinery and all their advances. We find another branch of this same argument in the address of the Philadelphia Society No. 11. They attempt to prove that 100,000 persons would produce 85,000,000 lbs. cottons, which at 13 cents, is $11,050,000—whereas the same number of hands, with power

* "G. B. possesses excellent machinery, skilful workmen, and wages, comparatively, low; her merchants possessed of immense capitals, and give most liberal credits." *Oneida Memorial.*

† P. 193, of Mr. Carey's very ingenious new Olive Branch.

looms and other machinery, would annually *clear*, after paying for the raw material 80,000,000 by the cotton manufacturer. This calculation is said to be made upon the basis of an extensive cotton factory near Boston, where the machinery has been brought to the last degree of perfection. But not a word is said of all the expenses, the raw material excepted; and the article is assumed to command in the market 25 cents per yard. Grant it however, to be all true, what a *felo de se* argument this is? Why is not the country filled with manufactories? If the business be so profitable, whence these complaints we have heard? With what face can the manufacturer beseech protection from the government? It is believed indeed the Boston manufacturers are making money, and most of them have modesty enough to be silent.

But, it is urged, that they will assist agriculture; furnishing her with a full and steady market for her products. Who believes *the fact?* What proportion will they take? Say of cotton a handsome portion; but where is the great benefit, to the cotton planter? Great Britain will buy less, because she will sell less cloth; and what great difference is it to them, whether the consumer is here or there? If in the one case they pay less freight, in the other they receive a lower price from the competition being more confined to home consumers, who have a certain monopoly of the home market for cotton cloths? But put cotton aside, what proportion of our *surplus* flour, tobacco, rice, lumber, would be consumed at home? The great mass of our consumers would still be abroad; and it remains to be seen how far the jealous policy of other states would restrain the consumption and of course production of our articles, in retaliation of the prohibitory duties we levy upon theirs. If indeed the home market *were* to be more steady, we pay dear enough for it, in the bounty which we advance towards the protection of manufactures.

It is said further, that our present embarrassments are to be attributed to the want of this protection; that at the close of the revolutionary war, our citizens rushed into debt for foreign goods; and so also at the end of the late war; which high duties would have prevented. But what says the year 1815? Our imports then amounted to 118 millions, though the double duties were not repealed till June, 1816. These were 10, 15, 30 per cent. more than the present. What duties *are* sufficient? At the end of the war a general spirit of speculation seized on us. Every man seemed to have the world in a sling—all classes over-dealt, pushed on by the fatal syren of paper money which would have sung us to our ruin. Would manufacturers alone have escaped the temptation, if they had dared to indulge it? But why confine ourselves to the distresses of our *manufacturers?* Mr. Carey is himself frank enough to confess that a general distress now overspreads the land; that Congress by no tariff could have prevented the "diminution of our commerce, and the depreciation of the prices of our staples generally; cotton (and that alone is named as) an exception." We admit, the manufacturers have suffered; but it only shows us how cautious a government should be in stimulating any particular interest. These men too had a claim to relief; and it was hoped the present tariff would administer it. To them we owe that it is so large as it is.

But, if they have suffered for want of protection, how much more might not the nation have suffered by absolute direction of its employments? Suppose at the end of the first war, government had pretended by a very high tariff to direct the energies of the nation, what service would they have done us? "For nearly thirty years (says Mr. C.) the farmers and planters of this country enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. The history of the world affords few, if any, instances of such a long continued scene of prosperity as they enjoyed." What a memorable confession! and it is true. Our farmers are, as it were, the nation itself. They constitute, (according to Mr. C.) at least ten-sixteenths of it. And how have they thriven? What nation has made more rapid strides to population and riches? And how? *By letting us mostly alone;* not bending or distorting the gristle of American greatness, while it "hardened into the bone of manhood." We are now indeed distressed; but who has escaped? Has England, with all her boasted protections, bounties, and hosts of restrictions? What say the manufacturers of Birmingham, Manchester and Leeds? The first blow indeed generally falls upon the manufacturers. A farmer may make out to live, while the others starve. At this very moment "the valley of Deville, known by its numerous manufactories, called the Manchester of France," is "plunged into misery and anguish," because (say the petitioners) "the charter is threatened with change!"

On *general principles*, therefore, we

would say with Dr. Franklin's "wise old merchant of France," *Laissez nous faire*, "Let us alone." *Pas trop gouvernez*, "Don't govern too much," gentlemen, "the *people* are shrewd, intelligent, industrious, and enterprising to a high degree."* Let them "manage their own affairs in their own way." They have imported too much —the error is already correcting. Our importations have diminished; our exhausted treasury already exhibits "the aching void." Our raw produce has fallen; if this state of things continue, manufactures must raise themselves. If we cannot buy abroad what we want, we must make it at home. Our farmers must turn a portion of their labour to the manufacture of household stuffs. Both wages, and profit being lower, manufactories of certain sizes will be encouraged to rise. If of themselves, is this the precise time for government to encourage them? Some of them already are well compensated. Many of their cotton cloths have driven the gurrahs of India and coarser fabrics of Germany and Ireland from the market. Duty higher the cloths of these countries, you may assist the home manufacturer, but will you ease the national distress? You make us pay higher for the goods we want—every bale, every yard of those goods, rises immediately beyond the duty—cottons, woollens, &c. more than one-third. Beshrew me, but the home manufacturer takes the lesson and screws his articles also up to the sticking price. What relief is this to the consumer, who does not fabricate his own stuffs?

[*Richmond Enquirer.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Authentic Narrative of an Interesting Tour.

On a fine morning in the early part of August, 1802, we started, on foot, from *Berne*, attended by two servants, (carrying a change of linen and some cold provision,) on our long projected tour through Switzerland. After having ascended the lake of Thune, we proceeded to the valley of Grindelwald, where we viewed the stupendous cataract called the Staubbach; visited the two glaciers and the famous field of ice, and then crossed mount Sheidegg, having the whole chain of the Bernese Alps, within a few yards, on our right. Having, after five hours walk, gained the summit of the mountain, where we took refreshments, we quickly pursued our journey, and reached, about sunset, Meyringen, the chief town of the valley of Ober Hasly. This beautiful and fruitful valley, through which the river Aar flows in continual windings, is well worth the attention of the traveller. The ruins of many ancient castles, and the waterfalls with which its sides are decorated, produce a highly picturesque scene. Leaving this abode of a happy, because contented people, we made no stay until we got to Luzerne. From this we made excursions upon Mount Pilate and Riggiberg. The prospect from the latter is, perhaps, as extensive and grand as the human imagination can form an idea of; but the climbing up on the summit of Mount Pilate, does not reward you for the danger of breaking your neck. Not to leave any thing worth seeing behind us, we sailed all round the lake of Luzerne, the borders of which inspire you more with awe than with delight. Its shores witnessed the downfal of tyranny and the dawning of liberty. With indescribable emotion did we visit the Gruttly, where Tell and his associates swore to deliver their country from the Austrian yoke; the narrow pass of Kussnacht, where Gesler fell, and the chapel on the rock, from which Tell pushed back the boat, and thereby secured Swiss liberty.

From Kussnacht we proceeded to Stantz, where we engaged guides. The country separating the canton of Underwalden from that of Uri is almost impassable, on account of its alps and extensive forests, and, without guides, travellers risk falling into chasms, or losing their way.

After one and a half days of laborious walking, we arrived in full view of the Devil's mountain, from which we saw descend a lawine, or avalanche,* which burst at about half a mile from the spot where we stood; its course was preceded by a very strong wind, as cold as ice, which however ceased the moment it had burst. This mountain, from its shape and its stupendous height, inspiring you with dread and horror, well deserves the name it bears. Yet notwithstanding this, at hardly half a league from it, there is seated, in a delightful vale, sheltered from the lawines by thick rows of pines, a monastery of Ursulines, where we were perfectly well received, and accommodated with good beds.

Next morning, very early, we set out. Our guides had, at the convent, provided

* New Olive Branch p. 23.

* A snow ball, formed by rolling from tops of mountains and sometimes large enough to overwhelm whole villages.

themselves with cords, and something resembling the seats of old fashioned chairs, through which four holes were bored. After ascending for nearly three hours, during which time the atmosphere had gradually become very cold, we reached the foot of Wengeren Alp, having the shape of a steep roof, and covered with snow and ice. After incredible labour and trouble we arrived at its summit, where the cold was piercing, and from which we beheld *a verdant vale, as if lying beneath our feet*, but the access to which seemed almost impossible. Our guides now began to fasten to our seats the boards they had carried with them, and provided with long staffs, to which were fastened strong iron spikes, they put themselves, each one, on our right and left, and (the mountain on that side forming a ravine) giving us a start, we went with such velocity down the declivity, that we never knew we had arrived at the bottom, until after having had several tumbles, we found ourselves on our noses on a fine green carpet woven by nature. None of us received the least injury, but one, whose board having given way, he arrived at the bottom in rather a pitiable though ludicrous plight. After having a little recovered from this strange mode of travelling, we proceeded to some hamlets at the farther extremity of the valley. Their inhabitants at first received us with shyness, but hearing us address them in their native *patois*, they immediately assumed a cheerful and friendly behaviour, and bid us welcome to their huts; where they received us with the most cordial hospitality. They informed us, that, for 6 or 7 years previously, they had not seen a strange human face; that they lived secluded, but happy among themselves, and that their small valley furnished them with all the necessaries of life. True enough, these were simple, and their wants moderate; milk, butter, cheese, and potatoes, were their daily food—their clothing was furnished by a herd of sheep.

On leaving these good and honest people next morning, we could hardly press on them a small remuneration, and we wished for their happiness and peace sake, that their huts might not oftener be frequented by travellers.

From Altdorf, we crossed mount St. Gothard, and returned home by the way of Milan, Genoa, Turin, and Geneva, having performed a pedestrian tour of about 222 leagues, in less than 7 weeks, viz: From Berne to Milan, over mount St. Gothard 60 leagues, say one hundred on account of frequent deviations from the straight road; from thence to Genoa, 30 leagues; from thence to Turin 18, from Turin (over mount Cenis,) 46 to Geneva, and from Geneva 28 to Berne. In all 222 leagues.

Washington City, Feb. 14, 1820.

Refusal to be sacrificed!—The following is an extract from the journal of a Baptist missionary at Benares:—

"August 27, I addressed the word to a crowd of people at Pruhald-ghat, where a woman was to be burned alive with the corpse of her husband. At the close of the discourse, a Brahmin said, 'Your scriptures are quite contrary to ours, therefore I hope you will not speak much.' The corpse and the woman were taken to Brumhaghat, where they intended to burn them together. After they had performed their superstitious ceremonies, they placed the woman on the pile with the corpse, and set fire to the wood. As soon as the flames touched her, she jumped off the pile, and fell into the water. Immediately the Brahmins seized her, in order to put her again into the flames; she exclaimed, 'Do not murder me; I don't wish to be burned.' The Company's officers being present, she was brought home safely."

Boston Gazette.—On the 21st December last, it was just a century since the paper bearing this title was printed in Boston, by J. Franklin, uncle to the justly venerated Benjamin Franklin, who was at the time an apprentice to his uncle. A paper called the "Boston News Letter," was printed, say April 24, 1704, by B. Greene, and this was the *first newspaper printed in America.* Shortly after the Gazette was printed it was delivered over to S. Keeland, and J. Franklin established another paper, called the "Courant," in the conducting of which he was greatly assisted by Benjamin, who some time afterwards removed to Philadelphia.

Lord Byron has just sent over two remaining cantos of *Don Juan*, which are to be published immediately. They are said to possess more peculiar and striking instances of the extraordinary genius of the noble author than either of the parts which are already before the public.

Lord Byron it is asserted in a French paper, is also writing a poem on the late events at Parga.

LEVI LINCOLN.

The decease of the Hon. Levi Lincoln

has added another name to the catalogue of eminent men, who, in the lapse of a few months, have been committed to the grave, leaving behind them characters which their countrymen will delight to honour, and examples which they will be proud to imitate. The stroke of death has fallen upon many of the most valuable members of the community; and has been repeated in quick succession, in some instances almost simultaneously, in every section of the country. Most of the states in the union have recently been deprived of distinguished citizens, who had sustained important trusts, and possessed commanding influence in society. It is but yesterday, as it were, that we recorded the death of a former chief magistrate of Massachusetts; and we have already to deplore the loss of a patriot, who once discharged the duties of the same office, and who was the contemporary and early companion of the late governor Strong.

Levi Lincoln was born in Hingham, in the county of Plymouth, May 15, 1749. He was the son of *Enoch Lincoln*, and descended from a respectable family of that place. The choice of his father, and perhaps his own early inclinations, had designed him for a mechanical employment; and many years were occupied in manual labour, which he would have devoted to the cultivation of his intellectual faculties, had it been his intention to enter one of the learned professions. But he was destined to move in a more enlarged sphere. The active powers of his mind burst from the restraint imposed upon them, and demanded a wider field of exercise. Eager for knowledge, nobly ambitious of distinction, conscious that the energies of his soul were capable of grasping the prize to which he aspired, he boldly pushed forward into the paths of science, where as yet all was darkness before him, and surmounting every obstacle almost with unassisted strength, he advanced rapidly to the goal he had in view, leaving far behind many who had started years before, with better advantages and brighter prospects. Having qualified himself for admission into college, he entered Harvard University, where he applied himself with unremitting assiduity to his studies, and graduated in 1772, with the reputation of a genius and scholar. Choosing law as the profession then most likely to conduct him to eminence, as well as to gratify his desire for learning, he entered the office of Mr. *Farnum*, of Newburyport, with whom he remained one year, and afterwards placed himself under the instruction of major *Howley*, of Northampton, one of the most celebrated counsellors of that day. In 1775, he established himself in the practice of law in Worcester, under circumstances peculiarly propitious. There were but few lawyers in the county, and most of them had espoused the part of the British government in the contest which had commenced between the mother country and the colonies. Mr. Lincoln was an ardent friend to liberty, and exerted himself strenuously to secure the independence of his country. This brought him at once into popular favour, he was almost the only advocate on whom the people could rely, and from the necessity of the case he was admitted into the highest court of judicature, without passing the customary term of probation. He was introduced immediately into extensive practice, and thus had an opportunity, not only of displaying the talents with which he was endowed by nature, but of discovering an erudition, the fruit of indefatigable research, which would have honoured more mature age. From the time he commenced practice till the time he finally retired from business, a period of 29 years, he was confessedly the head of the bar in this county. The state of the country, when he entered into public life, called for the assistance of all the talents which it was possible to command. The services of Mr. Lincoln were thought indispensable, and they were cheerfully rendered. He was one of the committee of safety for the town of Worcester, and in that arduous and responsible situation he laboured with great efficiency, uniting moderation and prudence with energy and determination. He was subsequently appointed the agent of the government within the county of Worcester for prosecuting their claims against the estates of *absentees*; and was also one of the commissioners to expedite the payment of the continental tax. Such confidence was reposed in his abilities and legal qualifications, that in January, 1777, he was appointed judge of probate for Worcester county, when under 28 years of age, and in little more than a year after he had been admitted to practice. This office he held till 1781, when he resigned it, finding that it interfered with his professional business. He also held the office of clerk of the county, from Dec. 1775, to Sept. 1776, having consented to accept the place only until some suitable person could be permanently appointed. In Feb. 1781, he was chosen by the general court

one of the representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, but declined this high honour for the same reason that prevented his continuing in the office of judge. He was a member of the convention which formed our state constitution. In 1783, he received from the supreme court of this commonwealth the honourable appointment of barrister at law. It is said that he, and the late judge Sprague, were the only gentlemen in the county of Worcester upon whom this title has been conferred. And very few individuals in the state ever received a similar distinction. The title has now become almost extinct, and was never bestowed after a few years from the date of Mr. Lincoln's appointment; owing, it is said, to the imposition of a tax upon those who were admitted to this degree, which the members of the legal profession resisted, by a mutal agreement not to accept the honour.

At the election in 1800 of a representative in Congress for two years, from the fourth of March 1801, he reluctantly suffered himself to be nominated as a candidate; and, although his politics were known to be decidedly opposite to those of a large majority of the electors, such was the estimation in which he was held, by those who were best acquainted with him, that he was elected by a great majority; and in a few weeks afterwards was also chosen to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. *Dwight Foster* in the then existing Congress. He occupied his seat in the national legislature but a few weeks, before he was selected by president Jefferson to form one of his *cabinet*, at the first organization of the government under the new order of things. On the fifth March, 1801, he was appointed attorney general of the United States, and continued in that office till Dec. 1804—acquitting himself with his usual ability, and to the perfect satisfaction of the administration. His resignation of the attorney general's office was caused by his anxiety again to be in the bosom of his family, to whom he was bound by ties of the most ardent affection.

In 1806, judge Lincoln was prevailed upon by the importunity of his republican [democratic] friends, to take a seat in the executive council of Massachusetts. In 1807, he was elected lieutenant governor; and was again elected in 1808, in which year *governor Sullivan* died, and the powers and duties of the chief magistracy devolved on the lieutenant governor, who exercised them, until the election of 1809, when he was nominated for the gubernatorial chair; but political excitement being high, and federal politics having gained the ascendency, his opponent was elected by a small majority; and when, afterwards, in 1810, he might have been chosen, he would not suffer his repose again to be disturbed by becoming a candidate. In 1811, a vacancy having occurred on the bench of the United States supreme court by the death of judge Cushing, president Madison, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed him to that distinguished post, thus unequivocally manifesting the respect in which his learning and ability were holden by those who had formerly been associated with him in the important concerns of the government. Judge Lincoln, however, respectfully, but positively, declined the appointment; assigning as his reasons, his reluctance to quit his beloved family, the infirm state of his health, and his almost total loss of vision. He had determined never again to go out into the bustle of society, and he adhered to his resolution. The only instance in which he seemed to depart from it, was in accepting the presidency of the Agricultural Society of the county of Worcester, to which he was elected in 1818, and again in 1819. But the duties of this station seldom called him from retirement, and such was his solicitude for the interests of agriculture and manufactures, which he considered as inseparably connected with the prosperity of the nation, that he could not bring himself to refuse the aid of his influence and example in promoting their success.

We have thus recapitulated the most prominent events in the public life of the late Levi Lincoln. For the great good which he did to his country, he was rewarded by the highest esteem of his fellow citizens while he lived; and his memory will long be honoured by them now that his earthly career is closed. In the grateful recollections of his character and services, party distinctions are forgotten. His political opponents acknowledge the purity of his motives and readily join in the tribute due to his worth. The republican [democratic] party will long remember him as a powerful auxiliary. The celebrated numbers of the "*Farmer*," which appeared in 1800 and 1801, were circulated and read with avidity throughout the union, and contributed much towards completing the revolution in public sentiment, which had then commenced. Judge Lincoln was not only illustrious as a statesman and a lawyer, but exemplary in all the relations

of social and domestic life. In his profession and practice, he manifested a sacred regard to the great duties of morality. He has left to his family and friends a legacy which they will prize more than the inheritance of his wealth—*the lasting treasure of a good name.* [*National Ægis.*

An excellent French cement, for all kinds of out-door painting.

Take as much lime as is usual in making a half bushel of whitewash, and let it be mixed in a half bushel, or pail, nearly full of water; in this, put two pounds and a half of brown sugar, and three ounces of salt, mix them well together, and the cement is completed.

A little lamp black, yellow ochre or other colouring commodity, may be introduced to change the colour of the cement to please the fancy of those who use it. The above cement has been used with great success in France, and in this country, and is particularly recommended as a protection against fire. It becomes very hard and glossy, and is said to be more durable than the best kind of paint.

[*Petersburgh Intel.*

A London paper, speaking of the crowds whom curiosity had drawn to view the stable and loft, where the conspirators had been arrested, and for which sight, a trifling fee was demanded, relates the following occurrence which took place in London, at the time Margaret Nicholson attempted to assassinate the late king George III.

"A fellow in London advertised to exhibit for sixpence the knife with which the king had been stabbed. The knife had many visiters, and many sixpences were received. Another man, jealous of his neighbour's well doing, advertised that he would show the *fork belonging to the knife*, with which Margaret Nicholson had stabbed the king—price one penny."

Poetry.

LINES

Anticipated from one of the Pupils, to a female visiter, who shed a tear at the Deaf and Dumb School in this city.

Will not relieving utterance come?
For language must I vainly seek?
Oh! some kind angel help the Dumb,
And aid my lab'ring tongue to speak;
My heart can feel! Stranger; and here
I've treasured up thy soothing tear.

I saw—for Mercy left me sight;
Oh! were my eye-balls wrapt in night,
Then life had been too darkly drear,
Still to detain the dumb boy here;—

I saw thy bosom heave the sigh,
When, fixed on me, thy pitying eye
In mute attention gazed;
Lost in an interest deep and pure,
To those around that eye no more
With speaking look was rais'd.

I saw the tear's unconscious swell,
I mark'd thy blushes as it fell,
Lest some intruding eye should see
Thy bosom's sensibility.

Lady! for thee I have no name,
Yet should we now for ever part,
Oblivion's dark and wasteful stream
Shall ne'er efface thee from my heart.

THE FORAY.

BY WALTER SCOTT, ESQ.

The last of the steers on our board has been spread,
And the last flask of wine in our goblets is red;
Up! up! my brave kinsmen! belt swords and begone!
There are dangers to share, and there's spoil to be won.

The eyes that so lately mix'd glances with ours,
For a space must be dim, as they gaze from the towers.
And strive to distinguish, thro' tempest and gloom,
The prance of the steed, and the loss of the plume.

The rain is descending, the wind rises loud;
And the moon her red beacon has veil'd with a cloud.
'Tis the better, my mates; for the warder's dull eye,
Shall in confidence slumber, nor dream we are nigh.

Our steeds are impatient! I hear my blithe Grey!
There is life in his hoof-clang, and hope in his neigh;
Like the flash of a meteor, the glance of his mane
Shall marshal your march thro' the darkness and rain.

The draw-bridge has dropp'd, and the bugle has blown;
One pledge is to quaff yet—then mount and begone!
To their honour and peace, that shall rest with the slain;
To their health and their glee, that see Jevoi again!

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, May 13, 1820. No. 20.

We congratulate our readers upon the failure of the bill to increase the duties on imports. The vote of the House of Representatives was certainly unexpected, and will, it is hoped, awaken the energy of the advocates of free trade. It was thought that there were considerations apart from the impolicy of the restrictive system, that would determine Congress to reject the new tariff. The deficiency of the revenue, and the popular dislike to direct taxes, were strong objections to any plan that should so decrease our commerce as to make necessary a resort to that mode of defraying the expenses of government. That the manufacturers should have so nearly attained to success, notwithstanding all the obstacles they had to overcome, is very surprising; and is an excellent example of what may be done by an assiduous and persevering address to the public through the newspapers. Had so much zeal been employed in expounding the doctrines of the great advocates for a natural system of government, we should have been safe from the restrictive system for many years and probably for ever. The spirit of the age is rapidly approaching the true theory of government, and will, we ardently hope, in the course of a few generations, remove the great barriers that prejudice has opposed to the intercourse and improvement of mankind. May the destruction of the inquisition give a salutary lesson to the advocates of an artificial policy!

Communications.

To the Editors of the National Recorder.

A few months ago, a farmer living a few miles from Easton, sent his daughter on horseback to that town, to procure from the bank smaller notes in exchange for one of one hundred dollars. When she arrived there the bank was shut, and she endeavoured to effect her object by offering it at several stores, but could not get her note changed. She had not gone far on her return, when a stranger rode up to the side of her horse, and accosted her with so much politeness that she had not the slightest suspicion of any evil intention on his part. After a ride of a mile or two, employed in very social conversation, they came to a retired part of the road, and the gentleman commanded her to give him the bank note. It was with some difficulty that she could be made to believe him in earnest, as his demeanour had been so very friendly; but the presentation of a pistol placed the matter beyond a doubt, and she yielded to necessity. Just as she held the note to him, a sudden puff of wind blew it into the road, and carried it gently several yards from them. The discourteous knight alighted to overtake it, and the lady whipped her horse to get out of his power, and the other horse who had been left standing by her side started off with her. His owner fired a pistol, which only tended to increase the speed of all parties, and the young lady arrived safely at home with the horse of the robber, on which was a pair of saddlebags. When these were opened, they were found to contain, besides a quantity of counterfeit bank notes, *fifteen hundred dollars in good money!* The horse was a good one, and when saddled and bridled, was thought to be worth at least as much as the bank note that was stolen.

As this story is somewhat wonderful, I enclose you my name as a voucher for the truth of it, and am yours, &c.

Record.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

May 3.—Mr. Roberts presented the memorial of sundry merchants of Philadelphia, against an increase of the duties on imports.—Mr. Lloyd presented the memorial of sundry merchants and others, of Baltimore, praying the exclusion of South American privateers from the Chesapeake Bay, and to designate certain ports for their entry; which was referred to the committee of

foreign relations.—Mr. Dickerson from the committee of commerce and manufactures to which had been referred the bill from the House of Representatives, to regulate the duties on imports, reported the same with sundry amendments.—The resolution of the House of Representatives, fixing the 15th inst. as the time of adjournment, was agreed to.

May 4.—The Senate then took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Horsey in the chair, the bill from the other House, to regulate the duties on imports and for other purposes. Mr. Barbour moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the next session of Congress; and followed his motion by a speech of some length as well against the merits and bearings of the bill, as to show that there was not time, at this late period of the session, to act maturely on the subject. Mr. Dickerson opposed the motion, and, in an elaborate speech of nearly two hours in length, advocated the policy and expediency of the system proposed by the bill. Mr. Burrill followed on the same side; and spoke at considerable length in defence of the bill, in reply to Mr. Barbour, and against the postponement. Mr. Otis spoke about half an hour in favour of the postponement, and incidentally in opposition to the bill; after which the question was taken, and the motion to postpone the bill until the next session was decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Elliot, Gaillard, Johnson of Louisiana, King of Alabama, Leake, Lloyd, Macon, Mellen, Morrill, Otis, Palmer, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Walker of Alabama, Walker of Georgia, Williams of Mississippi, Williams of Tennessee—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson of Kentucky, King of New York, Lanman, Logan, Lowrie, Noble, Parrott, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Tichenor, Trimble, Van Dyke, Wilson—21. So the bill was rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

May 2.—The engrossed bill to prevent the commanders, and other officers in the naval service of the United States, from accepting of any present or emolument of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state, and for other purposes; was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.—On the bill laying duties on sales at auction there was much discussion. On the question of ordering it to a third reading, it was rejected by a vote of 72 to 77.

May 3.—A motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill for laying duties on sales at auction was agreed to, and after the duty on sales of woollens, cottons, &c. had been reduced from 10 to 5 per cent. was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 93 to 58.

May 4.—The engrossed bill laying duties on certain sales at auction, was read the third time and passed by a vote of 89 to 61.

May 5.—The bill for laying duties on certain sales at auction of foreign goods, was *again* reconsidered, and postponed to the next session of Congress.

May 8.—Mr. Mercer, from a select committee, made a report on the subject of the slave trade generally, as brought to the notice of Congress by the memorial of the American Colonization Society; which report was referred to a committee of the whole, to whom is referred the bill from the Senate, for the further punishment of the crime of piracy.

Mr. M. also reported a bill to incorporate "the American society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States."

Mr. M. also reported the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to consult and negotiate with all the governments, where ministers of the United States are, or shall be accredited, on the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the African slave trade.

Resolved, &c. That the President be requested to enter into a stipulation or formal declaration, with the several maritime powers, recognizing the independence and permanent neutrality of any colony of the free people of colour of the United States, which shall be established on the western coast of Africa.

Resolved, &c. That the President be requested, in such use as he may deem it expedient to make of the public ships of the United States, to afford every aid, not inconsistent with the public welfare, to the efforts of the American society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States, upon the western coast of Africa.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ARKANSAS.

By the last western mails we received several Arkansas papers, among which were some *three months old.* This is accounted for, and a singular view is presented of the situation of the people of this young and remote scion of the union, by the following extract from the Arkansas Gazette of the 5th February.

"*The Mail.*—Five weeks have now nearly elapsed since we received a mail at this place, and of course we have very little news of interest in our columns.

"Heretofore we have been entitled to one mail a month, but that contract expired on the first of this year, and instead of receiving it once a fortnight, as proposed by the postmaster-general, we will no doubt remain entirely destitute of any for several months. We have heard that the contract has been taken for bringing the mail as far as Lawrence county, but we do not understand that any has been entered into for bringing it to this place. This is a very important time to us—we are in momentary expectation of a war with Spain—and to be deprived of the mail, is truly unfortunate. Except through an occasional traveller, we have *no means of hearing what is doing in the world.* Congress is now in session—considerable interest is excited from that quarter—they may, in the present arrangement of the mails, declare war, fight battles, and conclude peace, without our hearing a syllable of it, until all is over. If war should be declared against Spain, we may, probably, receive the first intimation of it by troops sent, by our government, for offensive operations in Texas."

BANK UNITED STATES,

May 6th, 1820.

The public have been informed that counterfeit notes of the denomination of *Five Hundred Dollars*, of the parent bank, were detected on the 3d instant, by the principal teller of the Bank United States, in the exchange of notes in that morning with city banks. Since that time counterfeit notes of the denomination of Fifty Dollars, also of the parent bank, have appeared in circulation.

These two denominations of notes are imitated from plates engraved by Tanner, Kearney & Tiebout, and with one other of Five Dollars, of the parent bank, are the only plates executed by those artists, and in the same style of engraving from which notes have been issued. The directors of the Bank United States have determined not to re-issue these notes, and that they shall be paid at any of their offices.

All the other plates from which notes have been printed and issued by the Bank United States, both of the *parent bank* and of the *offices*, have been engraved by Murray, Fairman & Co. and executed with their dies. The directors of the Bank United States, and the public generally, have confidence in the security from counterfeits, given to bank notes executed by these artists.

From the description of the counterfeit notes herewith published, they may, on inspection, be easily detected.

Description of the counterfeit notes of the parent Bank United States, now in circulation.

$500, imitations of a plate engraved by Tanner, Kearney & Tiebout, viz:

Letters A, B, C, and D, filled up, payable to J. Patterson or bearer, dated Jan. 1, 1817. The paper is thicker, water mark hardly to be discerned; the general appearance of the engraving bolder, more particularly the vignette, and the arms of the United States. The rays issuing from the arms are much stronger. The signature of Jona. Smith, Cashier, is well executed; that of Wm. Jones, President, is written in a rounder letter.

Notes of Fifty Dollars, of the parent bank, imitated from a plate engraved by Tanner, Kearney & Tiebout, letters A, B, C, and D, filled up payable to J. Patterson, dated 1st January, 1817.

The general appearance of this note similar to the counterfeits of the $500 plate.

On holding these counterfeit notes level with the eye, and looking over the surface, they appear to be very smooth, or glazed, and the vignettes and impressions of the dies at the end of the notes, appear to be much darker and more shining than the original notes.

To the Directors of the Bank of the United States.

Gentlemen—The public notice from you, on the subject of counterfeit notes now in circulation, demands some attention from us, as our reputation as artists we conceive to be most grossly and unnecessarily assailed, not by the statements of the facts mentioned in your communication, but by the manner of stating those facts, which we cannot avoid thinking was dictated by a spirit wholly inconsistent with a due regard to the feelings of those whose best endeavours have been used in the execution of your notes to prevent their imitation, by every means within their reach.

To check the progress of counterfeiting effectually is an object much to be desired, but which never can be attained until some mode, as yet unknown, shall have presented itself to the minds of persons interested in the subject.

To establish this fact, it will be only necessary to mention one among the numerous variety of counterfeits, but too successfully completed throughout our country, the originals of the greater part of which were engraved by the gentlemen whose notes you profess to have such unlimited confidence in, but which the commissioners of the Bank of England declared to possess "no particular merit," and therefore rejected the plan proposed by them.

The counterfeit above alluded to was of a note engraved by Murray, Draper, Fairman and Co. of $100, on the Mechanics' Bank in this city, which was a fac simile of its original, so closely imitated, that the bank from which it purported to be issued and many of the other banks received them either in exchange or deposit. This fact we trust will enable you to determine which of the notes in question is entitled to most confidence, especially when it is recollected that your teller detected the counterfeits of the notes executed by us, immediately on presentation, which counterfeits are the first yet attempted within our knowledge.

Before closing this letter, we beg leave to correct that part of your statement wherein it is mentioned that the notes now imitated, together with the $5 bill of the parent bank, "are the only plates executed" by us; this is incorrect, as we had nearly completed an entire set of plates for the parent bank, but whether it would be proper to issue these or not, remains of course with yourselves to determine; in either case, we shall persevere in our endeavours to improve this branch of our profession, undismayed by a circumstance to which all engaged in executing bank notes, must be subjected.

With respect, we are, &c.

TANNER, KEARNEY & TIEBOUT.

GOVERNOR WOLCOTT.

The legislature of Connecticut met at New Haven on 3d inst. The following is an extract from governor Wolcott's speech to the Senate and House of Representatives.

"I have received, for the purpose of being submitted to your consideration, certain declarations of the commonwealth of Virginia, which deny the legitimate right of Congress to inhibit slavery, as a condition of admitting a new state into the union, or to impose any other restriction, not necessary to guaranty a republican form of government.

"Preliminary measures have been adopted, for admitting the territory of Missouri a member of the United States, on terms which will doubtless be acceptable to Virginia, but accompanied with a declaration by Congress, that (with the exception of the proposed new state),

slavery shall forever remain interdicted in all the territory of the United States, north of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, thereby asserting a principle, the validity of which is denied by the state of Virginia.

"Although the opinion of this ancient and respectable state, is not offered in the form of an amendment to the constitution; nor as the basis of a proposed contract, which, if ratified by particular states, would require the assent of Congress, yet an equivaleut effect has been probably expected, from the assent of a majority of the states, to the principles and reasoning to which that state appears to have become reconciled, and upon which their resolutions have been founded.

"Although the present occasion does not afford a convenient opportunity for a full inquiry how far the doctrine now promulgated is consistent with fundamental principles, which have been adopted by a great majority of this nation, as political axioms never to be disputed; nor to any review of the consequences, which, either confidence or diffidence in former counsels of the same authority, have produced in the actual administration of the government; and though it is still less suitable to an examination of the philological interpretation of the constitution to which your attention has been invited; yet as the decision of this question must powerfully influence the condition of society in all future ages, and as every freeman ought to form a decided opinion upon this subject, I cannot forbear to present to your view some of the consequences, which, in my opinion, must follow from the extension or diffusion of slavery in these states.

"It cannot have escaped your observation, that a diversity of habits and principles of government exists in this country; and I think it is evident that slavery is gradually forming those distinctions, which, according to invariable laws of human action, constitute the characteristic difference between aristocratical and democratical republics.

"Wherever agricultural labour is wholly or chiefly performed by slaves, it must constitute the principal revenue of the community. The owners of slaves must necessarily be the chief owners of the soil; and those labourers who are too poor to own both, though nominally free, must be dependent on an aristocratical order, and remain without power or political influence in the state.

"All our experience illustrates the truth of these remarks. Connecticut has long been among the first of the colonizing states. The soil, climate, and price of lands in Maryland and Virginia, are highly inviting to our agricultural emigrants, yet they are almost invariably seen to prefer settlements in more remote and comparatively inconvenient situations. They are only deterred from settling in these states, by the vicinity of a slave population, and by incidental institutions, which would require a renunciation of their habits, and, the political privileges which they have been accustomed to enjoy, and to which they are inviolably attached.

"The territorial limits of the states where slavery is permitted, are already far more extensive, and their lands probably more fertile, than in those where it is interdicted. Slavery is unfavourable to a compact population, and to improvement in the arts; and the mode of cultivation usually practised, tends to promote a rapid expansion of new settlements, greatly exceeding a just proportion of the comparative masses of population. An immense territory west of the Mississippi either belongs to the aboriginal tribes of Indians, or is sparsely settled by the subjects of Spain, where slavery is already established; and much of this territory will doubtless be annexed to our nation by amicable arrangements, and the natural progress of civilization.

"It has been urged as a compensation for the admitted evils of slavery, that the spirit of liberty is more elevated and persevering among the masters of slaves, than in states where liberty is a common blessing. We may admit that our southern brethren are as firmly attached to liberty as ourselves, but we cannot concede that they are in any respect our superiors, without submitting to humiliation and reproach.—Probably the claim has no other just foundation, than in the well known ardour, tenacity of opinion, and strict concert of action, with which the members of a privileged order invariably pursue a separate and exclusive interest. Even a tacit admission of inferiority, from habitual concessions, would imply, on our part, a secret preference of aristocratical over democratical institutions; since the experience of every age has evinced, that when the privileges of a ruling order are founded on the transitory possession of wealth, however acquired, they are never exercised with more moderation or justice, than when they depend on hereditary distinctions of rank.

"We are clearly bound by our federal engagements, not to attempt to effect any change in the adjusted relations of society, in the states where slavery has been already established.—But as the bare permission of slavery in a new state would be a concession tending to disturb the natural equality which would otherwise exist between the states, and also between all free citizens, it would seem to be far more reasonable, even on the principle of that strict and literal construction of the delegated powers of Congress, for which Virginia contends, to require in the constitution an express authority to tolerate the extension of slavery, rather than from the mere absence of any express direction to that effect, to infer the want of power to prohibit such extension, in derogation of the fundamental rights and principles, which it was clearly the great object of the constitution to secure and perpetuate.

"But, in my opinion, the invaluable compact between the people, the states, and the federal government, not only forbids the exercise of some powers, but is imperative in requiring the performance of certain duties, and may as effectually be violated by mere negligence and non-execution, as by the usurpation of powers not delegated, or reserved to the states or to the people. Among these, the guaranty of a republican form of government is of vital importance. It is a contract between the U. States and the people of every state, designed to protect the great principles of the revolution, upon

which our union depends. It imposes upon Congress, not merely deliberative but active duties; not merely a vigilant attention to the elementary principles of government, and the composition of society in the new states which may, from time to time, be admitted members; but also vests a conservative power over all the states, to secure their original principles from subversion by force, or from gradual decay: not only to guard the state against the enterprises of monarchical authority, which are most oppressive to the rich and powerful; but to protect the people against the masked batteries of aristocracy, which ought equally to be dreaded by the poor and defenceless. It was not to establish republics in "form" only, but to perpetuate our free and mild institutions, and to render civil liberty immortal, that the constitution was adopted. Nothing has been more common than the perversion of republican forms, and it has been by such means that the liberties of free states have been most frequently undermined. Even the government of the Mamelukes has long been acknowledged and constantly styled a republic. They have for about four hundred years formed their own regulations, and elected their chiefs, with the right of suspending their power at will. No men have been more jealous than they of any diminution of the privileges of their order, or more fiercely attached to popular forms. They have been masters over a fertile and extensive country; they have been numerous, warlike, and powerful; yet they have ever been in fact a confederacy of slaves, and their misnamed republican freedom, has been displayed only in acts of cruelty, extortion, and tyranny, over the defenceless natives of Egypt.

"I regret that the discussion of this subject by the states, has become necessary. In my judgment it would have been more prudent to have left a question of such delicacy and importance to the uninfluenced decision of Congress. But as it has been proposed by the general assembly of Virginia, a prompt and frank declaration of our sentiments, is required no less by decorum than by a just regard to the rights of our constituents.

"On the grounds which have been briefly stated, I am compelled by a sense of duty, to declare it as my opinion, that Congress is fully authorized to inhibit the further diffusion of slavery; and that to permit it to be established in the territories or districts which have been, or may hereafter be acquired, would in effect operate as an indefinite suspension, if not a perpetual exclusion of the rights which appertain to the free agriculturists of the United States, and tending also to create an influence injurious to the states where slavery is interdicted."

RESTRICTION OF SLAVERY.

St. Louis (*Missouri*), *April* 12.

At a meeting on Tuesday last, of about one hundred citizens of the town of St. Louis, who wish to prevent, as early as possible, the further introduction of slaves into the new state of Missouri, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

1st. *Resolved*, That this meeting is decidedly opposed to any interference with the slaves now in the territory, and justice and expediency demand that they should be left in their present condition.

2d. *Resolved*, That the further introduction of slaves should be stopped as early as possible; and that we recommend to the members, when elected to the convention, from this county, to use their most zealous efforts to effect so desirable an object.

3d. *Resolved*, That any attempt to restrict the right of suffrage to *freeholders, and election by viva voce*, thereby giving them undue weight in the community, and rendering the industrious poor man a slave, is aristocratical, and subversive of our liberties, and shall always meet our decided disapprobation.

4th. *Resolved*, That this meeting do request the candidates for a seat in the convention, to declare their sentiments relative to the above resolutions, and that in our opinions none but such persons as do express their opinions ought to be supported.

JOSEPH CHARLES, Chairman.

On the 8th inst. the schooner Meteor, captain Wilkie, bearing the flag of the republic of Columbia (comprised of the former viceroyalties of Venezuela, New Granada, and Quito), entered our harbour. The flag has three stripes, blue, red, and yellow, with three stars, representing the three grand departments, in the ground or field.

Mr. Samuel C. Whitbread, son of the late Samuel Whitbread, is elected to parliament for Middlesex, in opposition to Mr. Melish, late governor of the bank of England, who had represented the county for about twenty years.

The king has granted the dignity of baronet to Walter Scott, esq.

Halifax, April 26.

The bill passed the American Senate, for further restricting the commercial intercourse between the British North American colonies and the United States, will, if concurred in by the other branches of the legislature, have a ruinous effect upon this province. The trade carried on for some time past, has, by many of our most intelligent merchants, been considered far from beneficial. The principal importations of flour, &c. have been paid for in specie; but a small quantity of West India produce has been shipped from hence to the United States on account of Americans, and we have little else to offer in barter.

We sincerely hope some measure will be adopted to counteract this new attempt of the American government to injure us. The moment the act goes into operation, the vessels of the United States ought not to be permitted to enter any of the British North American colonies.

London, March 20.

We have received a Dutch and Hamburg mail this morning; the former bringing papers to the 14th, and the latter to the 18th inst. The following is the only article worth extracting; but we hope, for the honour of human nature, and of the enlightened age in which we live, that it is not true.—*Courier.*

Turin, Feb. 26.

One Dunan, a postillion belonging to the post-house at Geneva, but who has left that place for some time, having been accused of stealing the ornaments of a Madona, has been burnt alive at Chambray, after having had both his hands cut off.

From the National Gazette.

FRANCE.

It is not more than a year ago that those friends of France, who were at the same time lovers of the representative system of government, congratulated themselves on the degree of sobriety and content with which she seemed to bear the experiment. The most favourable auguries were drawn; the fondest hopes indulged, with respect to the political prosperity of a nation, on which Providence has bestowed such advantages of body and mind, of soil, climate and geographical position, as, if turned to the proper account, would render her pre-eminently happy in herself, and beneficial to the rest of mankind. But, within a few months past, the bright prospect has been overcast, and those interested in her welfare, and in the cause of political freedom—which should it entirely miscarry with her, might ultimately fail over the whole European continent—begin to entertain and express the apprehension of seeing her soon distracted and ensanguined, and perhaps prostrated anew, by insurrection and civil war. Their chagrin and plaint are aggravated by the reflection, that she possesses a monarch, whom all her own intemperate parties and the strangers who side with them respectively, acknowledge to be wise, just, and patriotic, and that she has rivals in the great nations of Europe, who would take advantage of her internal disorders, again to assail her power, to invade her territory, and to remould her institutions after a much less desirable model than the British constitution. It is known by ample experience that she is yet incapable of flourishing as a republic, both from internal and external causes; and it is dreaded, with good reason, that if she were now betrayed into a revolution, she would lose the good of which she is in possession, and struggle in vain through grievous suffering and distress, for that at which she might grasp.

After reading attentively her newspapers, and literary and political journals of a late date, and reflecting upon their contents and her history, we are not led to expect positively a new convulsion, though we must confess that we see good grounds for alarm. Where there is so much complexional vivacity, there must be, with any latitude of political freedom, and especially with the representative system, a large proportion of faction. Her party spirit necessarily takes this character in a compound ratio and intense degree; from the rankling animosities of the revolutionary era; the old and the recent spoliations; a fresh vicissitude of fortunes, exasperating on the one side and intoxicating on the other, and a wide-spread, *essential* diversity of political and moral views and principles. Hence, in fact, all the parties with whom the government has to deal, (and all of them touch it nearly and perilously) are more or less, in the nature of *factions*, though some of them may be supposed to have truly patriotic aims: and hence the government itself, with the exception of the sovereign, whose direct share in its administration must be small, is not free from the same leaven.

Moderation, considerateness, charity, generous confidence can be discovered no where. Exaggeration, distrust, cavil, upbraiding, panic real or counterfeit, prevail on every side and on every occasion.

The series of violent changes in the government, and individual condition, of national and individual calamities, in short the well known cycle of late French history, necessarily left a multitude of discontented, seditious, restless spirits, in the secondary ranks of politicians and literati, for whom the press, or the coffee-house lecture would be a natural and favourite field of exertion, and civil confusion with whatever consequences, a natural and favourite end. Paris contains thousands of such desperadoes, upon whom the example of intemperance and rancour set by the members of the legislative bodies, could not be lost. They, too, ply the tongue and the pen with untiring, characteristic fury, and ring a perpetual alarum.

The licentiousness of the Parisian press during the last six months, has scarcely ever been exceeded. The obloquy, sarcasms, criminations heaped upon the prime minister, M. de Cazes, and some of his colleagues, equal whatever any American or British statesman has experienced of the same nature. There is no destructive design, no political vice, with which the parties do not unremittingly charge each other in the most opprobrious, inflammatory language; and there is no individual of political note, upon whom a similar war of defamation is not waged. One sect denounces the government as about to crush all the liberties, and plunder all the property, of the nation; another proclaims that Jacobinism is triumphant, and the most sanguinary anarchy impending and inevitable. It is not uncommon to find attached to articles of one or the other purport, the names of some of the most distinguished statesmen and authors, such as Chateaubriand, Corbiere, Constant, Jay, Etienne, &c. It may easily be imagined what an effect such writings are likely to have, upon a people naturally so combustible as the French, and whose habit for thirty years has been that of distrust and commotion.

We may distinguish four leading parties as they stood before the fall of M. de Cazes—the ministerialists; the ultra-royalists; the liberals and the Bonapartists. The two last are frequently confounded in the denunciations of their antagonists, and vice versa, the two first. Under the head of Bonapartists are included not only those who specially desire the return of the "Man of Fate," but the various implacable enemies of the Bourbon dynasty, and the votaries, not indeed considerable in number, of that phantom—the French republic. All these are bold and active; mingle in the disputes of the others, animate their rage, foment the public disquietude, and urge their own particular ends as accident and the general effervescence provide them with the occasion. They extol Bonaparte, sneer at legitimacy, vindicate the regi-

oides, and labour to bring universal odium upon the royal administration.

The *ultras* are composed of the old emigrants; of the men who adhered to Louis XVIII. on his expulsion in 1815, and of others who would, with them, curtail the liberty of the press, arm the executive with more power over the person of the subject, narrow the popular choice in the elections, and prevent the ascendency in the royal councils, of the old servants and colleagues of Napoleon. It must be confessed that, however intemperate in the expression of their antipathies and fears, or extravagant in some of their views and objects, they have, as regards the preservation of the Bourbon dynasty, to which they profess to be particularly devoted, some reason to dread what they condemn and seek to modify or destroy. We are not surprised, moreover, that such of them as followed the king through all his fortunes, and rallied to the royal cause under every vicissitude, should chafe and flounce at their estrangement from his person and exclusion from authority and office, and see with the utmost despite and apprehension, power and honours conferred upon men who had been, from the outset, the chief favourites and associates of Bonaparte, and who abandoned or betrayed Louis, in favour of the former on his return from Elba. Their animosity against the ex-minister De Cazes arose, from the belief that his counsels favoured not merely the impunity of incurable traitors, but the ascendency of the revolutionary and Bonapartean interests and feelings in contradistinction to those which they consider, or effect to consider, as alone in harmony with the true welfare and glory of France. Their conduct on the occasion of M. Clauzel de Coussergues' denunciation of M. de Cazes as an accomplice in the assassination of the duke de Berri—when, it being proposed to insert in the journals of the house, that the charge had been heard with *indignation*, they resisted the use of the term indignation, and insisted upon a softer one—illustrates strongly not only their ideas of the tendency of the minister's general engagements, but the extreme acrimony of their politics. The situation of M. de Cazes in the House of Deputies, between the two parties of the *ultras* and the liberals, was not a little perplexing and remarkable. By the *ultras* he was fiercely assailed as sacrificing the throne and the altar, and promoting Jacobinism and anarchy, through subserviency to the plans and interests of the liberals—by the liberals, as sacrificing the charter, and the people, and promoting absolute government and the return of all the evils of the *ancien régime*, through attachment and subserviency to the schemes and interests of the *ultras*. The catastrophe of the duke de Berri left him at the mercy of both, and they quickly drove him from his station.

The party of the liberals is composed of various descriptions of persons, whose general tie is disaffection to Bourbon rule, but whose watch-word is the inviolability of the charter. Their particular motives differ, and in case of a revolution, they would be found to separate quickly into hostile cabals. This party comprises a number of the ardent republicans of the revolutionary era—members of the learned professions; of the huge corps of literati great and small; of the military politicians, and of the hot and adventurous spirits in the loose mass of society. Most of the leaders have served with equal seeming alacrity, the republican, the imperial, and the royal governments in turn; they have alternately flattered and reviled, joined and deserted Bonaparte and Louis XVIII. as fortune has preferred the one or the other; some have insulted, with every species of contumely, the fallen dignity, as they have worshipped, with every form of devotion, the restored power, of their successive masters. We have but to look, in that amusing and instructive work, the *Dictionnaire des Girouettes*, (Dictionary of Weathercocks,) at the facts and quotations associated with the names of Constant, Lanjuinais, Boissy D'Anglas, Jouy, Jay, Roger Collard, &c., to understand the good reason which the French people have, for placing little confidence in that flaming zeal, with which those champions now declaim against the least infringement of the public liberties.

The party of the liberals can boast of men of great ability and shrewdness; and of a few whose political life has been consistent and magnanimous: its activity is incessant; its strain and apparent objects are such as to captivate numbers of all classes throughout the nation. Its speeches in the legislature; and its several journals daily and weekly, present a perpetual, vehement appeal to the public passions; the principal journal, *the Minerve Francaise*, makes constant, formal, and highly stimulating addresses to the army; flatters, exhorts, and seditiously indoctrinates that dangerous body. However pure we may admit the intentions of the liberals to be, or however sinister those of the ministry, it must be conceded that to enlist the soldiery as direct parties to the civil disputes, is a most hazardous experiment for the peace and freedom of the French nation—one upon which judicious patriots would not venture but in the last extremity. A number of the *Minerve* for the last week of February, relates that the army is affected by keen political disquietudes; agitated by party-animosities, and split into divisions like those of the House of Representatives—that it is employed in studying opposition prints—that the minister of war has endeavoured in vain to prevent the circulation of those prints among them, and the frequentation of the political reading-rooms by the officers, &c.

SPAIN.

Gazette Extraordinary, Madrid, March 12.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

MANIFESTO OF THE KING TO THE NATION.

Spaniards!—When your heroic efforts succeeded in terminating the captivity in which the most unheard of perfidy detained me, all that I saw and heard as soon as I placed my foot on the soil of my country, combined to persuade me that the nation wished to see re-established its anterior form of government, and this persuasion compelled me to decide in conforming to what appeared to be the almost general wish of a magnanimous people, who, triumphant over a foreign enemy, feared the still more horrible evils of intestine discord.

Nevertheless, it was not unknown to me that the rapid progress of European civilization, the universal diffusion of knowledge even among the less elevated classes, the more frequent intercourse between the different countries of the globe and the astonishing events reserved to the present generation, had excited desires and wishes unknown to our ancestors, creating new and imperious wants; nor was I the less acquainted that it was indispensable to mould to these elements the public institutions, in order to obtain that harmony between men and the laws, in which the stability and repose of society rest.

But while I was maturely meditating, with the solicitude natural to my paternal heart, the changes of our system of government, which appeared better adapted to the national character and to the present state of the different portions of the Spanish monarchy, as the more analogous to the organization of enlightened people, you caused me to understand your desire of establishing that constitution, which, amidst the clashing of hostile arms, was promulgated in Cadiz in the year 1812, at the time when, to the astonishment of the world, you were combatting for the liberties of the country. I have listened to your wishes, and like a tender father, have yielded to what my children think conducive to their happiness. I have sworn to that constitution, which you sighed for, and I shall always be its firmest prop. I have already taken the proper measures for the immediate convocation of the Cortes; and with them, assembled as your representatives, I shall rejoice to unite in the great work of the national prosperity.

Spaniards!—It is only your glory that is near my heart. My soul desires only to see you united, peaceful and happy around my throne. Trust then in your king, who speaks to you with the sincere effusion which the circumstances in which you are placed, and the entire conviction of the high duties which Providence has imposed upon him, inspire him. Your destiny from this day will depend in a great measure upon yourselves alone. Beware that you be not seduced by the fallacious appearances of an ideal good, which frequently prevents the attainment of that which is real. Avoid the excitement of passions, which transform into enemies those who ought only to be brothers, united in affection, as they are in religion, language, and manners. Repel the perfidious insinuations artfully thrown out by your rivals; let us go on frankly. I will lead the way, by the constitutional track; and showing to Europe a model of wisdom, order and perfect moderation, at a crisis which in other nations has been accompanied with tears and calamities, let us cause the Spanish name to be admired and revered, at the same time that we secure for ages our felicity and our glory. Palace of Madrid, March 10, 1820. FERDINAND.

Proclamation from the Provisional Junta.

Citizens!—The freedom of the press is now restored. This is one of the first steps which his majesty, in concert with this junta, has thought necessary, in order to establish constitutional order. The junta, in announcing to you the re-establishment of this ægis of civil liberty, cannot do less than call upon you, and excite your honour, your virtue and prudence, in order that you may make a use of it worthy of yourselves. That this prerogative may serve to the propagation of knowledge and virtue; but that it may never be abused by private hatred and jealousy, good people! use it constantly, in lending to the government and to one another, your knowledge and the fruits of your studies and information, in the manner which the decorum and wisdom of government demands, and which the equality of rights exacts from man to man. Thus, as you will have given to the world the first example of order and virtue in the political changes, give them also, that of using this prerogative in a just and moderate manner, which no nation until now has been known to enjoy without excess.

In the Hall of the Provincial Junta, Madrid, March 10, 1820. Signed—Francisco Ballesteros, vice president; Manuel Lardizabal; Manuel Abad, bishop elect of Mechoacan; Mateo Valdemoros, count Taboada, Bernardo de Borjay, Tarrius, Francisco Crespo de Tejuda, Ignacie de la Pezuela, Vicente Sancho.

The Cortes are to assemble about the 15th of May. In the mean time a provisional junta of eleven persons has been appointed *ad interim*. These are men said to enjoy the confidence of the people; and the king has pledged himself that all measures of the government, until the constitutional organization of the Cortes, shall be submitted to this junta, and promulgated with its concurrence.

A decree has been issued permitting all Spaniards who are out of the kingdom on account of political opinions to return.

An official article of the Madrid Gazette announces that on the 10th of March, all the troops at Madrid took the oath of fidelity to the constitution, in the presence of a great concourse of spectators. The oath was first administered to the officers, and afterwards to the soldiers of the respective corps. On the following day the same oath was taken by all the officers of the staff, assembled at the quarters of the captain general.

By a decree of March 10, the king in concert with the provisional junta, and in conformity with the constitution, which requires a separation of the secretaryships of the peninsula and of the provinces beyond the sea, has for the present assigned the duties of the former to D. Joseph Garcia la Torre, before secretary of grace and justice; and those of the latter to Don Gonzalez Salmon, secretary of despatch and of the treasury.

On the 11th of March a decree was issued by the king, in concert with the junta, declaring that the constitution was in force, particularly those parts which relate to the personal security of the subjects and the freedom of the press. [*Boston Daily Adv.*

ABOLITION OF THE INQUISITION.

DECREE.

Considering the existence of the tribunal of the inquisition is incompatible with the constitutional monarchy of Spain, promulgated at Cadiz in 1812, and that a general and extraordinary Cortes, after previous and mature deliberation, suppressed that tribunal, by a decree of 23d February, 1813:

Having heard the opinion of the junta, formed by a decree of this date, and conforming to the opinion of the said junta, I order, that from this date, the supreme tribunal of the inquisition shall be suppressed; that all those persons who are confined therein, either for political or religious opinions, shall be immediately set at liberty, and that the process in each case where religious opinions have been the cause of confinement, shall be transmitted to the several bishops, to be by them investigated, according to the regulations prescribed by the decree of the Cortes. Such *is my will.* I, THE KING.

Palace, Madrid, 9th March, 1820.

Miscellany.

ADDRESS

Of the Board of Directors of "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb," to their fellow citizens throughout the state.

Of the woes inflicted on our species, there is surely none calling for deeper commiseration than that which it is the purpose of this institution to alleviate. The privation of any other of the senses still leaves avenues to the mind free, through which knowledge may be communicated—her resources enlarged, and her powers invigorated. The want of some of them is often more than compensated by the increased acuteness of those which remain; and the faculty of speech—the great characteristic of man—the chief outlet of his affections—the chain of sweet communion with his fellows—may remain unbroken and unimpaired.

The diseases and infirmities of the body, however severe and grievous, are mitigated by the exercise and cultivation of the mind, and her powers are often sharpened as they are accumulated. She is able to bestow patience and fortitude in proportion to the pressure of these external calamities.

Insanity, among the greatest of the evils to which man is exposed, still leaves the hope of cure and recovery; and, during its continuance, some consolation is derived from perceiving, amidst its frenzy and ravings, intervals of calmness—and glimmerings, however fallacious, of returning reason. The *wreck* of that exalted power which distinguishes man from the beasts that perish, and assimilates him to his Creator, is less afflicting than the spectacle of a human being destitute of intelligence, and denied the means of acquiring it.

But, to the *Deaf and Dumb*—alas! what comfort can be offered? To friends—what consolation? To parents—what hope? Idiocy, sometimes attendant, often consequent; the natural powers of the mind exercised to their own perversion or destruction, the passions headstrong and impetuous, by the absence of the control of judgment—fretful impatience at the dark perception of unknown and unattainable excellence in the rest of their species—the wily cunning of *instinct* in the place of generous *wisdom*—total unfitness for all occupations but those to which the brutes are as well adapted—an entire and invincible separation from the vast stores of knowledge which human talent has accumulated—ignorance of the truths of *Revelation*, her glorious assurances and unspeakable consolations—all these are among the bitter ingredients that fill up the vast measure of affliction to the *Deaf and Dumb!*

In former times no human means—no power less than that which worketh miracles, could be found sufficient to remove or lighten this heavy load of misery. Natural affection, the last to yield, surrendered to despair; and the parent courted the death of his child, as the only termination of intolerable sorrow—the only limit of suffering unutterable.

But the same kind Providence, which once effected a cure by immediate interposition, and made the dumb to speak, has at length permitted that it may be partially effected by human power. Modern discoveries have opened a source by which relief may be had for the afflicted, and modern benevolence has improved it. You have heard of the abbés de L'Epee and Sicard, immortalized by their successful efforts in behalf of the deaf and dumb. Others in France, England, and other parts of Europe, have laid just claims to the title of *Benefactors of Mankind*, by treading in their steps—making still further advances in usefulness, and affording increased relief to the victims of despair.

You have heard too, that men of our own country, have not been backward in following those glorious examples of benevolence. Many of you have contributed with exemplary liberality, to the establishment of an institution like our own in Connecticut. You learn with delight of its success; and that it has been followed by another, in our nearer neighbour, the city of New York. Surely it was well and generously done, to assist even a distant effort in so good a cause. But it does not become *Pennsylvania* to look *abroad* for benevolent institutions, nor is it convenient. She will encourage and applaud them every where; but it has not been her custom to direct elsewhere her own objects of succour and compassion.

We now call on you, therefore, in behalf of those of your own household. It is for *our brethren* we implore the same munificence which you did not withhold from *strangers*.

But a few months since, a young man, seemingly endowed by Providence with a peculiar and extraordinary talent for this work of goodness—having acquired the knowledge which books afford, to qualify himself as a teacher, and availed himself of other sources of information—it is but a few months since this young man opened an institution for the deaf and dumb in this city. Little known, unassuming and unobtrusive—he continued it for a while without attracting much observation. He has instructed eleven pupils—clothed and fed several of them—and has devoted his time, his talents, and his purse, without pecuniary recompense, to their service. His success has equalled, perhaps, in one respect, surpassed that of any of his contemporaries. His example has kindled a flame of charity in others.

Is not his example worthy of praise—of co-operation?

The question is already answered, by the liberal contributions of many, and the hearty zeal which has manifested itself generally. In truth, it is to the want, and the difficulty of obtaining a fit instrument of doing this good work, that we must attribute the postponement until this

time, of the establishment of an institution for the deaf and dumb in Pennsylvania. Public feeling has long, we trust, been ripe for the enterprise, but circumstances rendered its execution impracticable.

Yet it must be obvious that it is too much to be performed by a few. The number of the deaf and dumb in this city and neighbourhood, already ascertained, and doubtless there are many still unknown to us, besides those in the remote parts of the state of whom we have yet no precise information—is such as to require *ample means* for their relief. These means if they are raised by general contributions from the benevolent, will occasion no individual inconvenience—no diminution of comfort, no sacrifice even of superfluities. This is the plan, on which it is contemplated to proceed—to ask moderate contributions from the many—to importune large ones from none—leaving it to those who "*have much, to give plenteously,*" but voluntarily. And we trust in the influence of a kind Providence to warm your charity in this behalf—believing that we may count with confidence on the benevolence of an enlightened legislature to ensure success to our common exertions, by the grant of an endowment proportioned to the greatness and the goodness of our purpose.

In behalf of the *deaf and dumb* then we entreat your charity! For the children of misfortune—*irretrievable* if you deny us—we implore your pity!

To supply the deficiencies of our inadequate address to your compassion, and our call for your succour—to make the appeal to your hearts commensurate to the occasion—come to the school of Mr. Seixas—contemplate the interesting objects by whom he is surrounded,

"Their humble gestures shall make the residue plain,
"Dumb Eloquence persuading more than Speech."

By order of the Board of Directors,

WILLIAM WHITE, President.

HENRY J. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

☞ Editors in this city, and generally throughout the state, are respectfully requested to insert the above address in their respective papers.

May 6, 1820.

LITERARY NOTICE.

The American Journal of Science and Arts, Vol. 2, No. 1. April, 1820.

It is a great satisfaction to find that besides a literary journal such as the North American Review, of which we have already spoken, New England can boast of one like that whose title is prefixed to this notice. The first is the legitimate offspring of Harvard University; the latter of Yale College in Connecticut; an institution which is second only to its northern sister in reputation and magnitude. The Yale Journal is conducted by Benjamin Silliman, esq. professor of chemistry and mineralogy in the college. Mr. Silliman has attained great eminence in those branches of science; and his Journal, of which several numbers have appeared, proves his skill in the communication of his various knowledge. It is enriched by contributions from several gentlemen, who are conspicuous for the success with which they cultivate the natural sciences, and contains an abundant store of facts and observations of practical value. Of all the periodical works which have issued from the American press, it is the one that has acquired, not comparatively alone, for the term of its existence, but positively perhaps, the greatest share of consideration and vogue in Europe. It is read with interest and received as authority, by the savans of London and Paris, and regularly furnishes quotations for the most celebrated scientific journals. Whether its character is duly appreciated or properly understood in general, at home, we cannot say; but we would suggest our belief that it must always be a source of entertainment and instruction to men of liberal inquiry, and useful as a possession to every family, of which the children are objects of care, in reference to the comprehensive improvement of their minds.

We have received the number for the present month, consisting of 180 pages of excellent matter, neatly printed. Among the leading articles, sixteen in number, those on medical chemistry by the editor; on musical intervals by Mr. Farey; and on heat and light by Mr. Morey, are particularly important and curious. There is, in addition, much interesting miscellaneous intelligence. Under this head the editor has placed a considerable communication from professor Jacob Bigelow from Boston, embracing documents and remarks respecting the sea-serpent. These, so assembled, certainly go far to dispel doubt respecting the existence of the monster; and the apparent conviction of the learned professor himself adds no small weight to the affirmative side of the question. We perceive from this number, and with great satisfaction, that the American Geological Society, incorporated by the state of Connecticut, is completely organized, and has entered auspiciously upon its useful business. Judging by the names which compose the list of its officers, and its first fruits, we count upon the complete success of this institution, as to all the important objects which belong to its character.

Most of our readers have, doubtless, heard of a machine (the prototype of Fulton's torpedo) invented and constructed by David Bushnell, a native of Saybrook, Con-

necticut, at the commencement of the American revolutionary struggle, for the purpose of sub-marine navigation, and the destruction of ships of war. We have here a full account of that remarkable invention, and of its first trial, in a paper addressed to professor Silliman, by Charles Griswold, esq. of Lyme, Connecticut, an acquaintance and friend of Bushnell. The following is Mr. Griswold's striking narrative of the trial.

"I shall now proceed to the account of the first attempt that was made to destroy a ship of war; all the facts of which, as already stated, I received from the bold adventurer himself.

"It was in the month of August, 1776, when admiral Howe lay with a formidable British fleet in New York bay, a little above the Narrows, and a numerous British force upon Staten Island, commanded by general Howe, threatened annihilation to the troops under Washington, that Mr. Bushnell requested general Parsons of the American army, to furnish him with two or three men to learn the navigation of his new machine, with a view of destroying some of the enemy's shipping.

"Gen. Parsons immediately sent for Lee, then a sergeant, and two others, who had offered their services to go on board of a fire ship; and on Bushnell's request being made known to them, they enlisted themselves under him for this novel piece of service. The party went up into Long Island Sound with the machine, and made various experiments with it in the different harbours along shore, and after having become pretty thoroughly acquainted with the mode of navigating it, they returned through the Sound; but during their absence, the enemy had got possession of Long Island and Governor's Island. They therefore had the machine conveyed by land across from New Rochelle to the Hudson river, and afterwards arrived with it at New York.

"The British fleet now lay to the north of Staten Island, with a large number of transports, and were the objects against which this new mode of warfare was destined to act; the first serene night was fixed upon for the execution of this perilous enterprise, and sergeant Lee was to be the engineer. After the lapse of a few days a favourable night arrived, and at 11 o'clock a party embarked in two or three whale boats, with Bushnell's machine in tow. They rowed down as near the fleet as they dared, when sergeant Lee entered the machine, was cast off, and the boats returned.

"Lee now found the ebb tide rather too strong, and before he was aware, had drifted him down past the men of war; he however immediately *got the machine about*, and by hard labour at the crank for the space of five glasses by the ship's bells, or two and a half hours, he arrived under the stern of one of the ships at about slack water. Day had now dawned, and by the light of the moon he could see the people on board, and heard their conversation. This was the moment for diving: he accordingly closed up overhead, let in water, and descended under the ship's bottom.

"He now applied the screw, and did all in his power to make it enter, but owing probably in part to the ship's copper, and the want of an adequate pressure, to enable the screw to get a hold upon the bottom, his attempts all failed; at each essay the machine rebounded from the ship's bottom, not having sufficient power to resist the impulse thus given to it.

"He next paddled along to a different part of her bottom, but in this manœuvre he made a deviation, and instantly rose to the water's surface on the east side of the ship, exposed to the increasing light of the morning, and in imminent hazard of being discovered. He immediately made another descent, with a view of making one more trial, but the fast approach of day, which would expose him to the enemy's boats, and render his escape difficult, if not impossible, deterred him; and he concluded that the best generalship would be to commence an immediate retreat.

"He now had before him a distance of more than four miles to traverse, but the tide was favourable. At Governor's Island great danger awaited him, for his compass having got out of order, he was under the necessity of looking out from the top of the machine very frequently to ascertain his course, and at best made a very irregular zigzag track.

"The soldiers at Governor's Island espied the machine, and curiosity drew several hundreds upon the parapet to watch its motions. At last a party came down to the beach, shoved off a barge, and rowed towards it. At that moment sergeant Lee thought he saw his certain destruction, and as a last act of defence, let go the magazine, expecting that they would seize that likewise, and thus all would be blown to atoms together.

"Providence however otherwise directed it; the enemy, after approaching within fifty or sixty yards of the machine, and seeing the magazine detached, began to sus-

pect a *yankee trick*, took alarm and returned to the island.

"Approaching the city he soon made a signal; the boats came to him and brought him safe and sound to the shore. The magazine in the meantime had drifted past Governor's Island into the East river, where it exploded with tremendous violence, throwing large columns of water and pieces of wood that composed it high into the air. Gen. Putnam, with many other officers, stood on the shore, spectators of this explosion.

"In a few days the American army evacuated New York, and the machine was taken up the North river. Another attempt was afterwards made by Lee upon a frigate that lay opposite Bloomingdale: his object now was to fasten the magazine to the stern of the ship, close at the water's edge. But while attempting this, the watch discovered him, raised an alarm, and compelled him to abandon his enterprise. He then endeavoured to get under the frigate's bottom, but in this he failed, having descended too deep. This terminated his experiments." [*Nat. Gaz.*

EDMUND BURKE.

The original anecdote of Edmund Burke, contained in the subjoined extract from a letter of the daughter of his first classical tutor, will be read with interest by all who are acquainted with the writings and political history of that great man. Ballytore, the place where Mr. Shackelton kept his academy, is near Carlow in Ireland. Bisset has introduced into his Life of Burke, a correspondence between the statesman and his humble tutor, which proves the warmth of their mutual attachment, and a highly cultivated mind in the latter.

*Extract of a Letter from Mary Shackelton, daughter of Abraham Shackelton, the tutor of Edmund Burke, to *** *** dated Ballytore, 3d mo.* 12, 1787.

"I returned to Clonmel, but was not long there, till I received a hasty summons home. But what was the occasion? Our friend Burke and his son had landed in Dublin: we were vain enough to flatter ourselves with the hope of seeing him at Ballytore, and my kind parents were not willing I should lose a gratification, which I would prize so highly. On the 23d, as Parker and I were sitting in the parlour, a rap was at the parlour door: I opened it, and was accosted by a gentleman, 'Will you receive two wanderers?' I said, 'Yes we will,'—and just then caught the fine countenance of my honoured friend, who accompanied by his son, had as it were stolen upon us—having alighted out of the carriage before they came to the house. I think I never experienced such sudden and lively emotions of natural joy. I should have much wished for thee exclusive of our own interests to have been here at that time. I am certain thou wouldst have been delighted with the beautiful scene of affectionate remembrance which our friend's behaviour displayed. He traversed the whole village, with astonishing memory; marked the situation of every house he had known, if the house stood no more—missed the fallen trees as old acquaintance—called to see the families of those he knew and saluted them with a cordial affability. The village was in a ferment—the people devoured him with their eyes—the tradesfolk left their work to gaze on him, and the schoolboys declared he was the finest fellow they ever saw. There is an old steward now with my brother, who served my father and grandfather, and who knew Edmund Burke when at school; the great man paid particular and kind attention to old William; introduced his son to him, and held a candle to his own face, to let the aged man see him with more satisfaction. Our honourable, I may say *right* honourable friend, seemed greatly to enjoy our family harmony, and the comfortable retreat afforded to the age of his friends. It was pleasant to him, I believe, to breathe once more in Ballytore, escaping from the solicitations of the first people in the kingdom to gratify us, and I fully believe, himself also—for there is a noble simplicity about him which loves the scenes and sentiments of nature. Next day they left us, and my mother (who seemed at least ten years younger by the sight of her friend) accompanied him in his carriage six miles on his way to Dublin, from whence in a day or two he sailed for England.

[*Nat. Gaz.*

THE PENITENTIARY.

Messrs. Editors.

Although there may be various defects in the present penal code of Pennsylvania, which has been made the subject of several essays in your paper, there has been one conspicuous defect, which, I believe, will be found to be chargeable, rather on the *administration* of the law, than on the law itself. The penal law of this state has two objects, the first, to effect the reformation of a criminal, by treatment, mild, humane, and calculated to induce habits of industry and virtue, when he should be again restored to socie-

ty; and the other, to protect the community from repeated violations of the law, on the part of such as are found to be incorrigible, by perpetual exclusion from its intercourse. The legislature, therefore, though in the benign spirit of its system, it treats a first offender with tenderness and humanity, as one who may have transgressed without a fixed depravity of heart, has yet anxiously guarded against mercy to an offending fellow being, proving cruelty to the public; and has expressly provided, that where a criminal has been guilty a second time of certain offences, he shall be altogether deprived of the benefit of that society, which he is no longer fitted to enjoy. This is a most important provision of the law of Pennsylvania, and one which by being seldom, if ever, adopted in practice, has rendered a return to imprisonment for a second, third, or fourth time, an object of no dread to the criminal, who confidently relies upon a discharge, whatever may be the offence, and however often committed, at the expiration of a certain term of imprisonment. This provision of the law, which is in full legal force, is contained in the 13th section of the act of assembly, of the 22d April, 1794, (see Purdon's Digest, p. 521.) and is as follows:

"If any person convicted of any crime, which on the fifteenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, was capital, or a felony of death, without benefit of clergy, shall commit any such offence a second time, and be thereof legally convicted, he or she shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the gaol and penitentiary house, at *hard labour during life*, and shall be confined in the solitary cells at such times, and in such manner, as the inspectors shall direct; and if any person sentenced to hard labour and solitary confinement, by virtue of this or any former act, *shall escape or be pardoned*, and after his or her escape or pardon, shall be guilty of any such offence, as on the said fifteenth day of September, 1786, was capital, or a felony of death, without benefit of clergy, such person shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment, for the term of *twenty-five-years*, and shall be confined in the solitary cells aforesaid, at the discretion of the said inspectors."*

It has been often asserted, that perpetual imprisonment is the punishment, of all others, the most afflicting to the imagination; and that it would be more effectual in the suppression of crimes, than any other. It forms a part of the vindicatory system of our present code, and if this assertion be true, and to a great extent it certainly is, let the law be put in force by those authorized to administer it, and one great evil, of which so much just complaint has been made, the crowded state of our penitentiary, would vanish, as soon as offenders know, that this terrible retribution awaits them.—P. [*Nat. Gaz.*

* The following are the crimes that were capital, or felony of death without benefit of clergy, on the 15th of September, 1786, viz: Treason, murder, robbery, burglary, rape, malicious maiming, manslaughter, stabbing, witchcraft and conjuration, arson, concealment of the death of bastard children, counterfeiting any current gold or silver coin, and every felony (except larceny) on a second conviction.

A *Pear Tree*, brought from Holland, and planted in the year 1647, is now in full bloom, standing in the third avenue at the intersection of Thirteenth street. This is probably the oldest fruit tree in America. About 70 years ago the branches of the tree decayed and fell off, and at that time it was supposed the tree was dying; but without any artificial means being resorted to, new shoots germinated and gradually supplied the room of their predecessors. The tree now is in full health and vigour, and appears to be not more than 30 years old; the fruit ripens the latter part of August, has a rich succulent flavour, and has been known by the name of the spice pear. [*Evening Post.*

From the Asiatic Mirror, Dec. 8.

A valuable collection of Japan books and Japan curiosities are for sale by private contract.

Amongst the Japan wrought curiosities is a great ovel on lack and copper, representing Louis the XV. of France, on horseback. Three tortoise shell salvers, some centuries old, of exquisite workmanship, and the art entirely lost; also some curious small lacquered teapots of porcelain, and various boxes lacquered, and with *nacre des perles*. There is also some Japan mora, and some large Japan coins, kobangs and obangs, the intrinsic value of the latter, about 80 star pagodas.

The Japan collection was obtained by a Swedish medical gentleman in Japan, when he accompanied an embassy thither above 30 years ago. There are for sale near 300 volumes of books, written in the Japan language, and four or five maps. Some of the books treat on customs, arts and sciences, others on governments, history, plants, and war operations of old times. There are also some of fishes, and shells coloured.

Calcutta, Dec. 1.

Self Immolation.—The following dismal narrative, which we extract from the letter of a correspondent, dated at Burdwan the 27th ultimo, exhibits a striking instance of the unnatural perversion of mind produced by the superstitions of this country.

"I was yesterday evening present at the awful ceremony of a woman burning herself with the corpse of her husband. I was conducted to the house of the deceased, who was of the husbandman cast. I found the body laid on a mat—the widow seated by it, getting her hair combed. When she saw me, she crept on her knees towards

me, begging permission to burn herself with the body of her husband.

"As soon as the magistrate's leave arrived for the awful ceremony, the relatives placed the corpse on a bier which they carried, and on which the widow was seated. She was carried to the place of funeral, amidst a large crowd, on whom she scattered parched grain. The funeral pile was made in a hollow cone, dug in the earth, about four feet deep, and five feet diameter at the mouth. It was lined with dry wood, and partly filled with combustibles. After the widow had bathed in an adjacent tank, the corpse was placed in the cone. At this time, she was so exhausted, that a relation was obliged to bear her up in his arms.

"When again on her feet, she tore off a part of her robe, wrapped it round her *eldest son*, a child about eight years old. After this many men and women fell at her feet and kissed them. The victim exhorted the women to follow her example, should they ever be in a similar state. The *boy now threw a lighted torch into the cone*—it blazed with great fury. The widow walked three times round the cone, throwing in rosin to enliven the blaze from a pot which she had under her arms, then jumped with alacrity into the flames, and seated herself near the corpse. She was in a moment enveloped in flames, which the crowd increased by throwing in tow and other combustibles, and she kept clapping her hands, after the epidermis was nearly burnt off her body. Her hands then fell; she was soon dead, but still the body kept its erect, seated posture, and appeared like a statue of ebony amidst the raging flames!

"The crowd shouted loudly and incessantly, and said that such a resolute *suttee* was never seen. The police officer who attended, and had seen many *suttees* told me he never saw one where the victim was so calm and intrepid. I was within three yards of the cone—the poor creature had her face towards me. I shall never forget the dreadful sight: it was awful and horrible! When I first saw her, there was a wildness in her looks; she was afterwards calm and composed; latterly weak, exhausted and agitated, but when she walked round the blazing cone, she was calm and collected.

"She was about fifty, her husband about sixty. She had three children, a daughter married, about 20, and 2 sons, one 8 and the other 7.

"There was no compulsion, no force. The crowd, by the order of the police officers, receded from the cone, and I was nearer to it than any other person except the poor victim. There was no impediment to her jumping out of the fire, if she wished it. There was no interest, in herself immolation, to the relations; for she was poor, and the nearest relatives were obliged to enter into bonds to maintain the two children until they were of age to support themselves. It was religious enthusiasm—it was the force of early inculcations acting on a warm mind. The actor and the crowd seemed to feel no restraint from my presence; on the contrary, they often fell back, to give me a better view of the awful ceremony."

The following humorous "Report of a Resolution to be proposed in the House of Representatives," is intended to return the kind interference of the British parliament in our domestic affairs.

FROM THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

Whereas the House of Representatives, in common with the people of America, is justly proud of its admirable native tongue, and regards this most expressive and energetic language as one of the best of its birthrights, *Resolved*, That the House acknowledge with gratitude the zeal, which several respectable writers and critics in England have shown for the preservation of the purity of the language in America; and, although these writers and critics, misled by the reports of illiterate English travellers, whose breeding and education confined them to the society of the more ignorant part of our community, have indiscriminately stigmatized as Americanisms, words, which may be vulgarisms, or individual or provincial peculiarities, but are in no way adopted at large, by the well educated people of America; and although the aforesaid critics and writers, being but imperfectly read in the early English writers, the great masters and standards of the language, have also denounced as Americanisms certain other words, such as *to progress, to advocate*, &c. which be, nevertheless, words of approved use and authority in the Augustan age of English literature; nevertheless, the House is grateful to these writers and critics, for their kind efforts abovementioned, and particularly for the *amiable spirit* and *courteous tone*, in which they have been made: and whereas the House of Representatives of the United States of America will ever feel it a duty to watch, with jealousy, over the preservation of the English tongue, in its original purity, and

it is a matter of great interest to the House and to the American people, that their native language should not degenerate in the parent state, and it would afflict the American people to find their brethren in England gradually contracting the habit of a mixed and barbarous jargon, *therefore resolved*, that the House of Representatives of the United States of America regard with unfeigned sorrow the continued prevalence of five or six languages or dialects, within the narrow compass of the British isles, as a circumstance which menaces, at no remote period, the radical corruption of the English tongue; that it is a matter of high astonishment to the House, that no measures have been employed to exterminate the native dialects of the Celtic, still spoken in Cornwall, in Wales, in Ireland, in the Isle of Man, and in Scotland, with the corrupt French in the isles of Jersey and Guernsey; dialects mutually different from each other, and from the English, and which cannot continue to be spoken, without disastrous consequences to the English language and literature; that the House, moreover, looks with still greater anxiety on the utterly corrupt and barbarous state to which the English language has already sunk, in most of the counties of England, to the degree that the various dialects which prevail, such as those in Yorkshire, Somersetshire, and Cumberland, at the same time that they are in themselves utterly uncouth and hideous, are unintelligible to any one but a person born and educated in these counties respectively; and though the House views with more respect the lowland dialect of Scotland, as having been ennobled by the writings of some admirable original authors, particularly in the last and present centuries, yet the House still trembles at the deleterious effect, which this very ennobling of a subordinate and provincial dialect may have on the pure English tongue, and regards it as a symptom of the approaching degeneracy of that tongue, that writings in said provincial dialect are eagerly sought and familiarly read; that the House farther regards, as still more pernicious either than the prevalence of the Cornish, Welsh, Erse, Mankish, or Gaelic, or of the provincial corruptions of the English, that barbarity which from various causes is fast creeping into the language of the highest and best educated classes of society in England, a corruption which, in some respects, the House thinks to have been much promoted by the leading critical journals of the day; an affectation, at one time, of forgotten old words, and at another, of pedantic new ones, each equally unauthorized in a pure and chaste style of writing and of speaking; the perpetual recurrence of the plural number, instead of the singular, as *charities, sympathies, tendencies*, &c. a phraseology, which tends in a high degree to weaken a language, by leading writers and speakers to place that emphasis in the grammatical plurality, which ought to reside in the term itself; an unwise attempt to ennoble such words as *clever, you know, vastly*, &c. which are pardonable only in colloquial use, and unworthy the dignity of grave and sustained discourse; an adoption by noblemen, gentlemen, and clergymen, of the terms of horse-jockeys, boxers, and shooters, to the degree, that a great number of vulgar and cant terms are heard in what are called the best circles,—which the House has reason to apprehend are often the worst,—in which the human blood, drawn by the clenched fist of a ruffian, is unrighteously called "claret," and shooting two dozen of birds, "bagging 12 pair of cocks;" lastly an alarming prevalence of profane and obscene language, in the highest and best bred circles, which, though liable to high moral objections, the House is willing to regard here merely as another agent of brutalizing the English tongue, and which, though it is unhappily a vice too common in all countries, the House has unquestioned information, prevails in England to an unparalleled and odious extent, reaching into the societies which consider themselves the most polite and best bred. In view of these facts, *Resolved*, That the House of Representatives of the United States of America is apprehensive, that the genuine purity of the English tongue is already fatally assailed, and is threatened with being wholly destroyed at no remote period: that the possibility of such an event is to be considered by the American people as a just ground of national alarm and apprehension, and that it is their duty to provide, if it may be, against its occurrence: and inasmuch as the circumstances, that this country was at first in general settled by Englishmen of good education, by aggrieved gentlemen and ejected clergymen, and has continued to this day, remarkably free from all those classes of men, which most corrupt a language,—such as an accumulation of miners, manufacturers, and beggars, and is blessed, to an extent elsewhere unknown, with the means of popular education, so much so, that in more than one of the American states, it is supposed that there is not a na-

tive citizen unable to read and write; inasmuch as from these and other circumstances easy to be deduced from the previous enumeration of some of the causes of the corruption of the language in England, the English language has been preserved in a state of admirable purity in the United States of America, a purity so great, that in the most remote and unfavoured portions of our country, the popular dialect is far purer than in some counties in the heart of England, while the style of speaking and writing is, by the blessing of God, quite untainted with most of the abovementioned vulgarities prevalent in the high English circles, and but partially infected with any of them: *Resolved, therefore, farther, in consideration of these premises,* That the nobility and gentry of England be courteously invited to send their elder sons, and such others as may be destined to appear as public speakers in church or state, to America for their education; that the president of the United States be requested to concert measures with the presidents and heads of our colleges and schools, for the prompt reception and gratuitous instruction of such young persons, and to furnish them, after the expiration of a term of —— years, certificates of their proficiency in the English tongue.

We copied the piece alluded to below and published in our last number (p. 304.) from the National Gazette, and accidentally neglected to "give credit" to that paper. We are glad to publish it as it was originally written.

To the Editors of the National Recorder.

The author of the "Deaf and Dumb Boy's Address to a Female Visiter," has observed its appearance in the National Recorder with considerable surprise; being at a loss to account for the means through which it came into the hands of the editors of that paper. He would certainly never have consented to its publication in the altered and mutilated form which it now presents, being entirely of the opinion that it is not an improvement upon the original, which reads thus—

Will not relieving utterance come?
For language must I vainly seek?
Oh, some kind angel help the Dumb,
And aid my lab'ring tongue to speak!
My heart can feel! and Stranger! here
I treasured up thy soothing tear.

Pure are the dewy drops that rest
Upon the mountain flow'ret's breast,
But purer far, that tear unheeded came
While feeling's sceptre ruled thy pensive soul,
To break thy spirit's deep entrancing dream,
And bid the busy thoughts again to roll.

I saw (for Mercy left me sight;
Oh were my silence wrapt in night,
Then life had been too coldly drear
Still to detain the Dumb boy here—)

I saw thy bosom heave a sigh
When fix'd on me thy pitying eye
In mute attention gazed;
Lost in an interest deep and pure,
To those around that eye no more
With speaking look was raised.

I saw the tear's unconscious swell;
I mark'd thy blushes as it fell,
Lest some intruding eye should see
Thy bosom's sensibility.

Lady! for thee I have no name,
Yet should we now forever part,
Oblivion's dark and wasting stream
Shall ne'er efface thee from my heart.
For could yon sun forget to shine,
The stormy deeps neglect to roll;
Yet never can that tear of thine
Fade from the Deaf and Dumb boy's soul.

The transposition of the words "*and*" and "*Stranger*" is a manifest detriment to sound and sense. With respect to both the omissions, I can only say, that they are the parts which have been most admired by those of my friends who have perused the piece. I will admit that the first attempts to describe that climax of feeling, which is more frequently laughed at than appreciated; yet there are those, to whom such sentiments are dear, because they are understood. The images in the last verse, although they are perhaps not expressed with critical exactness, I think are sufficiently clear to be fully comprehended. The word "*silence*" has been changed for "*eyeballs.*" Surely it was not because the silence of mind in the deaf when "wrapt in darkness," would not make life more "coldly drear," than a simple close of the portals by which light was conveyed to the mind.

I have thus with considerable haste taken the benefit of a privilege to which all are entitled, to express my opinion of a subject in which I am deeply interested. I do not request a republication; but justice to myself demanded, that I should repel the assumption of altering any composition of mine without express permission. I am, gentlemen, with sincere respect, &c.

* * *

Philadelphia, 5th mo. 9, 1820.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, May 20, 1820. No. 21.

Ricardo on the Principles of Political Economy.

It affords us great pleasure to inform our readers, that this highly valuable dissertation on the principles of political economy has been recently republished in this country, by Mr. Milligan, of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia. We hope it will have an extensive circulation, as it contains one of the most luminous expositions of the fundamental doctrines of this science in relation to the freedom of trade, which has yet appeared. Perhaps no writer of the present day has evinced more talent and acuteness in the discussion of some of the most abstruse problems of political economy than Mr. Ricardo; his analytical investigations, indeed, are conducted with a logical precision heretofore confined to mathematical science.

Mr. Ricardo's work contains a new theory of value, developed with such uncommon ingenuity, and illustrated and supported with so much ability, as to have made converts to this doctrine of some of the most enlightened economists in Great Britain. The Edinburgh Review, as well as several other Scotch publications, contain elaborate and argumentative vindications of this theory. To us, however, it has always appeared as the only untenable position Mr. Ricardo has attempted to maintain, and we have thought, might be traced to his anxiety to give uniformity and consistency to Dr. Adam Smith's hypothesis of exchangeable value, being derived entirely from human labour. The refutation of this doctrine has been successfully accomplished by Mr. Say, in his notes to the French translation of Mr. Ricardo's work. At present, however, we cannot enter more particularly upon an inquiry into the merits of this controversy, but shall confine ourselves to a few remarks upon the general scope of this as well as all the other writings of Mr. Ricardo.

Fully sensible of the high importance of the right understanding of the fundamental doctrines of the science of political economy, first promulgated by Dr. Adam Smith, in relation to the necessity of maintaining that order of things which nature has pointed out, as the only effectual plan for advancing national prosperity, Mr. Ricardo has inculcated and enforced it, in various chapters of his work, with a strength of argument and clearness of expression, which show how thoroughly he had imbibed the views of the illustrious author of the Wealth of Nations. The folly of attempting, either by extraordinary encouragements, to attract towards some branches of industry a larger share of capital than would naturally be employed in them, or by uncommon restraints forcibly to withdraw from other branches of industry a portion of the capital which would otherwise be invested in them, is emphatically dwelt upon.

No writer on this science has been more fully impressed than Mr. Ricardo with the extraordinary merit of these highly profound and original speculations of Dr. Smith, on this branch of legislation. Although, indeed, he has undertaken to combat some of the opinions in which he differs from this celebrated author, he has taken every occasion to acknowledge the obligations which political economy is under to the father of the science, as Dr. Smith with so much propriety has been styled; and in common with all who are capable of appreciating the value of his writings, participates in the admiration which they so justly excite. At present we shall only refer to the following extracts from Mr. Ricardo's work, in support of these opinions.

"The injurious effects of the mercantile system," says Mr. Ricardo, "have been fully exposed by Dr. Smith; the whole aim of that system was to raise the price of commodities, in the home market, by prohibiting foreign competition; but this system was no more injurious to the agricultural classes than to any other part of the community. By forcing capital into channels

where it would not otherwise flow, it diminished the whole amount of commodities produced. The price, though permanently higher, was not sustained by scarcity, but by difficulty of production; and therefore, though the sellers of such commodities sold them for a higher price, they did not sell them, after the requisite quantity of capital was employed in producing them, at higher profits."

"Under a system of perfectly free commerce," says Mr. Ricardo in another part of his work, "each country naturally devotes its capital and labour to such employments as are most beneficial to each. This pursuit of individual advantage is admirably connected with the universal good of the whole. By stimulating industry, by rewarding ingenuity, and by using most efficaciously the powers bestowed by nature, it distributes labour most effectively and most economically: while by increasing the general mass of productions, it diffuses general benefit, and binds together by one common tie of interest and intercourse, the universal society of nations throughout the civilized world. It is this principle which determines that wine shall be made in France and Portugal, that corn shall be grown in America and Poland, and that hardware and other goods shall be manufactured in England."

Record.

Late News from French Papers.

By the Maria Theresa, at New York, and the arrivals at Boston, Bordeaux papers to the 4th, and Paris to the 1st of April, are received.

The law to suspend the exercise of the liberty of the press, was passed by the French Chamber of Deputies, March 30—for it 136, against it 109.

The students of medicine at Paris have presented an address of thanks to the 109 deputies who voted against the law abridging individual liberty. Other addresses of the same nature were preparing at Paris.

March 28.

Yesterday and this day the commission of the Chamber of Peers has continued to examine Louvel, the assassin. The examination this day lasted from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The two late laws passed for the restriction of the press, and against personal liberty, are extremely unpopular.

From the continuation of the discussion of the law against the liberty of the press, it is probable it will be completed and promulgated on the "dark day."

Paris, April 6.

The editors of the Minerve have been condemned by the tribunal to pay a fine of 13,000 francs, for not having submitted to the stamp law. No appeal can be made.

Paris, March 31.

Persons of all classes eagerly subscribe for the relief of the victims of arbitrary power. Among the signers are Lafitte, La Fayette, Benjamin Constant, and many other deputies. What a satire on the ministry! what a characteristic trait of the system to which France is delivered!

Now that the discussion upon the liberty of the press is terminated, it is thought that M. Clausel des Cousergues will develope his project of an accusation against the duke de Cazes. He engaged in the face of all France to do it.

Bordeaux, April 4.

The Spanish nation proceeds in the work of reformation with a calmness which becomes a people determined to be free. Letters from Cadiz confirm the previous accounts of the tranquillity of that city. The government is occupied in forming a corps of 20,000 men, to support the new constitution of the nation, and to act against those who may disturb the public peace. The prefects, subprefects, and municipalities, are organized, and co-operate with the government in maintaining tranquillity.

Madrid, March 21.

Yesterday we had a double fete at the court, to celebrate, at the same time, the birth day of the queen, and the anniversary of the publication of the constitution.

The junta have required the dismissal of all who were of the 70 who petitioned for the overthrow of the Cortes.

All the political chiefs (prefects) nominated by the Cortes, are restored to their offices.

The secretariat of the Cortes is also re-established. Its offices, seals, papers, and the original of the constitution, have been restored to it. All the clerks are restored to their posts.

Madrid is inundated with pamphlets, gazettes and handbills, which are showered on the people from every quarter.

The Journal of Valencia has taken for its motto "God watches yet over his people."

A royal ordinance of the 22d, fixes the convocation of the Cortes for the 9th of July; they will consist of 149 members for the peninsula, and 30 deputies for America, selected from the Americans residing in Spain. A private letter states "Terror is general. The *Revolution* or *Death*, is the order of the day. We are not without fears for the lives of the most august personages."

None of the foreign ministers at Madrid had congratulated the king on his acceptance of the constitution, waiting for instructions from their courts—the American minister alone excepted, who did not wait for orders. [*Gaz. de France.*

We have had communicated to us the minute of a decree dictated by the holy office, which was intended to rivet the chains that the people of Spain have just broken. They assure us it was ready to be executed.

This decree consisted of 12 articles, principally directed to keeping out of the country books that were disliked by those who issued the decree, and further to restrain the domestic press.

It is said that Mina has intercepted a correspondence from Madrid of the highest importance; and he will not communicate it but to the Cortes.

An ultra journal announces this day, with a triumphant air, that Alava, Guipuscoa, and Biscay, are nearly in insurrection, to re-establish the throne and arbitrary power.

It is confirmed that agitation prevails in Portugal. The British pride, before which every one abashed himself, excites at this day a daring indignation. The English are often publicly braved, and advised to relieve the country from their presence. We are assured, distinguished persons have already been designated by an independent party, to propose to the Cortes at Madrid, a federation between the two people of ancient Iberia.

March 29.

There is a report in circulation, that a disposition to revolt has been manifested among the troops in Prussia. Notwithstanding the extreme watchfulness of the government, the Spanish news is known to every one. Prussia has not forgotten that a constitution was promised her as a reward for her efforts in favour of national independence. This constitution, announced in danger, refused after victory, is the object of all wishes. We are assured that some superior officers, sincere friends to the king, have recalled the promises made to the people, and have insisted on the necessity of fulfilling them. These officers, it is added, have been broken, and the troops have loudly called for them to be reinstated. We are ignorant of the consequence of this affair.

A daily paper announces as a report, that an explosion, like to that of Spain, seems to threaten the kingdom of Italy. The movement began at Boulogne, and the example was soon followed at Milan. A unanimous determination was manifested for the independence of the country. The revolutionists demand for their king the archduke Reynier, with a constitutional government.

March 30.

They say that a courier has brought to the Austrian embassy, despatches which confirm the report which we have already given concerning the kingdom of Italy.

A letter from Bordeaux of the 4th ult. states, that "troops are on their march to Bayonne; probably a storm is gathering which may burst on Spain. The Holy Alliance will perhaps assist Ferdinand: if they do, farewell to the tranquillity of Europe for a long season."

A postscript to the above says "Italy is in a state nearly like that of Spain, previous to the establishment of the Cortes."

Rome, Feb. 10.

According to letters from Cairo, the celebrated Ali Pacha, with a considerable army, has conquered Palestine, and a body of troops have already entered Jerusalem.

Paris, March 27.

The Danish press cannot treat of politics, nor give news without special permission. In Belgium many editors have been arrested. It appears that from the Baltic to the Pyrenees there is a "holy alliance" against the press.

RUSSIAN EXPEDITION.

Archangel, Feb. 12.

Lieutenant Laserew, of the imperial navy, who made a voyage last year to the icy ocean, in the brig Nova Zembla, is about to publish an account of the expedition. The brig was fitted out in this place; the crew consisted of fifty men, beside the commander, Lasarew, the lieutenant Korsakow, and the now midshipman Kuchelbeckre, the surgeon, boatswain, &c. The brig sailed from Archangel, June 9th, O. S. Their first intention was to reach the straits of Waigar, and from thence to sail about Nova Zembla and explore the coast. After indescribable sufferings, and having contended with immense bodies of ice, they at last reached, July 27th, the entrance of the straits, without being able to enter, on account of the ice there. The coast was often seen from the vessel, but it was so covered with ice, that it was entirely impossible to land. The unceasing storms, and the cold affected the health of the crew. No trace of vegetation appeared in the eyes of the voyagers. The land was covered with snow. It is probable the collection of ice is greater in these straits than formerly, because the Russian hunters do not go to Nova Zembla after the white bears, but rather to the distant Spitzbergen. After the brig had reached to 73° 2′ north latitude, and to 50° 8′ east longitude, from Greenwich, having sketched some points of the coast, the season for sailing in those seas being already past, they set out on their return for Archangel.

Sailing between the fields of ice, the brig came to 73° 26′ north latitude, and 48° 54′ east longitude—the thermometer fell on this day from ½ degree warm of Reaumur, to 2½ degrees of cold. On the way three of the crew died, and when they returned to Archangel, Sept. 4, O. S. six men only were in a situation to work the ship, and the officers were necessitated to perform sailor's duty.

The population of the city of Naples, which in the year 1818 amounted to 329,528, at the end of 1818 was 333,518. The number of births in this year was 13,879, and of deaths 11,471, of which 13 exceeded the age of 100 years.

Sir Thomas Lawrence has been elected president of the Royal Academy, in the place of Benjamin West, esq. deceased.

Commercial Intercourse with France.

Mr. Gallatin to the Marquis of Dessolle.

Paris, 25 Oct. 1819.

Monsieur le Marquis—I had the honour, on my arrival here, to communicate, verbally, to his excellency the duke de Richelieu, that I was authorized, by my government, to conclude with that of France, commercial arrangements founded on a footing of perfect equality, and such as might promote an intercourse equally advantageous to both countries. With that view, I had requested him to examine the convention concluded in July 1815, between Great Britain and the United States, the bases of which they were ready to adopt in their commercial

relations with France. The peculiar circumstances which prevented, at that time, the further prosecution of that subject, have fortunately ceased to exist; and I have now the honour to bring it again to the consideration of your excellency.

Both France and the United States have, in order to encourage their own navigation, passed laws, laying extra duties on foreign vessels, and on the merchandise imported in such vessels. But the inequality is at present so much greater in France than in the United States, and the mode heretofore adopted in America to counteract that inequality is so defective, that if this system was permitted to continue on both sides, the commercial intercourse between the two countries would, in a short time, be carried on almost exclusively in French vessels. In order to obtain their due share in the navigation between the two countries, and they claim nothing more than their share, the United States will be compelled to alter their laws, and to lay such additional extra duties on the tonnage of French vessels, or on merchandise imported therein, as will, in that respect, restore a perfect equality in the commercial intercourse of the two nations.

This plan, however, of each government laying extra duties in order to countervail those laid by the other, is attended with serious inconveniences on both sides. The ship owners of each country are always apt to think that the extra duties paid by them, are greater and more oppressive than those laid on the vessels of the other. They claim the protection of their government, and ask that these should be enhanced. A species of commercial hostility takes place, which may have an unfavourable effect on the friendly relations of the two countries. And the ultimate and unavoidable tendency of the system is to lessen their commerce, and to throw it in other channels.

Any attempt, on the part of either country, to engross for its vessels the carrying trade between the two, will certainly be defeated in the other; and if, as it is believed, they have no other aim than that of a fair reciprocal equality, this will be attained with much greater facility and certainty, by both mutually agreeing to abolish altogether all extra duties, than by each trying to countervail those of the other.

The bases of an arrangement founded on that principle, would be,

1st. That, in the United States, no higher tonnage duties or other charges, should be laid on French, than on American vessels; nor any higher duties on articles of the produce or manufacture of France, when imported from France into the United States, in French vessels, than when imported in the same manner in American vessels.

And, reciprocally, that, in France, no higher tonnage duties or other charges should be laid on American than on French vessels; nor any higher duties on articles of the produce or manufacture of the United States, when imported from the said states into France in American vessels, than when imported in the same manner in French vessels.

2d. That no higher duties should be laid in France, on articles of the produce or manufacture of the United States, than on similar articles of the same value of the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

And reciprocally, that no higher duties should be laid in the United States, on articles of the produce or manufacture of France, than on similar articles of the same value of the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. These being, in substance, the same principles on which the commercial convention between the United States and Great Britain is founded, have the advantage of being recommended by the experience of the two great maritime nations, equally jealous of their commercial prosperity. I may add that they have, either by positive treaties, or by mutual municipal laws, been adopted in the commercial intercourse between the United States and Sweden, the Netherlands, Germany and Prussia.

The great inequality, to the disadvantage of America, which now exists in her intercourse with France, renders it important that the determination of his majesty's government, on this subject, should be communicated as soon as possible. It would be with reluctance that the United States should find themselves obliged in self-defence, to lay additional extra duties on French vessels. And they have given satisfactory evidence of their earnest disposition to cultivate and promote their commercial relations with France, by the reduction of duties on French wines, which, without any previous stipulation in favour of the American commerce, was decreed during the last session of Congress.

I request your excellency to accept the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which I have the honour to be, your excellency's most obedient and humble servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

His excellency the marquis Dessolle, minister of foreign affairs, &c. &c.

Commerce with Lubeck.—The burgomasters and Senate of the Hanseatic town, Lubeck, having abolished discriminating and counteracting duties, as regards the United States, the President of the United States, pursuant to an act of Congress, has proclaimed a similar cessation of discriminating duties on the part of the United States.

St. Johns, (N. B.) May 2.

A Large Comet.—A comet, of immense magnitude, has been seen the two last evenings in a N. W. direction—the space it occupies in the heavens from the nucleus to the extremity of the tail is 60 or 70 degrees—the time of its appearance is about ten o'clock. An astronomical gentleman has commenced his observations on the motion, &c. of this unexpected visiter, which will be communicated in our next.

Sixteenth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

May 8.—The Senate resumed in committee of the whole the consideration of the bill to authorize the appointment of commissioners to examine the route of the Chesapeake and De-

laware canal, as already laid out, and the route of the proposed canal from the waters of the Delaware to those of the Rariton. Mr. Smith and Mr. Macon opposed the bill on principle, and at considerable length. The bill, its constitutionality, and expediency, were supported at large by Messrs. King, of New York, Dickerson, and Van Dyke.

May 9.—The above bill was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate then took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. Horsey in the chair, the bill to authorize the appointment of commissioners to examine the country between the Sandusky and Miami bays of Lake Erie, and the navigable waters of the Scioto and the Great Miami rivers of the Ohio, to ascertain whether and by what route a canal can be laid out to connect those waters; and, if practicable, to determine and lay out the route of such canal, &c.

The bill was opposed by Mr. Eaton and Mr. Smith, and supported by Mr. King of New York, and Mr. Trimble; and was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 20 to 13.

The following message was transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by the President of the United States, on the 9th inst.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress a correspondence which has taken place between the secretary of state and the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty, since the message of the 27th March last, respecting the treaty which was concluded between the United States and Spain, on the 22d February, 1819.

After the failure of his Catholic Majesty for so long a time to ratify the treaty, it was expected that this minister would have brought with him the ratification, or that he would have been authorized to give an order for the delivery of the territory ceded by it, to the United States. It appears, however, that the treaty is still unratified, and that the minister has no authority to surrender the territory. The object of his mission has been, to make complaints, and to demand explanations, respecting an imputed system of hostility, on the part of the citizens of the United States, against the subjects and dominions of Spain, and an unfriendly policy in their government, to obtain new stipulations, against these alleged injuries, as the condition on which the treaty should be ratified.

Unexpected as such complaints and such a demand were, under existing circumstances, it was thought proper, without compromitting the government as to the course to be pursued, to meet them promptly, and to give the explanations that were desired, on every subject, with the utmost candour. The result has proved what was sufficiently well known before, that the charge of a systematic hostility, being adopted and pursued by citizens of the United States, against the dominions and subjects of Spain, is utterly destitute of foundation, and that their government, in all its branches, has maintained, with the utmost rigour, that neutrality, in the civil war between Spain and her colonies, which they were the first to declare. No force has been collected, no incursions made, from within the United States, against the dominions of Spain; nor have any naval equipments been permitted, in favour of either party, against the other. Their citizens have been warned of the obligations incident to the neutral condition of their country; the public officers have been instructed to see that the laws were fully executed; and severe examples have been made of some who violated them.

In regard to the stipulation proposed, as the condition of the ratification of the treaty, that the United States shall abandon the right to recognize the revolutionary colonies in South America, or to form other relations with them, when in their judgment it may be just and expedient so to do, it is manifestly so repugnant to the honour, and even to the independence of the United States, that it has been impossible to discuss it. In making this proposal, it is perceived that his Catholic Majesty has entirely misconceived the principles on which this government has acted, in being a party to a negotiation so long protracted, for claims so well founded and reasonable, as he likewise has the sacrifices which the United States have made, comparatively, with Spain, in the treaty to which it is proposed to annex so extraordinary and improper a condition.

Had the minister of Spain offered an unqualified pledge that the treaty should be ratified by his sovereign, on being made acquainted with the explanations which had been given by this government, there would have been a strong motive for accepting and submitting it to the Senate for their advice and consent, rather than resort to other measures for redress, however justifiable and proper. But he gives no such pledge. On the contrary, he declares explicitly that the refusal of this government to relinquish the right of judging and acting for itself hereafter, according to circumstances, in regard to the Spanish colonies—a right common to all nations—has rendered it impossible for him, under his instructions, to make such engagement. He thinks that his sovereign will be induced, by his communications, to ratify the treaty; but still he leaves him free either to adopt that measure, or to decline it. He admits that the other objections are essentially removed, and will not, in themselves, prevent the ratification, provided the difficulty on the third point is surmounted. The result, therefore, is, that the treaty is declared to have no obligation whatever; that its ratification is made to depend, not on the consideration which led to its adoption, and the conditions which it contains, but on a new article unconnected with it, respecting which a new negotiation must be opened, of indefinite duration, and doubtful issue.

Under this view of the subject, the course to be pursued would appear to be direct and obvious, if the affairs of Spain had remained in the state in which they were when this minister sailed. But it is known, that an important change has since taken place in the government of that country, which cannot fail to be sensibly felt, in its intercourse with other nations. The minister of Spain has essentially declared his inability to act, in consequence of that change. With him, however, under his present powers, nothing could be done. The attitude of the United States must now be assumed, on full consideration of what is due to their rights,

their interest, and honour, without regard to the powers or incidents of the late mission. We may, at pleasure, occupy the territory which was intended and provided by the late treaty as an indemnity for losses so long since sustained by our citizens, but still nothing could be settled definitively, without a treaty between the two nations. Is this the time to make the pressure? If the United States were governed by views of ambition and agrandizement, many strong reasons might be given in its favour. But we have no objects of that kind to accomplish; none which are not founded in justice, and which can be injured by forbearance. Great hope is entertained that this change will promote the happiness of the Spanish nation. The good order, moderation and humanity which have characterized the movement, are the best guarantees of its success. The United States would not be justified in their own estimation, should they take any step to disturb its harmony. When the Spanish government is completely organized on the principles of this change, as it is expected it soon will be, there is just ground to presume that our differences with Spain will be speedily and satisfactorily settled. With these remarks I submit it to the wisdom of Congress, whether it will not still be advisable to postpone any decision on this subject, until the next session. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 9th May, 1820.

May 15.—The Senate adjourned to the second Monday in November.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

May 10.—The bill fixing on the second Monday in November for the time for the next meeting of Congress, was passed and sent to the Senate.—A committee was appointed to examine, in conjunction with a committee of the Senate, what bills are proper to be acted on during the present session of Congress.—The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Taylor in the chair; and the following resolves were taken into consideration:

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law a suitable outfit and salary for such minister or ministers as the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, may send to any of the governments of South America, which have established, and are maintaining, their independence on Spain.

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for requesting the President of the United States to cause to be presented to the general the most worthy and distinguished, in his opinion, in the service of any of the independent governments of South America, the sword which was given by the viceroy of Lima to captain Biddle, of the Ontario, during her late cruise in the Pacific, and which is now in the office of the department of state, with the expression of the wish of the Congress of the United States that it may be employed in the support and preservation of the liberties and independence of his country.

The second of these resolves, for reasons stated by Mr. Clay, was withdrawn by him. The first resolve gave rise to considerable debate, which shall be hereafter reported. The previous question having been determined in the affirmative, the main question, on agreeing to the said first resolve, as above stated, was decided in the affirmative, 80 to 75.

May 12.—Mr. Taylor, from the joint committee appointed to inquire into and report what subjects were proper to be acted on before adjournment, made a report, regulating the order in which the business should be acted on; and the order was agreed to.—Mr. Edwards, of North Carolina, moved that the committee of the whole to which is committed the bill to continue in force the act "to protect the commerce of the United States and to punish the crime of piracy," the bill to incorporate the President and Managers of the American Colonization Society, and the resolutions authorizing the President of the United States to negotiate with foreign governments on the means of effecting an entire abolition of the African slave trade, be discharged from the further consideration thereof; and the motion was decided in the affirmative. Mr. E. then moved that the resolutions do lie on the table; and a division thereon being required, the question was first taken on ordering the first resolution to lie on the table, which is in the following words:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to consult and negotiate with all the governments, where ministers of the United States are or shall be accredited, on the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the African slave trade.

And it was decided by yeas and nays, 78 to 35, against laying the same on the table. The question was then taken on ordering the second resolution to lie on the table, which is in the following words:

Resolved, &c. That the President be requested to enter into a stipulation or formal declaration, with the several maritime powers, recognizing the independence and permanent neutrality of any colony of the free people of colour of the United States which shall be established on the western coast of Africa.

And decided in the negative. The question was then taken on ordering the third resolution to lie on the table, which is in the following words, viz.

Resolved, &c. That the President be requested, in such use as he may deem it expedient to make of the public ships of the United States, to afford every aid, not inconsistent with the public welfare, to the efforts of the American society for colonizing the free people of colour of the United States upon the western coast of Africa.

And decided in the affirmative. Mr. Brush then moved that the first resolution be postponed to the next session of Congress; which motion was negatived. The first resolution was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. On motion of Mr. Brush, the second resolution was postponed to the next session. On motion of Mr. Storrs, the bill to incorporate the President and Managers of the American Colonization Society, was postponed until the first day of the next session of Congress. The bill from the Senate "to continue in force an act to protect the commerce of the United States and punish the crime of piracy, and also to make further provision for punishing the crime

of piracy," was read the third time, as yesterday amended at the instance of Mr. Mercer, and was passed, and returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment, after refusing to agree to a motion of Mr. Rich to recommit the same. The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to authorize the President of the United States to borrow a sum of money for the use of the government. The bill from the Senate, authorizing the building of certain small vessels of war, passed through a committee of the whole, after being amended so as to reduce the number from seven to five.

[The object of these vessels is to protect the revenue, and pursue pirates, &c. in the waters of our southern coast, which are too shallow to be navigated by the vessels now in service.]

The bill was opposed by Mr. Cannon as unnecessary, and also because the cost of the vessels (60,000 dollars) was not to be taken from the monies already appropriated for repairs. It was supported by Mr. Silsbee, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Newton, on the ground of its being required for the security of the revenue, and the detection of smugglers and pirates. The question on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, was decided by yeas and nays, 78 votes to 37; and the bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

May 13.—The bill to authorize the President to borrow three millions of dollars, was passed by a vote of 75 to 30.—The bill from the Senate to continue in force the act "to provide for reports of decisions of the supreme court," passed through the usual forms, and was read a third time and finally passed.—The bill laying a heavy tonnage duty on French ships, after the first of July, and to continue until France shall lay aside her discriminating duties, as far as the United States are concerned, was passed and sent to the Senate.

Mr. Warfield submitted the following resolution, the question on which being put by the clerk, it was adopted unanimously:

Resolved, unanimously, by the House of Representatives of the United States of America, That the thanks of this House be given to the honourable Henry Clay, speaker thereof, for the dignity, ability, and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of that station.

The speaker then rose, and addressed the House as follows:

GENTLEMEN—The House of Representatives has, on former occasions, honoured me by a vote of its thanks. I then felt that the sole claim which I had to a testimony of the public approbation so distinguished, was the zeal with which I have ever sought to discharge the highly responsible duties of the chair; and I am now sensible that I am indebted to your belief of the continued exertion of that zeal for the fresh proof of your favourable sentiments towards me, in the resolution which you have just adopted.

If, gentlemen, the traveller parts with regret from those agreeable acquaintances which he casually makes, as he journeys on his way, how much more painful must be the separation of those who have co-operated many months in the anxious endeavour to advance the prosperity of a common country; who have been animated by mutual sympathies; and who have become endeared to each other by an interchange of all the friendly offices incident to the freest social intercourse? Addressing you as I now do, probably the last time from this place, I confess I feel a degree of emotion which I am utterly unable to express. I shall carry with me into that retirement which is necessary to the performance of indispensable private duties, a grateful recollection of all your kindnesses; of the respectful and affectionate consideration of me, which you have always evinced; of the generous and almost unlimited confidence which you have ever reposed in me; and of the tenderness with which you have treated even my errors. But, interesting as have been the relations in which I have stood, for many years, to this House, I have yet higher motives for continuing to behold it with the deepest solicitude. I shall regard it as the great depository of the most important powers of our excellent constitution; as the watchful and faithful centinel of the freedom of the people; as the fairest and truest image of their deliberate will and wishes; and as that branch of the government where, if our beloved country shall unhappily be destined to add another to the long list of melancholy examples of the loss of public liberty, we shall witness its last struggles and its expiring throes.

Gentlemen, I beg you to carry with you my sincerest wishes for your individual happiness, and the prosperity of your respective families.

The House adjourned to the second Monday in November.

One of the newspapers in Missouri contains a specimen of the various ways in which the candidates for the convention that is to form their constitution, offer themselves to the people, and among the rest a Mr John Linsey says:—"My political principles are, I believe, well known to be REPUBLICAN, *and as to slavery, I shall be in favour of it.*"

A newspaper has been established at Jonesborough, Tennessee, called "*The Emancipator*," the especial object of which is "*to advocate the abolition of slavery.*"

Duelling.—The legislature of Alabama, has passed a law for the suppression of duelling. The first section makes it imperative on all judges and justices, to arrest and bind over all persons suspected of an intention to fight a duel, together with the aids and abettors. The second section declares, that all parties concerned in a duel, shall upon conviction, be imprisoned three months, and shall be fined not exceeding 2000 dollars, and shall be *forever disqualified from holding any appointment of honour or profit in the state.*

The eighth section ordains, than any judge or justice, knowing that a duel is to be fought and shall not prevent it, shall be indicted, and if guilty, shall be dismissed from office.

The ninth section declares, that if any person shall, by written or printed handbills, *proclaim any citizen to be a coward, or use other offensive language for not accepting a challenge*, he shall be fined not exceeding 500 dollars.

The tenth section declares, that any printer

who will not give up the author of a communication of the above nature, to the court, when called upon, shall be punished for a contempt of said court at its discretion.

Extract of a Letter from Samuel Hodges, jr. American consul, at the Cape de Verds, dated St. Jago, March 23.

"Died at Rio Pangos, captain Thomas Baker, master of the slave schooner Carnoma, belonging to *himself and James Spencer, of Baltimore.*

"Captured by his Britannic Majesty's brig of war Thistle, captain Hogan, brig Rambler, Churchill, of Bristol, and schooner ——, Taylor, (late Lawton,) of do. Also, another schooner, *an American*, name unknown, with *full cargoes of slaves*, ordered for Sierra Leone."

A dispute has long existed between the states of New York and New Jersey, relative to the jurisdiction of the waters separating the two states. By New York, the exclusive privilege was granted to Messrs. Livingston and Fulton to navigate those waters by vessels propelled by steam. This has been resisted by New Jersey. Several prohibitory and retaliatory laws and decrees have been adopted by the two states respectively, which, however, have hitherto been almost entirely inoperative.

An injunction having been issued by the chancellor of New York, commanding a citizen of New Jersey to refrain from navigating those waters by steam, a retaliatory law was passed at the last session of the legislature of New Jersey. In virtue of this law, the steam boat Olive Branch was seized, a few days ago, while lying at New Brunswick. Until this dispute is settled, which will probably be done by the supreme court of the United States, we presume the steam boat navigation from New York to New Brunswick and Elizabethtown, will be suspended. [*Am. Centinel.*

New York. May 15.

A Whale caught.—The pilot boat Clinton, started on Wednesday last, on a third cruise, in pursuit of the whales which continue to be frequently seen in the neighbourhood of Sandy Hook. On Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock, about seven miles from the Hook, the crew succeeded in fixing their harpoons into one, which, after towing the boats from 25 to 30 miles, in the course of two hours, became exhausted. She was towed up to town in triumph yesterday afternoon. This animal is about 50 feet in length, and it is said will yield from 50 to 70 barrels of oil. It is intended by the owners to have this great natural curiosity ready for exhibition this morning, at a convenient place on one of the wharves at Brooklyn, a little west of the ferry.

The following gentlemen were, on Monday, chosen by the select and common councils, as guardians of the poor—George Weaver, Wm. Duane, Charles Johnson, Dr. Samuel Emlen, Adolph Ehringhaus, George Honey, Thomas Cave, Thomas Desilver, Thomas Wallace, Geo. Ritter, Samuel Reynolds.

By the commissioners of the district of Spring Garden—Lawrence Shuster and Peter Shuster.

Pennsylvania Hospital, 5th mo. 8th, 1820.

The following persons were elected for the ensuing year, viz.

Physicians of the House—Thomas Parke, Joseph Hartshorne, John C. Otto, Samuel Colhoun, Joseph Parris, Thomas T. Hewson.

For the Lying-in Department—Thomas C. James.

THOS. P. COPE, Sec'ry.

DIED,

In this city, on the 10th inst. aged nearly 78 years, SAMUEL WHEELER, esq. a native of the county of Philadelphia, and a descendant of the colonists of Sweden, who arrived before William Penn. He was an active patriot during the war of the revolution. In June, 1775, he assisted in the taking as prisoners, major Skeene (the elder) and other officers, who were coming out in the British service. They were captured on shipboard, a few miles below the city, by a detachment of picked men, under the command of captain Bradford. Mr. Wheeler was the first man that mounted the deck, and thereby, as is believed, did the first act of open war that was committed south of New York.

In the summer of 1776 he was busily occupied among the American forces that were preparing on the southwest end of Long Island to fight the English on their landing.

During the war he made cannon of bars of iron, far excelling brass ordnance of similar caliber, in lightness, and in distance, and accuracy of effect. The first that he made, was in this city; it was the admiration and pride of the American army; was captured at the battle of Brandywine, carried to England, and deposited in the Tower of London. On the approach of the enemy to Philadelphia, Mr. Wheeler removed his family to North Wales, Montgomery county, and continued to the close of the war, active, zealous, and dauntless, employing in the service of his country, his skill and genius, without profit to himself; exercising hospitality to an extreme; entertaining great numbers of American officers; receiving to his house, almost without limit, travellers and the destitute and sick.

From his humanity and that of his family in taking in and providing for a sick soldier, who proved to be ill of a disease prevalent in the American army, several of his family sickened and died. After the war he was elected a member of the House of Representatives in the state legislature for the county of Montgomery, and at the time of his death, was the oldest justice of the peace in the county of Philadelphia, and one of the oldest members of the American Philosophical Society. He was distinguished for benevolence, public spirit, active usefulness, firmness of principle, and has left the recollection of a character unsullied by a single stain.

The triennial convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, commenced its session in this city on Tuesday the 16th inst.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, commenced its annual session on Thursday the 18th inst.

The New Jersey legislature commenced its session on Wednesday the 17th inst.

Deaths in this city from the 29th April to 6th May, 34—from 6th May to 13th May, 49.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst. at Cumberland, Maryland, by the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Samuel Magill, merchant, to Miss Emma Whitehead, daughter of Mr. John Whitehead, formerly of this city.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. George Boyd, Mr. Samuel Allinson, merchant, to Mrs. Eliza Welsh, daughter of the late John Hall, esq. all of this city.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Pilmore, Louis Gruchet, lieutenant colonel in the French imperial army, chevalier of the legion of honour, and late cabinet secretary and adjutant to Murat, king of Naples, &c. to Madame Elizabeth Balan, of this city.

On the 11th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Janeway, Mr. Samuel Dannaker, to Miss Susan Bond, daughter of Mr. Jacob Bond, all of this city.

On the 16th inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, John G. Warmough, esq. to Miss Ellen, daughter of John D. Coxe, esq. all of this city.

DIED.

At Tangiers (Morocco), on the 8th March, suddenly, of a fit of apoplexy, James Simpson, esq. consul of the United States, for the empire of Morocco. Mr. Simpson had for nearly twenty years officiated in that capacity, with honour to himself and to the great advantage of his country.

On the 6th inst. Mrs. Sarah M'Kean, consort of the late governor Thomas M'Kean, aged seventy-five years.

Agriculture.

Columbia's sons, spurn not the rugged toil,
Your nation's glory is a *cultur'd soil!*
Rome's Cincinnatus of illustrious birth,
Increas'd his laurels while he till'd the earth.

Caterpillars.—Hemp is a great enemy to caterpillars. By surrounding a bed of cabbages with a row of hemp, the cabbages will be preserved.

Corn Stalks.—In dry seasons when the corn crop fails, the stalks might be bruised, boiled, fermented, and distilled. The produce will amply compensate for the labour.

Churning.—After churning some time, throw into the churn one spoonful of distilled vinegar for every gallon of cream. When churning proves tedious this will greatly hasten the separation of the butter.

To cure Hams Westphalia fashion.—Sprinkle your ham with common salt for one day; then wipe it dry. Take 1 pound brown sugar, a quarter of a pound saltpetre, a half pint bay salt, and 3 pints common salt. Stir these well together in an iron pan over the fire till moderately hot. The ham to lie in this pickle for three weeks.

Guinea Corn.—The stalks of this grain, if pressed, are said to yield a juice sweeter and of greater body than the sugar cane. If distilled, the juice yields a spirit equal, if not superior to rum.

Carrots.—According to some agricultural reports, carrots will yield 600 or even 900 bushels per acre. Reducing this so low as one hundred bushels per acre, it may naturally be presumed, that one bushel of carrots will yield one gallon of pure spirit.

Young Turnip Plants.—From a late London paper it appears that a new and easy method has lately been discovered, in England, of preventing the destruction of the young turnip plants by the fly, and for which the discoverer was rewarded with 200 guineas. It is merely to sow about 2 lbs. of radish seed on every acre of turnip land, with the turnip seed; the fly preferring to feed on the radish plants, will in such case leave the turnip plants unmolested.

Fruit Trees.—One of the most effectual methods of preventing the ascent of insects on fruit trees, in the spring, is to draw a streak of tar round the body of the tree; but the surface of this soon becomes incrusted by the warmth of the atmosphere, and then the insects are enabled to pass this barrier. To remedy this, mix a proportion of oil with the tar, which will prevent the hardening of the exterior for a considerable length of time; and when the effects of the oil are dissipated, let the exterior be again softened with oil. This plan is certainly one of the most efficacious for preventing insects from ascending the bodies of fruit trees.

[*The Plough Boy.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Messrs. Editors—By publishing the following extract, you may afford some pleasure, if not profit, to your readers. H.

Georgetown, April, 1820.

Cure for Foundered Horses, by a surgical operation.

From the Medical and Surgical Journal of Edinburgh.

The operation has succeeded admirably, and will probably lead to a similar practice in the human subject. It has hitherto failed frequently in the *Tic Douloureux* and other diseases, either from the regeneration of the divided nerve producing a union and restoration of sensation, or from the effect being produced by the swelling of the ends of the cut nerve sufficient to effect the union. But the excision of two inches in length effectually prevents such a restoration of feeling. Mr. Sewell, the well known assistant professor at the Veterinary College, who has the exclusive claim to this improvement, in the course of the last eighteen months, performed this operation on above 100 horses, with uniform success, except perhaps two or three cases, in which there was great organical disease of the foot. Although the operation requires the skill of Mr. Sewell, it is very simple. It consists in cutting down upon the trunks of the nerves which enter the foot in contact with the arteries, on each side of either the small or large pastern joint, and then removing a piece of the nerve. A few minutes after the operation, the animal walks and trots like

a sound horse, which just before could scarcely move at all, and then in extreme pain. The principle is obvious—it is that of removing the conductors of sensation from the seat in the disease to the brain. The division of the arteries accompanying the nerves is carefully avoided.

On the Cultivation and Use of the Sunflower.

Sir—I have deemed it possibly useful to communicate a few facts relative to the culture of the sunflower, for the purpose of making oil; in hopes that it may be fully tested by some careful hand, who will communicate the result. I was led to the subject by a paragraph relative to oil, in a late number of the *Farmer*, perhaps from the southward.

A few years since, being then personally engaged in farming, among other experiments, I planted sunflower seed, on the ninth of May, in a rich black soil, drill fashion, rows four feet apart, plants from two to three feet asunder when thinned, amounting to eight square rods. They grew well under a common corn cultivation, and ripened, and the seed heads were cut off the stalks in a dry sunny day about the first of October, carried directly into the barn and threshed out immediately, the seeds separating easily from the heads, and produced four and a half bushels, equal to *ninety bushels per acre.* Many of the stalks grew to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, and were as thick as a stout man's wrist. They bore flowers in various numbers, from 5, 10, 15 to 20, and upwards on a single stalk, generally two or three very large flowers, and the rest small in proportion, as they gradated downwards on the arms or branches of the stalk. I had been induced to expect that the seed would produce a gallon of oil to the bushel, and of the finest quality, perhaps equal to sweet oil. Of the quality of the oil for fine lamps and other uses, I have no doubt. But in the quantity I was disappointed. I had it expressed at a common mill, where linseed oil was manufactured, and much was wasted and lost in the process, on account of the small quantity of seed, and the flavour of the oil affected by the rancidity of the flaxseed. The oil is certainly very fine, and perhaps for patent lamps exceeded by none other whatever. To what other general use it might be applied, as paints, varnish, &c., I cannot say, but I am convinced from the above experiment, it might be made a profitable culture, wherever oil is much an article of use. If the seeds were shelled or separated from the dry outside husk, (similar to shelling barley or pelts) before bruising, I think much would be saved as to the quantity made: as I attributed much of the loss to the dry absorbing quality of the husk or shell of the seed.

I should be sincerely gratified in hearing any further information relative to this article, or having it further tested by some skilful hand, who would communicate the result to the public.

Zanesville, Ohio, April 20th, 1820.

[*American Farmer.*

Curious experimental hints for saving half the quantity of Corn now used for seed.

Mr. Fraboni, an ingenious Italian gentleman having observed that the farmers in Tuscany divide the larger seed of pulse, particularly beans, in at least two parts before sowing, resolved to make a similar experiment with the grains of corn. For this purpose he coarsely pounded some grains of corn and threw them into a vessel of water; when the heaviest particles, being those which he suspected of containing the germs, immediately sunk to the bottom. These he had regularly sowed, and produced plentifully, and corn of equal goodness to that raised from the whole seeds, in fact even shooting forth a greater number of stalks than the entire.

REMARKS ON ANIMAL MANURES.

Fish forms a powerful manure in whatever state it is applied; but it cannot be ploughed in too fresh, though the quantity should be limited. Mr. Young records an experiment, in which herrings spread over a field and ploughed in for wheat, produced so rank a crop, that it was entirely laid before harvest.

Bones are much used as a manure in the neighbourhood of London. After being broken and boiled for grease, they are sold to the farmer. The more divided they are, the more powerful are their effects. The expense of grinding them in a mill would probably be repaid by the increase of their fertilizing powers; and in the state of powder they might be used in the drill husbandry, and delivered with the seed in the same manner as rape cake.

Bone dust, and bone shavings, the refuse

of the turning manufacture, may be advantageously employed in the same way.

The basis of bone is constituted by earthy salts, principally phosphate of lime, with some carbonate of lime and phosphate of magnesia; the easily decomposable substances in bone, are fat, gelatine and cartilage, which seems of the same nature as coagulated albumen.

Horn is a still more powerful manure than bone, as it contains a larger quantity of decomposable animal matter. From 500 grains of ox-horn, Mr. Hatchett obtained only 1-5th grains of earthy residuum, and not quite half of this was phosphate of lime. The shavings or turnings of horn form an excellent manure, though they are not sufficiently abundant to be in common use. The animal matter in them seems to be of the nature of coagulated albumen, and it is slowly rendered soluble by the action of water. The earthy matter in horn and still more that in bones, prevents the too rapid decomposition of the animal matter, and renders it very durable in its effects.

Hair, woollen rags and feathers, are all analogous in composition, and principally consist of a substance similar to albumen, united to gelatine. This is shown by the ingenious researches of Mr. Hatchett. The theory of their operation is similar to that of bone and horn shavings.

The refuse of the different manufactures of skin and leather form very useful manures: such as the shavings of the currier, furriers' clippings, and the offals of the tan yard and of the glue-maker. The gelatine contained in every kind of skin is in a state fitted for its gradual solution or decomposition; and when buried in the soil it lasts for a considerable time, and constantly affords a supply of nutritive matter to the plants in its neighbourhood.

Blood contains certain quantities of all the principles found in other animal substances, and is consequently a very good manure. It has been already stated that it contains fibrine; it likewise contains albumen; the red particles in it, which have been supposed by many foreign chemists to have been coloured by iron in a particular state of combination with oxygen and acid matter, Mr. Brande considers as formed by a peculiar animal substance, containing very little iron.

The scum taken from the boilers of the sugar bakers, and which is used as manure, principally consists of bullocks' blood, which has been employed for the purpose of separating the impurities of common brown sugar, by means of the coagulation of its albuminous matter by the heat of the boiler.

Sir Humphrey Davy.

Miscellany.

EXTRACT.

Improvements in Moral and in Political Science.

To the same circumstance it is owing, that improvements in moral and in political science do not strike the imagination with nearly so great force as the discoveries of the mathematician or of the chymist. When an inveterate prejudice is destroyed by extirpating the casual associations on which it was grafted, how powerful is the new impulse given to the intellectual faculties of man! Yet how slow and silent the process by which the effect is accomplished! Were it not, indeed, for a certain class of learned authors, who, from time to time, heave the log into the deep, we should hardly believe that the reason of the species is progressive. In this respect, the religious and academical establishments in some parts of Europe are not without their use to the historian of the human mind. Immoveably moored to the same station by the strength of their cables, and the weight of their anchors, they enable him to measure the rapidity of the current by which the rest of the world are borne along.

This, too, is remarkable in the history of our prejudices; that, as soon as the films fall from the intellectual eye, we are apt to lose all recollection of our former blindness. Like the fantastic and giant shapes which, in a thick fog, the imagination lends to a block of stone, or to the stump of a tree, they produce, while the illusion lasts, the same effect with truths and realities; but the moment the eye has caught the exact form and dimensions of its object, the spell is broken forever; nor can any effort of thought again conjure up the spectres which have vanished.

Our principal object in copying from an English writer of great ability, the following notice of *Fenelon*, is to impress on our readers the important truths it contains on the subject of political economy.

FENELON.

The reputation of Fenelon as a philosopher would probably have been higher and more universal than it is, if he had not added

to the depth, comprehension, and soundness of his judgment, so rich a variety of those more pleasing and attracting qualities, which are commonly regarded rather as the flowers than the fruits of study. The same remark may be extended to the Fenelon of England, whose ingenious and original essays on the *Pleasures of Imagination* would have been much more valued by modern metaphysicians, had they been less beautifully and happily written. The characteristical excellence, however, of the archbishop of Cambray, is that *moral wisdom* which (Shaftesbury has well observed) "comes more from the heart than from the head;" and which seems to depend less on the reach of our reasoning powers, than on the absence of those narrow and malignant passions, which, on all questions of ethics and politics (perhaps I might add of religion also,) are the chief source of our speculative errors.

The *Adventures of Telemachus*, when considered as a production of the seventeenth century, and still more as the work of a Roman Catholic bishop, is a sort of prodigy; and it may, to this day, be confidently recommended, as the best manual extant, for impressing on the minds of youth the leading truths, both of practical morals and of political economy. Nor ought it to be concluded, because these truths appear to lie so near the surface, and command so immediately the cordial assent of the understanding, that they are therefore obvious or tritical; for the case is the same with *all* the truths most essential to human happiness. The importance of agriculture and of religious toleration to the prosperity of states; the criminal impolicy of thwarting the kind arrangements of Providence, by restraints upon commerce; and the duty of legislators to study the laws of the moral world as the groundwork and standard of their own, appear to minds unsophisticated by inveterate prejudices, as approaching nearly to the class of axioms; yet, how much ingenious and refined discussion has been employed, even in our own times, to combat the prejudices which every where continue to struggle against them; and how remote does the period yet seem, when there is any probability that these prejudices shall be completely abandoned.

"But how," said Telemachus to Narbal, "can such a commerce as this of Tyre be established at Ithaca?" "By the same means," said Narbal, "that have established it here. Receive all strangers with readiness and hospitality; let them find convenience and liberality in your ports; and be careful never to disgust them by avarice or pride: above all, never restrain the freedom of commerce, by rendering it subservient to your own immediate gain. The pecuniary advantages of commerce should be left wholly to those by whose labour it subsists; lest this labour, for want of a sufficient motive, should cease. There are more than equivalent advantages of another kind, which must necessarily result to the prince from the wealth which a free commerce will bring into his state; and commerce is a kind of spring, which to divert from its natural channel is to lose." Had the same question been put to Smith or to Franklin in the present age, what sounder advice could they have offered?

DYSPEPSIA.

EXTRACT FROM A DIARY.

April 5.—Got up with increased stricture over my eyes—acute pain in the left breast—sense of weariness—thought it might be want of food. Breakfasted on strong tea, and dipt toast, and slices of ham. Had the heart-burn shockingly; very uneasy about the breast—thought I was going to be unwell—had a great mind to consult a physician—postponed it—never liked physic, think it don't agree with me. Had a disagreeable forenoon; business irksome.

Came home to dinner; took a little bitters. Dined upon fried fish, ragout veal, and boiled flour pudding—avoided all vegetables but potatoes; drank cider, and six glasses of wine. No fruit—but felt miserably all the afternoon.

Thought I was low spirited, and that if I kept my engagement for the evening, I might be better. Limited myself, at supper, to some fine fat cheese, new bread and porter. Came home no better. Had a most restless night. All the imps of the lower regions seemed to have been sent to stare me in the face, the moment I closed my eyes. Began to fear that I have got the *dyspepsia*; and *if* I have, what a villanous disease it is!

April 6.—Got up feverish. Looked at my tongue in the glass;—found it badly coated. Concluded to live sparingly, and change my diet. Gave up tea, think it hurts my nerves. Drank a pint of coffee, and eat two hot muffins, with honey instead of butter;—like butter, but think it don't agree with me. Heart-burn again!—I am surprised at this! Took a pint of soda water to carry it off: felt very flatulent; pains about the region of the stomach,

much increased;—must be careful at dinner. Very heavy and uncomfortable all the forenoon;—out of sorts with myself, and every body else. Dined upon boiled pork, turnips and rice;—drank brandy and water. Heart-burn again!—surprising! Sharp, wandering pains all the afternoon. Determined to take advice, but put it off till to-morrow, because I must go to the *fire club* this evening. Went with a fixed resolution not to *eat or drink*. Could not resist the scolloped oysters and lobster. The tongue they said was excellent—eat a few slices with celery. Eat a few nuts and figs—(they were the finest I have seen), and three sweet oranges, the only ones I have seen this season. Some of the songs were very good;—the wine passable;—was astonished and grieved, to find, on rising, that I had taken at least a pint of it. Came home very much oppressed;—felt shockingly;—seemed as if I should burst; thought it was only wind; drank a pint of hot water dashed with gin:—Did no good. Went to bed;—had the nightmare cruelly. Dreamed that *Tom Paine's bones were in bed with me*. Could lie no longer. Got up—rubbed myself an hour, with a crash towel;—brought on a perspiration, which was followed by a chill, when I stopped to take breath;—kept on rubbing; fell asleep in my chair, and tumbled on the floor. Crept into bed again. Old, ugly, disturbed faces thronged around me whenever I shut my eyes—kept obstinately awake till day light—got asleep and slept till ten.

April 7.—Got up quite dispirited;—tongue worse, mouth very dry. Shooting pains through my head and breast. Must take advice;—but resolve to see what one day's careful living will do. Abandoned tea and coffee; I am sure they hurt me. Took a pint of chocolate, four crackers, and *three herring*, instead of butter. Am sure bread don't agree with me. Told my servant that I was resolved to be very careful, and ordered him to watch me all day, and to put *the like* of every thing that I eat and drank, into a *milk pan*, that I might see how it all looked together.—Told him to begin with chocolate, crackers and herring. Heart-burn came on again! can't account for this. Lump of magnesia into my stomach, and one into milk pan. Took exercise on horseback; came back with my stomach all in a broil; put a pint of soda water into it, and a pint in the milk pan. Had a small party to dine—determined to be careful. Eat boiled beef—one glass of port after it; baked fish, one tumbler of cider after it;—part of a duck; little brandy and water. Took very little gravy, sauce or celery. Eat four crackers, and a whole pepper to help digestion.—Took two slices hunter's pudding, eat a few nuts, raisins, figs, and only two oranges;—a few sweetmeats; about a pint of Maderia, one glass of champaigne, two of Curracoa,—drank coffee, eat two pieces cracker-toast, and a slice of pound cake. Took snuff all the time I was not eating, drinking or smoking. (Equal quantities of all these, except snuff and segars, into the *milk pan*.) The company very agreeable—sat late; fine glee. Company left me; felt shockingly oppressed; head ached distressingly. Felt as if *two of me* had got into my skin. Flatulent, flushed, and hot and cold by turns. Concluded to walk over South Boston bridge before going to bed;—cold east wind! soon turned back. Dreadful oppression!—night mare; horrid faces! short naps, frightful dreams! heart-burn; shooting pains all over me; and trembling in the stomach and limbs. Afraid I must have eaten something that did not agree with me.

April 8.—Got up very unwell. Tongue very much furred—pulse beat irregular! shooting pains; head confused; sense of soreness in swallowing. Felt a strange beating of the heart. Began to think I was going to be sick. Dressed myself with difficulty; could not shave for trembling. Thought of *diet* for the day, and this made me think of the *milk pan*. Told the servant to bring it. Good heavens; what a mess! Thought the servant had cracked a joke upon me! Examined him sharply. He protested he had been critically exact. Doubted him. Resolved to read *Cheselden*, to see where the stomach is situated, and how much it *can* hold. Resolved to read *Fourcroy*, to learn how heat operates upon mixtures: but concluded to see for myself—and therefore, put the milk pan over a slow fire, about equal to natural animal warmth—watched the changes—was horror struck at the process!—Uneasiness and pains increased, momently—and soon felt so much indisposed, and alarmed, concluded to *skip Cheselden* and *Fourcroy*, and send immediately for doctor. He came. Showed him my milk pan. Told him my servant said, *that I had just the same quantity of the same things in my stomach!* The doctor said he had no doubt of it! Told the doctor I was afraid I had got the *dyspepsia*, and asked him whether he thought, from the specimen of the milk pan, that I

had lived *properly*, for one suffering under that abominable disease. [*Bost. D. Adv.*

OPPRESSION.

It behoves us, of Pennsylvania, in preferring complaints, as we justly do, against the outrages practised in the south upon the principles of freedom and the rights of human nature, to inquire whether we may not ourselves be guilty of acts falling under the same description, and calling for a like reprehension. At this moment such is undoubtedly the case; we are committing, in the imprisonment of the Quakers for their refusal to pay militia fines, a wrong and cruelty scarcely less flagrant than the public sale of a negro for the taxes due by his master. The following paper is literally copied from one received a few days ago at Norristown, from the hands of the parties cooped up in the common jail of that town.

"Thomas Adamson, of Horsham township, in the twenty-sixth year of his age; committed 22d of 3d mo. Fine thirty dollars; costs six dollars and thirty-five cents.

"Robert Kenderdine, of Horsham township, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. Fine forty dollars; costs five dollars and sixty-four cents.

"Solomon Lukens, of Gwynedd township, in the twenty-fifth year of his age. Fine forty-five dollars; costs five dollars and seventy-nine cents. The two last committed 12th of 4th mo.

"And we are willing to add, that we suffer this imprisonment because our religious principles forbade the payment of said fine."

There is no generous mind or feeling heart that will not be strongly moved by the situation of these respectable young men. They are severed from their families, to whose support their labour is, perhaps, material; withdrawn from their industrious pursuits; cast *for an indefinite period* into a narrow prison, wherein, if it resemble the majority of such receptacles in our small towns, they must suffer every physical inconvenience, and what cannot fail to be worse to their feelings and more dangerous to their ulterior welfare, a degrading, perhaps vicious fellowship. The treatment they experience is the alternative of a violation of their religious conscience, to which they nobly prefer whatever ills of the kind it is in the power of the law to inflict. Their case is, probably, not single. Every county jail may have inmates of a similar description from the same cause. All this in Pennsylvania!

When Penn founded this commonwealth, he proclaimed security to religious conscience in every particular. One of the leading principles of his sect was to contrbute in no manner, immediately to any military purpose: One of their grievances, from which they sought relief in exchanging their native country for a new and wild continent, was the compulsion attempted to be exercised upon them in relation to that principle. They thought they had, by their new institutions, preserved their posterity, as well as themselves, from such compulsion; by those institutions they drew hither multitudes of their own persuasion, and others attracted by the general liberality of their system, to whose property, labours, and encouraging example the rapid improvement and growth of the province were owing. The proprietary stipulated in his charter of privileges of 1705, that "no person or persons inhabiting the province should be in any case molested or prejudiced in his or their person or estate, because of his or their conscientious persuasion or practice, nor be compelled *to do or suffer any act or thing* contrary to their religious persuasion." This stipulation and the antecedent arrangements upon the faith of which so many settled here with valuable estates, constituted a pledge which should have been considered forever inviolable. It would seem, indeed, to have been renewed by our present constitution, in that clause of the ninth article, which declares that "no human authority can, *in any case whatever* control or *interfere* with the rights of conscience."

There is not only a positive injustice, but a breach of equity committed in this matter. The society of Friends maintain *all their own poor at their own separate expense*, besides contributing equally with their fellow citizens to the common *poor rates*. All other taxes they pay, as a body, perhaps, with unequalled punctuality. They have always been, and are, among the foremost in promoting by liberal donations and personal exertions, works and foundations of charity. Indeed, it cannot be doubted, but that by their system of internal discipline and their activity in private beneficence, they save to the state much more than the amount of militia fines for which they are now so miserably harassed. It is no secret, moreover, that no inconsiderable portion of such fines when levied never reach the public treasury; and that those who are charged with the col-

lection of them but too commonly hunt out with *especial* care the man who is known to be conscientiously scrupulous on the subject. Better for the objects of this persecution to repair to the wilderness, than live in a society where the option presented to them is a violation of what they believe to be their duty to God, or a painful, contaminating imprisonment. And should they be driven to fly from it as their forefathers did, the problem would not be very difficult of solution, how far the abstraction of their wealth, industry, and example overbalanced the gain to the state from the present coercion exercised upon their consciences.

Pennsylvania stands out in this respect in a particularly marked and odious relief; for other states, Massachusetts and New York for example, have been careful to relieve themselves by statute from the opprobrium; and we understand that some of the southern members of the union have consulted in the same manner their reputation, and the claims of reason and justice. The fact is striking, and it is monstrous, that the followers of Penn should find that indulgence and immunity in states where they were originally oppressed and proscribed, which they cannot now obtain in that which their ancestors founded and reared, and which, in founding, they made the secure asylum of the molested of every other religious denomination, and the glory of the civilized world in respect to religious liberty. There is no solidity in the allegation that, if they go to prison for withholding their militia fines, they suffer voluntarily. It is not in a man's moral power or competency to change his religious creed whenever his convenience requires the act. He would have in reality no religion at all, if he would not sacrifice his temporary interest to his opinion of duty and of his eternal happiness. You make him a hypocrite or an apostate if he complies or palters with your regulations. You put your penalty, and his ideas of religious obligation in the opposite scales; *which is the precise character of persecution.* You offer him as it were an impossible alternative. Such is the true spirit of your militia fines applied to the Society of Friends. To say that they only *affect* scruples is an insult rather than an argument. Putting out of the question their numbers and general fame, enough in themselves to refute the gross aspersion, what is integral and fundamental in their religious code and coeval with its formation, cannot be presumed to be insincere, without raising a similar presumption against some of the peculiar tenets of every other division of Christians, and casting a stigma upon Christianity itself. [*Nat. Gaz.*

NEW YORK ELECTION.

We sincerely rejoice in the issue of this election as regards the office of governor. From personal predilections or political feelings towards the candidates, we are entirely free: as to private interest or gratification we could have none in the success of either. But there are various considerations which may make the continuance of Mr. Clinton in his station, satisfactory to all liberal and impartial minds. It is notorious that he has rendered important services to the state over which he presides; that his abilities and attainments are great; that he has enlarged views and considerable experience in public economy; that he is of a lofty and independent spirit; and it is admitted by the abjuring federalists who lately published a manifesto against him, that he is unexceptionable in his domestic and social character. Why then should he be displaced? Whether he has in the course of his administration, appointed to office federalists or democrats, or republicans, or persons falling under any other artificial and invidious distinction of party, or whether he is now elected by the votes of the one or the other, can be a matter of no importance without the state of New York, in the estimation of those who reason and regard themselves in chief as citizens of the union. The only questions with such are—whether the offices in his gift have been in general filled usefully and reputably—whether the men whose votes he has received, were in general as intelligent and upright as the supporters of his antagonist? We cannot doubt on these heads.

That he has wished to illustrate himself by the culture and patronage of science and letters, by the converse and devotion of learned professors and societies, is, we must confess, to us a strong recommendation; it is a liberal ambition productive of much benefit to the cause of knowledge, and unfortunately too rare with the present race of leading politicians. A mere business character falls much short of the proper and most useful standard of political magistracy—a mere business reputation is comparatively of little lustre and permanence. It was not the custom of the adherents of Mr. Jefferson to decry, though it was too often the folly of his opponents to

ridicule, the literary tastes and aspirations of that enlightened and accomplished personage.

If Mr. Clinton did express officially his alarm and disgust at the extension of negro slavery beyond the Mississippi—if he exhorted the legislature with which he was bound to advise, to exert itself within its due sphere, for the prevention of that catastrophe—if he be disposed to counteract the influence and partial interests by which so grievous an evil is promoted, we, as friends to the rights of man, to the perpetuity and honour of this union, and to the just balance of political power, cannot quarrel with him for so doing; and were we citizens of New York we should be grateful to him for thus studying her true, fundamental policy. On this score, there would be much more to reprehend in another governor, Wolcott of Connecticut—a great favourite, by the way, with the defamers of Mr. Clinton—who has, to our infinite edification, gone much farther, in his late speech to the Connecticut legislature, and delivered both a text and commentary, which are fitted and likely to determine and animate other deliberate assemblies besides that respectable body.

[*Nat. Gaz.*

Decatur.—A Montreal paper of the 5th of April, pays the following tribute to the merits of our lamented hero, the late commodore Decatur.—"Amongst the most prominent articles in our last American papers, is the death of this distinguished officer. He fell in a duel—*he* who had already given such proofs of his courage, that no one could doubt it.—Common individuals are sometimes obliged to make their choice between the contempt of the world, and the risk of appearing prematurely and guilty before their maker; but his tried gallantry exempted him from such an alternative. Peace to his soul! his British adversaries have always done him justice, and while they sought to slay the enemy, they admired the man. 'The brave revere the brave.'"

A very singular instrument is now exhibiting at New York, called the *Appollino*, which produces a remarkable combination of musical sounds. It is something in the shape of an organ, and is played upon in like manner. It has 25 Eolian harps, 25 trumpets, 12 bassoons, 38 German flutes, 30 English flutes, 4 French horns, 49 octavo flutes, 25 flageolets, 25 imitations of birds, 1 snare drum, 1 bass drum, 30 fifes, 1 pair of cymbals, 25 clarionets, 4 bugles, with bagpipes and imitations of distant thunder. These combined, produce a variety of music more full and complete than any band. It is the invention of an American, and the labour of years.

The celebrated traveller, Mr. Belzoni, has arrived in this metropolis (London), after an absence of ten years, five of which he has employed in arduous researches after the curious remains of antiquity in Egypt and Nubia. The famous sarcophagus of alabaster, discovered by him in Thebes, is safely deposited in the hands of the British consul in Alexandria, waiting its embarkation for England, along with the obelisk, twenty-two feet long, taken by Mr. Belzoni from Philæ, above the first cataract of the Nile. Mr. Belzoni's journal of his discoveries in Egypt and Nubia, and of his journey on the coast of the Red Sea, will be published as soon as possible. The model of the beautiful tomb discovered by Mr. Belzoni in Thebes, will be erected as soon as a convenient place shall be found for its reception. [*Courier.*

The canal between Philadelphia and New York will be twenty-nine miles long, and may be formed on a dead level, having locks only at each end.

Trumbull's Poems, a complete collection revised, and illustrated by himself, have recently issued from the press, in two octavo volumes. They are printed in a neat manner, and embellished with an elegant portrait of John Trumbull, esq. the author, and four engravings descriptive of comic scenes in M'Fingal.

It is stated in the *Journal de Gand*, that an Englishman had commenced an action against one of the first bankers in Paris, in order to recover the value of a shawl stolen from his wife, at a route given by the banker. He maintains that the inviter is answerable for the morality of his guests, and bound to pay for the objects stolen, when he admits thieves into his house!

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, May 27, 1820. No. 22.

Translated for the National Recorder.

[FROM LE FRANCE PARLEUR.]

THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

Paris, 10th December, 1814.

————"Cui non risere parentes."
VIRG. Ecl. iv.

"Ils n'ont jamais connu le souris d'une mere."

The events of this world are connected together by a chain sometimes so imperceptible, that we cannot give too much importance to the most minute details of life. It was, or at least it appeared to be quite indifferent whether I should dine at one house or at another on Friday last; nevertheless, the choice that I made has been the first cause of an event that has changed the lot of two persons, of whom one, that entered into life under the most cruel auspices, is now destined to pass through it with every advantage that can make it desirable, and surrounded by all the tender affections that make it dear to us.

I dined last week with Duterrier, at the house of an old friend of my wife, Madame Dubelloy, whose husband died gloriously at the head of a regiment of cavalry that he commanded in the first Prussian campaign. This lady complained bitterly of Fate, that had envied her the happiness of being a mother. My friend Duterrier, to whom paradoxes cost nothing, and who sustains them with more logic than feeling, undertook to prove to Madame Dubelloy, near whom he was placed at table, that maternal love was entirely a factitious feeling, in which instinct had the smallest part, and of which habit made all the charm and all the force. "The proof," added he, "that they attribute to nature, upon this point as upon many others, more importance than she really deserves, is that a mother, whose infant has been changed at nurse, is not informed by her heart of the deception that has been practised upon her; she will experience for the strange infant all the tenderness that she would have felt for her own; and of course, if the error should be discovered, the real son would re-enter with great difficulty into the birthright of love, of which his mother would have involuntarily deprived him.

"The cares that are bestowed upon early infancy, the first caresses that are received from it, the sweet pleasure of seeing a little human being increase in size and height by your care and in your sight, such is the principal, not to say the only source, of maternal love.

"One may be a mother at pleasure," continued he; "there is in Paris, to the eternal honour of the beneficent man who founded it, a hospital where *society* collects all the orphans that *nature* has abandoned. There, the most illustrious blood is sometimes in the same cradle with the meanest; the fruits of misconduct, of error, of seduction, are admitted to partake of the same cares, and mystery extends over the cradle of those children a veil which imagination may cover at its pleasure with the delusions of birth.

"Why is it that so many women, who, like you, pine with desire for a happiness that nature refuses them—why is it that they do not have recourse to this *maternity by adoption*, of which the Foundling Hospital would be a never failing source? There, madam, chance would not enter into your choice; an agreeable figure, the charm of a first smile, the indications of strength and health, the sex, are so many motives to determine your selection; it is not merely the child of your love, but the very child that you wish you may obtain."

The abrupt peroration of my friend Duterrier, caused a laugh; and as I feared that two young gentlemen (of the number of those who finish their education at Les Variétés*) would lay hold of a generous thought to stifle it under puns and *jeux des mots*, I exerted myself to bring the conversation to such an interesting point, as to banish frivolity from it. Some of the ladies exclaimed against this barbarous custom of abandoning infants:

"It is of very ancient date," answered Duterrier; "the elders of the tribes at Lacedæmon authorized parents to expose de-

* A minor theatre on the Boulevards so called.

formed children, and the most trifling family interest among the Athenians led to the same result.

"At Rome there was, I do not know in what place, a *Lacteal* column, at the foot of which they exposed the children that they would not or could not nourish; the compassion of those who passed by, saved some from death."

"It is not very creditable to European civilization," continued I, taking up the word, "that it is scarce a century and a half since the first public asylum for infants abandoned by their parents was opened at Paris. A man whom philosophers have placed in the first rank of sages, and whom the church has elevated to the station of a saint—the son of a poor Gascon labourer—by turns a slave at Tunis and preceptor to the cardinal de Retz—a village curate and almoner of the gallies, Vincent de Paule, carried into effect, by the mere force of religion and virtue, a work of charity, in the execution of which the government had often failed. To this name, consecrated in our memories, we too often forget to associate that of *Mademoiselle Legras*, (of a noble family that yet exists in the midst of us) whose whole fortune was employed to promote this sublime undertaking. Vincent de Paule gathered together in the church of St. Lazarus a great number of children that had been deserted, and in presence of the women who were charged with the care of them, pronounced a discourse that he terminated by this eloquent peroration:

"And now, ladies, compassion and charity have induced you to adopt these little creatures as your children; you have been to them mothers in goodness, since their natural mothers have abandoned them. Cease now to be their mothers, and become their judges; their life and death are placed in your hands; and I am about to collect your suffrages upon this important question: it is time to pronounce their sentence, and to know whether you will still continue to have compassion upon them. They will live, if you continue to extend to them your charitable care; if you forsake them, they will die."

The discourse of the Christian orator had a greater effect than the reasoning of Duterrier, and was followed by the fortunate result of awakening in the minds of some of the company, and particularly of Madame Dubelloy, a desire to accompany me in the visit that I proposed to make next day to the Foundling Hospital, of which I have to give some account.

We hear every day of the evil that has taken place during the last 20 years, but nobody mentions the good that has been done. In no part is this improvement so sensible as in the hospitals, where it was most necessary, and no where is it seen with more interest than in the establishment of a Foundling Hospital, confided to the special superintendence of M. Pelicot, one of the administrators of the hospitals, and to M. Hucherard, agent for superintendence.

I often attribute what seems wrong in our manners and habits, to the opinions and mistakes of the public; but I experience a great pleasure when I can point out to the national admiration and gratitude, men and things that appear to me worthy of them. I here find an opportunity, and shall to-day hasten to make use of it.

This hospital, established some years ago in the *Rue de la Bourbe*, was transferred the fourth of last October into the *Rue d'Enfer*, in a house that before 1789 was used as a school for young orators. One might almost believe that the founders had some presentiment of its future destiny, for more than a century ago, the following inscriptions were placed on the front of the chapel:

"Sanctissimæ Trinitati et infantiæ Jesu sacrum."*

And lower down:

"Invenietis infantum pannis involutum."†

The chapel at which we commenced our visit, has a noble simplicity. One is struck with the fine statue of Saint Vincent de Paule, by Stouf. It was a happy and affecting thought, to place the baptismal fonts before the eyes of the saint, who seems to smile on the children as they are presented. Going out of the chapel, we passed large repositories allotted to the preparation and distribution of the clothing of the children that are put out to nurse: we were struck with the admirable order that prevails in a place where the wants of every moment cause a continual movement and derangement.

The second story is occupied by the nursery and the infirmaries. This hall offers a spectacle equally interesting to the eyes and to the heart. One hundred and fifty iron cradles, arranged in two parallel lines, and furnished with linen of a shining whiteness, form its principal ornament. A circumstance that I must not forget to mention, is that the iron of which these cradles

* Dedicated to the Holy Trinity and to the child Jesus.

† You shall find a babe wrapped in swaddling clothes.

are made, was the gates of the old building called the *Royal Portal*, of which, in 1793, a prison was made under the name, cruelly derisive of *The Free Portal*.

Casting our eyes upon a very old and very miserable painting which is placed above the fire place of the nursery, Madame Dubelloy expressed her surprise that none of our great painters had yet dedicated their pencils to the embellishment of this hallowed and interesting asylum. How many sublime subjects are offered to the genius of painting, in the life of the venerable founder of this institution. *Saint-Vincent-de-Paule at the market-place of St. Landry*, lamenting the fate of these deserted children, become the odious traffic of shame and misery. *The Assembly of Ladies at St. Lazarus*, in which he laid the foundation of this great and holy undertaking. *The Institution of the Sisters of Charity*, an inestimable advantage, of which the revolution had deprived this hospital, and which has recently been restored to it. With what interest would we see in this composition, that sister Giroud, whose portrait hangs at one extremity of the nursery, and who during forty years that she lived in the hospital, received in her arms *two hundred and twenty-one thousand deserted children*. The painter should not omit to place there, sister Bignon, the present superior of these devoted women, and whose angelic virtues can never be recompensed in this world. "I do not know," continued she, "whether my heart misleads me, but it seems to me that the visit made by Madame Royale* to this house last month, would furnish to the celebrated painters who honour the French school, a subject for a picture, in which all that the imagination can conceive most picturesque, most affecting and most noble, might properly find a place."

I could have wished that my room and time would permit me to enter into details of the administration of an establishment, in the examination of which the public manners and morals are so much concerned; but I must confine myself to a sketch of the principal results.

There are annually received in the Foundling Hospital at Paris, five or six thousand children.

Those who are above two years old, are sent to the Hospital for Orphans in the *Fauxbourg St. Antoine*.

The number of children received from the foundation of the establishment in 1640 to the 22d November, 1814, that is to say, in 174 years, amounted to 498,000.

It is curious to observe the annual increase. The number received in 1640 was 372; 486 in 1665; 1504 in 1690; 1840 in 1715; 3150 in 1740; 5496 in 1765; 5842 in 1790.

It is remarkable, that in 1793, and during three years of the revolutionary troubles, the number sensibly diminished, and did not amount to more than three or four thousand.

We may form an idea of the advantages arising from vaccination, and from the zeal and care of the present administrators, by noting, that in 1804, of 50,000 children, sent into the country to be nursed during the ten preceding years, there were but 3000 in existence; while of the same number of children put to nurse, in the same period of time, there are now 14,000 living.†

Of 4326 children, received at the hospital during the ten first months of the year 1814, 825 have died in the hospital. Lest this proportion of one to five should seem too much above the usual course of nature, it is necessary to remember that a great proportion of these children are born of mothers exhausted by fatigue, by misery and often by disease.

It would take many pages to finish my recital, but I must compress it into a few lines. Madame Dubelloy, whom the sophisms of Duterrier had not deceived, had experienced more of pity than of tenderness at the sight of the innocent creatures whose asylum we were about to leave. It happened that her coachman had left his horses, and while the footman went to look for him in the next tavern, we waited in the parlour. In the short space of time that we remained there, the bell that announces that an infant has been deposited was sounded three times. The last one was placed in the arms of Madame Dubelloy herself; it was a little girl that appeared to be about two or three months old, round the neck of which was hung a little bit of paper, on which was written the name *Henriette*, followed by three initials. In stepping forward to give it to the sister who came down to receive it, Madame Dubelloy slipped and fell with the

* Wife of the Comte d'Artois, the king's brother.

† The discovery of vaccination, and the great care of the present managers, have preserved 14,000 out of 50,000! This appears to prove that instead of *preserving*, the institution destroys, lives. If this were not the case, it would be difficult to decide upon its effects on the morals of the people.—TRANSLATOR.

child, who was a little hurt. The accident was considered by her as an admonition from above, reproaching her for giving up the child; she took it in her arms and covered it with kisses; the child replied by a smile mingled with tears—and the ceremony of adoption was performed in a moment with all the accustomed formalities.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.

Abstract of the Accounts of the Pennsylvania Hospital, for the year ending 22d April, 1820.

PAID.

For provisions	$12247 66
Funeral expenses, medicines, &c.	2349 72
Clothing, wood, &c. &c.	8103 64
Board of out-patients, servants' wages, &c. &c.	5425 08
Books, stationary, and electrical machine	989 31
Cows, calves, and pigs	696 06
Hay, oats, &c. &c.	1908 42
West's painting	222 00
Repairs, &c.	1755 97
Steward's and matron's salary	800 00
Sundries, money lent, &c. &c.	21876 50
Balance in the hands of treasurer and steward	5100 70
	$61475 06

RECEIVED.

For board of patients, &c. &c.	$34574 85
Articles sold	1079 17
Of students of medicine, &c.	730 50
A legacy	20 00
Donations	71 00
Contributions	637 01
From persons viewing West's picture, &c.	1763 47
Gate and charity box	354 08
Sundries, money borrowed, &c. &c.	18517 96
Balance on hand last year	3727 02
	$61475 06

There were 945 patients; of whom 475 were cured, 44 were born in the house, 54 removed, 8 discharged for disorderly behaviour, 23 eloped, 52 died, and 209 remain.

Of the above number, 362 were poor, and were supported at the expense of the institution.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

The essays of Poor Richard in Dr. Franklin's almanacs were of very great importance in teaching people the value of time and money, because the truths they contained were communicated in a simple and perspicuous manner. I do not mean to say that this was their only merit, for every thing that came from Dr. Franklin was full of sense and usefulness; but the sound doctrines of that great man would have had much less effect, had they been delivered in the usual style of newspaper essays. Every body reads the newspapers, and I have often been surprised that men of great abilities do not more frequently make use of so extensive an instrument (if I may be allowed the expression) to inculcate moral and political truths upon the great body of the nation.

The permanence of our free institutions, and still more emphatically of our extensive union, depends upon the cultivation of sound doctrines in the public mind. To produce a great effect by the means I have spoken of, is far from being so difficult or so tedious an undertaking as is commonly supposed. A very good instance of what may be done has been given (as you observed in a former number) by the near approach of the manufacturers to the object of their wishes in excluding in a great degree foreign goods from our markets. A great part of their success was owing to the indefatigable industry and unwearied perseverance of *Mr. Mathew Carey*, to whose exertions, though (in my opinion) erroneously employed, I take this opportunity of paying a tribute of respect. If then so much has been done, in so short a time, by a single man, towards persuading the people to shut out all the conveniences and comforts they receive from Europe, and to subject themselves to higher prices, in the hope of being able to raise up manufacturing establishments here, how great would be the advantage arising to the nation, from as much industry employed in teaching the true principles of the science of political economy! If this were done even with moderate ability, it would be far more efficacious in banishing ignorant quackery from our legislative assemblies, than the exertion in those assemblies of the greatest talents.

Why, then, if the subject be of so much importance, and if so great an effect could so easily be produced, why is it that those who have paid attention to this matter will not give a portion of their time to so useful a purpose? Is there no one who feels a sufficient concern for the prosperity of the nation, to induce him to enter with some zeal into a contest with the errors that are so industriously spread abroad? Is there no man whose own interest will induce him to advocate the freedom of industry? It is a subject that concerns the poorest as well as the richest; for every man will find his labour or his capital more profitably employed, when the application

of the labour and the capital of every other man is unrestricted.

The immediate occasion of these reflections was the following circumstance, that occurred a few days ago. I had ridden from Philadelphia to Lancaster, and being weary on my arrival there in the evening, had been asleep in a chair at Mr. Slaymaker's chimney side, when I was roused by some loud conversation in the next room, and so much attracted by the subject that I listened very attentively. One of the speakers was dressed rather fashionably, and was perhaps about thirty years of age —the other was quite an old man, and at first sight I saw nothing in his countenance but an expression of good nature: but after I had attended for a few minutes to the conversation, I thought I perceived a great deal of good sense and reflection. I afterwards learned that his name was *Christian Schmidt*, and that he was a farmer in very easy circumstances. His companion was an inhabitant of Philadelphia, but I did not learn any thing more of him, as he was not known at the inn. After I was awake, the following conversation took place, as nearly as I can remember.

Philadelphian. Yes, yes, sir, I dare say it would all come right again, if we could live upon nothing for a few years; but while things are regulating themselves, as you say, the nation will be reduced to the greatest misery. Our ruinous importations will continue till the little industry that yet remains in the nation shall be destroyed. I see nothing before us but ruin, and my heart bleeds at the distress into which our labourers and their wives and children will fall. I am very much surprised that any man of common humanity can wish to continue a system of commerce in which the balance of trade is so much against us! And now Congress has adjourned without doing any thing, and another long year of misery is before us.

Mr. Schmidt. You are very warm, sir, and I cannot help thinking that your judgment is somewhat influenced by your feelings. I think I have as much pity for the distresses of the poor as you have, and if I cannot agree with you as to the cause of those sufferings, and the best means of relieving them, you will I hope believe that it is not from any want of common humanity, but from a real difference of opinion. I may be in an error, but I do not think I am, because the question appears to me to depend upon a few principles, and I think I can see them very distinctly. Now I have often found, that when I had an incorrect opinion, my mind was somehow confused, and I have been rather disposed to jump to a conclusion than to go over all the reasons upon which I ought to have formed my opinion. However, we are often most in the wrong, when we are most positive that we are in the right; and so we will talk over the matter a little, and if you can show me that I am in an error, I am sure I shall be very glad to get out of it.

P. I acknowledge that I feel warm on the subject, as your say; but I cannot feel cool when I see our government systematically encouraging foreign industry at the expense of our own. A nation was never known to prosper when the balance of trade was against it.

S. I've heard a great deal about the balance of trade since this subject has been so much talked of, and I think this is the very point we differ about. But, before I say any thing more, I wish you would explain what you mean by the balance of trade.

P. If we buy more of England and France, and all the world, than they buy of us, the balance of trade is against us. That is to say, we are in their debt, and must pay the difference in gold and silver. But if we buy less of them than they buy of us, the balance is in our favour, and there will be plenty of money in the country.

S. That is the point;—you think money forms the whole riches of a nation, and I think it is a very small part. Do you really believe that the more the balance of trade is in our favour, the better it is for us?

P. I do most undoubtedly. That is as certain as a proposition in mathematics; for if a man spends less than he buys he must grow rich, and so it is with a nation.

S. Then if we could manage to persuade foreign nations to buy our products, and if we were to buy nothing in return, it follows that this would be the best possible business?

P. Certainly it would be.

S. Well, now I have been looking at Dr. Seybert's statistical tables, and I find that one year with another, for the last 30 years, there has been foreign merchandise brought in, to the value of seventy-five millions of dollars a year. Thirty times seventy-five millions is 2250 millions. Suppose this had all been money instead of goods. Now money is of no use but to buy and sell with. Nobody can eat or drink or wear money. It is of no service to any body till he parts with it. It is a circulating medium; that is to say, it

makes other things pass from one man to another in the way of business. Now let us suppose that the money wanted for this purpose for the last thirty years has been forty-five millions of dollars, (and this one year with another, for that time, would be rather too much than too little, I think.) Money does not wear out, and so the same sum would have lasted all that time. Now what would we have done with 2250 millions, which is just fifty times as much as we wanted? Suppose we had laid it by, it would have been dead. We would think one of our neighbours a very foolish man, if he kept ten or twenty thousand dollars buried in the earth, instead of improving his farm, or setting his sons up in business, because he would be losing the interest of the money all that time. And so it is with a nation. If we had a great deal more money than we want, we should lose by our trade, for we might have used all the flour and other things that we sent to Europe to hire people to go into our back countries and clear the land; or we might have given it to schoolmasters and to colleges, to instruct our children. But we can do nothing with the money, unless we send it to foreign countries to buy something that we want: and that you think would be a great evil.

FRANKLIN.

(*To be continued.*)

MANUFACTURES.

It appears from the following circular that the campaign is to be opened with great spirit by the manufacturers. We hope that some measures will be taken to prove to the public at large, and especially to the manufacturers, that although a government may by interfering with private interests do much evil, it can only "promote industry" by protecting persons and property.

—

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

The Board of the National Institution for promoting Industry in the United States, to their fellow citizens.

CIRCULAR.

The Board feel it incumbent on them again to give notice, that a convention of the friends of National Industry, will be held in the city of New York on the first Wednesday of June next, to which they are invited to send delegates duly empowered.

When the leading journals of the administration of our general government openly advocate the doctrine, "that public disorders will best regulate themselves"—a sentiment, which, if correct, would prove the inutility of all social institutions; when ingenuity has been exhausted to prove that legislative measures to sustain our manufactures, "is taxing the many for the benefit of the few"—it behoves the friends of national industry and national prosperity, to come out in their strength, and put down such sophistry, as the ebullitions of ignorance and the arguments of enemies to our republic.

The late proceedings of the Congress of the United States, show the necessity of a systematic and vigorous co-operation, to effect the objects of our association, which are, to promote the prosperity of the agricultural, the manufacturing, and commercial interests of the nation, by procuring from the government equal encouragement and protection to every branch of industry.

When we contemplate the policy which refuses relief to 30,000 petitioners—freemen—representing a vested capital of about 250 millions of dollars rendered unproductive for want of that protection which is voluntarily granted to the humblest subjects of despotic governments; when it is recollected that a considerable portion of this capital was vested during the war with the implied assurance, that it should be protected; and that on the return of peace, the government adopted a policy to encourage the importation of foreign fabrics to the destruction of our young establishments; we need look no further for the prolific cause of a great portion of the distress which pervades every department of industry, and has spread a deep gloom over the rising fortune of this nation.

The improvident conduct of government in thus neglecting to encourage and protect the arts, cannot but excite the astonishment of enlightened men of every nation. Our favoured rivals cannot refrain from the following expressions of scorn and contempt, which however wounding to our pride and love of charity, we must confess are merited. The "Edinburgh Review" in a late number says—"In the four quarters of the globe, who reads an American book? or looks at an American picture, or statue? who drinks out of American glasses? or eats out of American plates? or wears an American coat or gown? or sleeps in American blankets?" Let the advocates for "trade regulating itself" answer these questions, and prove that we are still the most enlightened among nations.

The Board are fully impressed with the opinion that effectually to accomplish the objects of the convention it will be necessary to adopt some system which shall promote the election to office of men of enlarged minds and firmness of character, who will keep a watchful eye over all the departments of productive industry, and guard their interest with paternal care. If the foundation is solid, the superstructure will be safe—the nation has too long built upon sand, and rested its hopes on a feeble basis. In behalf of the Board,

W. FEW, President.

JACOB T. WALDEN, Secretary.

Record.

Our readers will perceive that the following act excludes foreign vessels of war from Baltimore, Savannah, New Orleans, &c.

An act designating the ports within which only foreign armed vessels shall be permitted to enter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, it shall not be lawful for any foreign armed vessels to enter any harbour belonging to the United States, excepting only those of Portland, Boston, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Smithville in North Carolina, Charleston, and Mobile; unless when such vessels shall be forced in by distress; by the dangers of the sea, or by being pursued by an enemy, and be unable to make any of the ports abovementioned; in which cases, the commanding officer shall immediately report his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of his entereing such harbour; shall take such position therein as shall be assigned him by such collector; and shall conform himself to such regulations as shall be signified to him by the said collector, under the authority and directions of the President of the United States.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia thereof, as he may deem necessary to enforce the provisions of the first section of this act; and the President shall also be authorized to employ such forces to prevent any foreign armed vessel from entering or remaining within any waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, except such as shall lie in her direct course in entering from sea, or leaving to proceed to sea, either of the harbours abovementioned.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue in force until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and no longer.

Approved, May 15, 1820.

Mr. Clay has published in the Kentucky Reporter of May 3, a notice to his constituents, that he shall not at the next election be a candidate for a seat in Congress.

We are happy to learn that the celebrated Panorama of Athens, which was minutely described in our papers last autumn, and which has been with such distinguished liberality presented to the university at Cambridge, by colonel Theodore Lyman, has arrived in the London Packet, and will be exhibited for the gratification of the public, as soon as arrangements can be made for that purpose. [*Bost. Pat.*

Deaths in Philadelphia, from the 13th to the 20th May, 43.

MARRIED.

At Friends' North Meeting, on the 16th inst. Isaac B. Garrigues, to Hannah S. Hart, eldest daughter of John Hart, all of this city.

On the 18th inst. by the Rev. Charles M. Dupuy, Mr. John Dupuy, jun. to Miss Mary R. Haskins, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Haskins.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. Nicholas Tillinghast, to Miss Eliza M. Wetherill, both of this city.

On the 22d inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Peter Pedersen, esq. minister resident from the court of Denmark, near the United States, to Miss Ann Caroline Smith, eldest daughter of the late William Loughton Smith, esq. of South Carolina.

In New Orleans, in March last, James A. Maybin, esq. counsellor at law, to Miss Mary Willard, daughter of Mr. Aaron Willard, of Boston.

DIED.

On the 12th of March last, suddenly, at the inn of Dalwhinny, in Perthshire (being there on a journey), sir Alexander M'Kenzie, bart. of Avoch, Rosshire, well known for his indefatigable exertions in exploring the northwest part of this continent; being the first who ever traversed it from sea to sea.

At his residence, in Lewistown (Del.), on Sunday, the 7th inst. Thomas Rodney, esq. in the 45th year of his age.

On the 21st inst. in the 78th year of his age, Mr. Redmond Byrne, for many years a respectable inhabitant of this city.

On the 21st inst. after a long and painful illness, Sarah Lippincott, in the 73d year of her age.

Scientific Notices.

From Silliman's American Journal of Science, No. V.

AMERICAN CINNABAR AND NATIVE LEAD.

Extract of a Letter from B. F. Stickney, esq. dated Port Lawrence, Michigan Territory, Mouth of the Miami of the Lakes, June 17, 1819.

Remark.—In vol. i. p. 433, mention is made of American cinnabar and native lead. I have procured from Mr. Stickney, United States agent for Indian affairs, a statement of facts relative to a subject, which, so far as regards the cinnabar, is so important, and as regards the native lead, is so curious, that I have not been willing to abridge the statement. Some of the mercurial sand which Mr. Stickney enclosed in his letter was unfortunately lost, so that I have never seen a specimen.—*Ed.*

Cinnabar.

It is true, that there is in this vicinity, a large district of country abounding with sulphuret of mercury, more or less interspersed through the soil, in the state of a black and red cinnabarine sand, and in one place, the genuine red cinnabar occurs in the form of an impalpable powder or in small lumps and grains, interspersed in banks of clay. This is near the mouth of the Vermilion river, discharging itself into Lake Erie, about eighty miles southeast of this place. From the mouth of the Vermilion, round the whole shore of the western end of Lake Erie, on the shores of Detroit river, Lakes St. Clair, Huron, and Michigan, the banks are streaked with small reefs of this black and red sand of cinnabar. The whole body of the soil is interspersed with this sand through the whole of this extensive district of country. But generally it is more abundant in banks of fine ferruginous clay. When gentle

breezes agitate the lakes and wear away their banks, the water bears off the lighter particles of earth and leaves the heavy sand predominant, when it is found in great abundance. But after a violent storm, there is scarcely any to be seen; for the great agitation of the whole sand of the shore, gives an opportunity to the ore of mercury, to find a lower level, in conformity to its much greater specific gravity.

Native Lead.

As the existence of native lead has been so much disputed, I will give you a full history of the circumstances that led to the discovery, and the evidence of its existence.

In the summer of 1812, a gentleman of unquestionable veracity, by the name of Johnston, a clerk in the store kept by the United States, for the purpose of Indian trade, at Fort Wayne, but not at all acquainted with mineralogy, told me that he, in company with five or six persons more, had found in the bed of the Anglaize river, near its mouth, a stone of uncommon appearance, and great specific gravity, and weighing thirteen pounds. The description which he gave of its colour and of the form of its crystals, corresponded with galena; but he stated that there were some soft metallic spots, that might be cut with the same ease as lead, and had the appearance of that metal; that the stone was broken, and he and several others of the party took pieces of it. I desired to see the piece which he had; but upon search, found it to have been misplaced. About one year and a half since, a French lady, who was one of the party mentioned, related to me the same circumstances, and produced the piece she had preserved, weighing about five ounces, and answering the description that had been given. I found it to be a galena of the common lead colour, in very brilliant cubic crystals, inlaid in one direction with slips of perfectly metallic lead, about a line wide, and the sixth of a line thick, and the length extending across the piece of ore. I tried its fusibility by the blowpipe, and submitted it to tests.

I have sought in vain near the spot where it has been represented that this specimen was found to find more. I think it is probable there is a large mass farther up the river, that the piece found was frozen into the ice, and floated down with it to the place where the ice thawed.

In conformity to your request, I have given you as full an account as is in my power, of the sulphuret of mercury and native lead.

Bubbles blown in Rosin.

The following curious fact is mentioned in a letter to the editor, from Mr. Samuel Morey, of Orford, N. H.

If the end of a copper tube (a pipe stem will answer) be dipped in melted rosin, at a temperature a little above that of boiling water, taken out and held nearly in a verticular position, and blown through, bubbles will be formed of all possible sizes, from that of a hen's egg to those which can hardly be discerned by the naked eye; and from their silvery lustre, and reflection of the different rays of light, they have a pleasing appearance. Some that have been formed these eight months, are as perfect and entire as when first made. They generally assume the form of a string of beads, many of them perfectly regular, and connected by a very fine fibre—but the production is never twice alike. If filled with hydrogen gas, they would probably occupy the upper part of the room.

In a letter to Mr. Morey, the editor attributed the *formation* of these bubbles to the common cause, viz. the distention of a viscous fluid by one that is aeriform; and their *permanency* to the sudden congelation of the rosin, thus imprisoning the air by a thin film of solid matter, and preventing its escape.

The temperature at which the bubbles are formed, being very low, even this very thin resinous globe, might be strong enough to resist the small atmospheric pressure arising from the condensation of the included air by cooling.

In a letter, dated March 28th, 1820, Mr. Morey replies: "The cause you assign for the permanent formation of the rosin bubbles is undoubtedly correct. A little girl came running to me one evening, with, as she said, about two thirds of a string she had formed from the rosin of one of the stove lamps, while burning. It consisted of twenty-two or twenty-three beads, each about one third of an inch long and one fourth of an inch in diameter, connected together by a fine fibre, less than one eighth of an inch long. In passing my eye repeatedly from one end to the other, I could not discover any difference in their length, form, or size, or in the distance they were apart, except two or three at one end. Considering that the temperature of the rosin, and the materials, and the pressure are always the same, I have no idea what governs the formation of the bead different from that of the fibre. When I mentioned

it to you, I did not suppose it was new, and if so, I thought it very uncertain whether you would think it worthy noticing in the Journal.

From Schoolcraft on the Lead Mines of Missouri, &c.

Loadstone. (*Native Magnet.*)—This substance is found on the banks of the Washitaw River, at a place called the *Cove*, fifteen miles below the Hot Springs, in Clark County, Arkansaw Territory. The quantity is represented as very great, and it possesses a strong magnetic power. At the same place, other ores of iron are abundant, also pyrites, quartz, white vitriol, &c.

Copper. (*Native.*)—A mass of native copper weighing seven pounds, and another weighing three pounds, have been discovered on the highlands back of Harrisonville, the seat of justice for Monroe county, Illinois. Some attempts have also been made to make a discovery of copper ore at that place, and a shaft was sunk about forty feet deep, in the summer of 1817; but rainy weather commencing in the fall of that year, the shaft was abandoned, and has not since been occupied. In digging that depth, a red compact oxyd of iron and copper was found, and there is reason to conclude, that ores of copper will be found in that neighbourhood. Native copper has also been found on Big Muddie River, in Illinois.

Alum.—There is a cave in Bellevue, Washington County, Missouri Territory, which yields alum. It is found effloresced.

Native Iron.—A mass of native iron, weighing upwards of three thousand pounds, was discovered several years ago, on the banks of Red River, in Louisiana, and is now in the collection of the Historical Society in the New York Institution. Its shape is irregular, inclining to oviform, its surface deeply indented and covered by an oxyd of iron, and it is much broader at the bottom, where it has rested on the earth, than at the top, inclining somewhat in the manner of a cone. By several experiments which have been made upon different pieces of it, there appears to be a want of uniformity in its quality, some parts being very malleable and ductile, while others possess nearly the hardness of steel. It is susceptible of the highest polish, and is said to contain some nickel. Col. Gibbs, through whose munificence this rare specimen of the physical productions of our country has been placed among the collections of the Historical Society, has discovered in its interior, octahedral crystals of singular beauty, some of which are half an inch in length, and striated.

This mass of iron was found about one hundred miles above Natchitoches, on Red River, on one of those rich and extensive prairies so common to that part of the country, and about twelve miles from the banks of the river. Other pieces have been found in that neighbourhood, and if reliance is to be placed on information from travelling into that quarter, very large masses of native iron now exist there.

Hydrogen Gas.—A phenomenon which has for several years excited the attention of travellers, under the name of a *burning spring*, exists on one of the principal forks of Licking River, Kentucky. It is situated about three fourths of a mile from the banks of the river, and about eighty miles above its junction with the Ohio, opposite Cincinnati. A spring here breaks out at the foot of a hill, forming a basin of water about six feet in diameter, and two feet deep, at the bottom of which issues a stream of hydrogen gas, which in volume and force is about equal to the blast forced from a common smith's bellows, but there is no cessation of its force, which is such as to create a violent ebullition in the water. Being heavier than common atmospheric air, the gas on passing up through the water, constantly occupies the surface, which is still the lower part of an indenture in the earth at that place. On presenting a taper, this gas instantly takes fire, and burns with great brilliancy. There is no absorption of it by the water, which possesses the purity of common spring water; neither is any offensive odour thrown off,—a circumstance which leads me to conclude, that it is *carburetted hydrogen*, which is probably liberated by the spontaneous operation of physical agents on a stratum of stone coal at some depth below.

This spring has been known to dry up entirely in the summer, when the air rushes out with increased force, accompanied by a hissing noise. There is nothing like smoke emitted; a fresh peeled sapling, held over the flame, does not receive the least colouration, and meat may be roasted over the flame without contracting any disagreeable flavour.

Professor Encke, of Gotha, has published a very plausible calculation, to prove the identity of the comet of 1805, with that of last summer.

Miscellany.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The following touching and tender tale, we extract from Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for March; a work which bids fair to rival any in Great Britain. We are gratified in having it in our power to present to our readers so rich a repast. It represents one of the most interesting scenes, and is described in the most lively and affecting manner; so much so that it is impossible for those who have known the affection of a parent or the endearments of connubial happiness, to read it without emotion. Those who *can* shed tears, will not restrain them here. The characters are very striking. That of the parson, whose white head had felt the peltings of so many wintry storms, and who seemed almost an emblem of that season, from national peculiarities, is not so familiar and pleasing to us; but his diligence in the performance of his parochial duties, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, is a noble example, well becoming his sacred office. The feelings of the little grandson, half fearing, half hoping, will be familiar to those who have seen a parent suffering under sickness, and apparently near the grave, and have promised to themselves to make any sacrifice, to perform any duty, however difficult, if that precious life might only be spared. The affection which nature instils into a child, and which parents ought to inspire, we see as it were transferred to the grandfather; who had performed the duties of a father towards him. Nor is the daughter less prettily described. She appears so long to have silently mourned the misconduct of a husband, with the loss of other friends, that her heart seemed ready to admit grief, because it had so frequently and familiarly entered it. But when we are introduced to the dying elder, we behold religion in all its beauty, and anticipate for the good old man, the joy and crown which he is leaving us to inherit. We view him at the end of his labours, going to take possession of the promised rest, and whilst we are affected we rejoice in his happy dismission. How tenderly, even in his last moments, does he speak of his wife, and assure his surrounding friends that he had never forgotten her. A new scene takes place when the prodigal son enters. What strength of affection does the old man exhibit, notwithstanding the many provocations which he has received. He does not upbraid him with past misconduct, but only ardently hopes that his future life will be better; even his neglected wife pleads for him, and cannot endure the sternness of the parson. And they all kneel round the old man, to receive his patriarchal blessing. On the whole, it is a most lively and interesting tale, the whole group are executed to the life, and introduced with the art of the finest painter.

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THE ELDER'S DEATH BED.

It was on a fierce and howling winter day that I was crossing the dreary moor of Auchindown, on my way to the manse of that parish, a solitary pedestrian. The snow, which had been incessantly falling for a week past, was drifted into beautiful but dangerous wreaths, far and wide over the melancholy expanse; and the scene kept visibly shifting before me, as the strong wind that blew from every point of the compass struck the dazzling masses, and heaved them up and down in endless transformation. There was something inspiring in the labour with which, in the buoyant strength of youth, I forced my way through the storm, and I could not but enjoy those gleamings of sunlight that ever and anon burst through some unexpected opening in the sky, and gave a character of cheerfulness, and even warmth to the sides of the summits of the stricken hills. Sometimes the wind stopt of a sudden, and then the air was as silent as the snow; not a murmur to be heard from spring or stream, now all frozen up over those high moorlands. As the momentary cessations of the sharp drift allowed my eyes to look onward and around, I saw here and there up the little opening vallies, cottages just visible beneath the black stems of their snow covered clumps of trees, or beside some small spot of green pasture kept open for the sheep. These intimations of life and happiness came delightfully to me in the midst of desolation; and the barking of a dog attending some shepherd in his quest on the hill, put fresh vigour into my limbs, telling me, that lonely as I seemed to be, I was surrounded by cheerful though unseen company, and that I was not the only wanderer over the snows.

As I walked along, my mind was insensibly filled with a crowd of pleasant images of rural winter life, that helped me gladly onwards over many miles of moor. I thought of the severe but cheerful labours of the barn; the mending of farm gear by the fire side; the wheel turned by the foot of old age, less for gain than as a thrifty pastime, the skilful mother making "auld claes look amaist as weel's the new;" the ballad unconsciously listened to by the family all busy at their own tasks round the singing maiden, the old traditionary tale told by some way-farer hospitably housed till the storm should blow by; the unexpected visit of neighbours on need or friendship; or the footstep of a lover undeterred by snow drifts, that have buried up his flocks; but above all, I thought of those hours of religious worship that have not yet escaped from the domestic life of the peasantry of Scotland; of the sound of psalms that the depth of snow cannot deaden to the ear of Him to whom they

are chanted; and of that sublime Sabbath keeping, which on days too tempestuous for the kirk, changes the cottage of the shepherd into the temple of God.

With such glad and peaceful images in my heart, I travelled along that dreary moor with the cutting wind in my face, and my feet sinking in the snow, or sliding on the hard blue ice beneath it; as cheerfully as I ever walked in the dewy warmth of a summer morning, through fields of fragrance and of flowers. And now I could discern, within half an hour's walk, before me, the spire of the church; close to which stood the manse of my aged friend and benefactor. My heart burned within me as a sudden gleam of stormy sunlight tipt it with fire; and I felt, at that moment, an inexpressible sense of the sublimity of the character of that grey headed shepherd who had, for fifty years, abode in the wilderness, keeping together his own happy little flock.

As I was ascending a knoll, I saw before me on horseback an old man, with his long white hairs beaten against his face, who nevertheless advanced with a calm countenance against the hurricane. It was no other than my father, of whom I had been thinking; for my father had I called him twenty years; and for twenty years my father had he truly been. My surprise at meeting him on such a moor, on such a day, was but momentary, for I knew that he was a shepherd who cared not for the winter's wrath. As he stopped to take my hand kindly into his, and to give his blessing to his long expected visiter, the wind fell calm; the whole face of the sky was softened, and brightness, like a smile, went over the blushing and crimsoned snow. The very elements seemed then to respect the hoary head of four score; and after our first greeting was over, when I looked around, in my affection, I felt how beautiful was winter.

"I am going," said he, "to visit a man at the point of death; a man whom you cannot have forgotten, whose head will be missed in the kirk next Sabbath by all my congregation; a devout man, who feared God all his days, and whom, on this awful trial, God will assuredly remember. I am going, my son, to the Hazle-Glen."

I knew well in childhood that lonely farm-house, so far off among the beautiful wild green hills; and it was not likely that I had forgotten the name of its possessor. For six years' Sabbaths I had seen the Elder in his accustomed place beneath the pulpit; and, with a sort of solemn fear, had looked on his steadfast countenance during sermon, psalm and prayer. On returning to the scenes of my infancy, I now met the pastor going to pray by his death bed; and with the privilege with which nature gives us to behold, even in the last extremity, the loving and the beloved, I turned to accompany him to the house of sorrow, resignation and death.

And now, for the first time, I observed, walking close to the feet of his horse, a little boy of about ten years of age, who kept frequently looking up in the pastor's face, with his blue eyes bathed in tears. A changeful expression of grief, hope and despair, made almost pale, cheeks that otherwise were blooming in health and beauty, and I recognised, in the small features and smooth forehead of childhood, a resemblance to the aged man whom we understood was now lying on his death bed. "They had to send his grandson for me through the snow, mere child as he is," said the minister to me, looking tenderly on the boy; "but love makes the young heart bold; and there is one who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." I again looked on the fearless child with his rosy cheeks, blue eyes and yellow hair, so unlike grief or sorrow, yet now sobbing aloud as if his heart would break. "I do not fear but that my grandfather will yet recover, soon as the minister has said one single prayer by his bed side. I had no hope, or little, as I was running by myself to the manse over hill after hill, but I am full of hopes now that we are together; and oh! if God suffers my grandfather to recover I will lie awake all the long winter nights blessing him for his mercy. I will rise up in the middle of the darkness, and pray to him in the cold on my naked knees!" and here his voice was choked, while he kept his eyes fixed, as if for consolation and encouragement, on the solemn and pitying countenance of the kind hearted pious old man.

We soon left the main road, and struck off through scenery that, covered as it was with the bewildering snow, I sometimes dimly and sometimes vividly remembered; our little guide keeping over a short distance before us, and with a sagacity like that of instinct, showing us our course, of which no trace was visible, save occasionally his own little foot prints as he had been hurrying to the manse.

After crossing, for several miles, morass and frozen rivulet, and drifted hollow, with here and there the top of a stone wall peeping through the snow, or the more vi-

sible circle of a sheep-bught, we descended into the Hazle-Glen, and saw before us the solitary house of the dying Elder.

A gleam of days gone by, came suddenly over my soul. The last time that I had been in this Glen was on a day of June, 15 years before, a holiday, the birthday of the king. A troop of laughing schoolboys, headed by our benign pastor, we danced over the sunny braes, and startled the linnets from their nests among the yellow broom. Austere as seemed to us the Elder's Sabbath face, when sitting in the kirk, we schoolboys knew that it had its week-day smiles; and we flew on wings of joy to our annual festival of curds and cream, in the farm house of that little sylvan world. We rejoiced in the flowers and the leaves of that long, that interminable summer day; its memory was with our boyish hearts from June to June; and the sound of that sweet name, 'Hazle-Glen,' often came upon us at our tasks, and brought into the school room the pastoral imagery of that mirthful solitude.

As we now slowly approached the cottage, through a deep snow drift, which the distress within had prevented the household from removing, we saw peeping out from the door, brothers and sisters of our little guide, who quickly disappeared, and then their mother showed herself in their stead, expressing by her raised eyes and arms across her breast, how thankful she was to see at last, the pastor, beloved in joy and trusted in trouble.

Soon as the venerable old man dismounted from his horse, our active little guide led it away into the humble stable, and we entered the cottage. Not a sound was heard but the ticking of the clock. The matron, who had silently welcomed us at the door, led us, with suppressed sighs and a face stained with weeping, into her father's sick room, which even in that time of sore distress was as orderly as if health had blessed the house. I could not help remarking some old china ornaments on the chimney piece—and in the window was an ever-blowing rose tree, that almost touched the lofty roof, and brightened that end of the apartment with its blossoms. There was something tasteful in the simple furniture; and it seemed as if grief could not deprive the hand of that matron of its careful elegance. Sickness, almost hopeless sickness, lay there surrounded with the same cheerful and beautiful objects which health had loved; and she, who had arranged and adorned the apartment in her happiness, still kept it from disorder and decay in her sorrow.

With a gentle hand she drew the curtain of the bed, and there, supported by pillows as white as the snow that lay without, reposed the dying Elder. It was plain that the hand of God was upon him, and that his days on the earth were numbered.

He greeted his minister with a faint smile, and a slight inclination of the head; for his daughter had so raised him on the pillows, that he was almost sitting up in his bed. It was easy to see that he knew himself to be dying, and that his soul was prepared for the great change—yet along with the solemn resignation of a Christian who has made his peace with God and his Saviour, there was blended on his white and sunken countenance, an expression of habitual reverence for the minister of his faith—and I saw that he could not have died in peace without that comforter to pray by his death bed.

A few words sufficed to tell who was the stranger—and the dying man, blessing me by name, held out to me his cold shrivelled hand, in token of recognition. I took my seat at a small distance from the bed side, and left a closer station for those who were more dear. The pastor sat down near his head—and by the bed, leaning on it with gentle hands, stood that matron, his daughter-in-law; a figure that would have graced and sainted a higher dwelling, and whose native beauty was now more touching in its grief. But religion upheld her whom nature was bowing down; not now for the first time were the lessons taught by her father to be put in practice, for I saw that she was clothed in deep mourning—and she behaved like the daughter of a man whose life had not only been irreproachable, but lofty, with fear and hope fighting desperately but silently in the core of her pure and pious heart.

While we thus remained in silence, the beautiful boy, who, at the risk of his life, brought the minister of religion to the bed side of his beloved grandfather, softly and cautiously opened the door, and with the hoarfrost yet unmelted on his bright glistering ringlets, walked up to the pillow, evidently no stranger there. He no longer sobbed; he no longer weeped; for hope had risen strongly within his innocent heart, from the consciousness of love so fearlessly exerted, and from the presence of the holy man in whose prayers he trusted, as in the intercession of some superior and heavenly nature. There he stood, still as an image

in his grandfather's eyes, that, in their dimness, fell upon him with delight. Yet, happy as was the trusting child, his heart was devoured by fear—and he looked as if one word might stir up the flood of tears that had subsided in his heart. As he crossed the dreary and dismal moors, he had thought of a corpse, a shroud and a grave; he had been in terror, lest death should strike in his absence, the old man with whose gray hairs he had so often played; but now he *saw* him alive, and felt that death was not able to tear him away from the clasps and links and fetters of his grandchild's embracing love.

"If the storm do not abate," said the sick man, after a pause, "it will be hard for my friends to carry me over the drifts to the kirk yard." This sudden approach to the grave, struck as with a bar of ice, the heart of the loving boy; and with a long deep sigh, he fell down with his face like ashes on the bed, while the old man's palsied right hand had just strength to lay itself upon his head. "Blessed be thou, my little Jamie, even for his own name's sake who died for us on the tree." The mother, without terror, but with an averted face, lifted up her loving hearted boy, now in a dead fainting fit, and carried him into an adjoining room, where he soon revived: but that child and that old man were not to be separated; in vain was he asked to go to his brothers and sisters; pale, breathless and shivering, he took his place as before, with eyes fixed on his grandfather's face, but neither weeping nor uttering a word. Terror had frozen up the blood of his heart; but his were now the only dry eyes in the room; and the pastor himself wept, albeit the grief of fourscore is seldom vented in tears.

"God has been gracious to me a sinner," said the dying man. "During thirty years that I have been an Elder in your kirk, never have I missed sitting there one Sabbath. When the mother of my children was taken from me—it was on a Tuesday she died, and on Saturday she was buried. We stood together when my Alice was let down into the narrow house made for all living. On the Sabbath I joined in the public worship of God; she commanded me to do so the night before she went away. I could not join in the psalm that Sabbath, for her voice was not in the throng. Her grave was covered up, and grass and flowers grew there, so was my heart; but Thou, whom, through the blood of Christ, I hope to see this night in paradise, knowest, that from that hour to this day never have I forgotten Thee!"

The old man ceased speaking—and his grandchild, now able to bear the scene, for strong passion is its own support, glided softly to a little table, and bringing a cup in which a cordial had been mixed, held it in his small soft hands to his grandfather's lips. He drank, and then said, "come close to me, Jamie, and kiss me for thy own and thy father's sake;" and as the child fondly pressed his rosy lips on those of his grandfather, so white, and withered, the tears fell over all the old man's face, and then trickled down on the golden head of the child at last sobbing in his bosom.

"Jamie, thy own father has forgotten thee in thy infancy, and me in my old age: but, Jamie, forget not thy father nor thy mother, for that thou knowest and feelest is the commandment of God."

The broken hearted boy could give no reply. He had gradually stolen closer and closer unto the old loving man, and now was lying, worn out with sorrow, drenched and dissolved in tears, in his grandfather's bosom. His mother had sunk down on her knees and hid her face with her hands. "O! if my husband knew but of this, he would never, never desert his dying father!" and now I knew that the Elder was praying on his death bed for a disobedient and wicked son.

At this affecting time the minister took the family Bible on his knees, and said, "Let us sing to the praise and glory of God, part of the 15th Psalm," and he read with a tremulous and broken voice, these beautiful verses.

Within thy tabernacle, Lord,
Who shall abide with thee?
And in thy high and holy hill
Who shall a dweller be?

The man that walketh uprightly,
And worketh righteousness,
And as he thinketh in his heart,
So doth he truth express.

The small congregation sung the noble hymn of the Psalmist to "Plaintive martyrs worthy of the name." The dying man himself, ever and anon, joined in the holy music—and when it feebly died away on his quivering lips, he continued still to follow the tune with the motion of his withered hand, and eyes devoutly and humbly lifted up to heaven. Nor was the sweet voice of his loving grandchild unheard; as if the strong fit of deadly passion had dissolved in the music, he sang with a sweet and silvery voice, that to a passer by had seemed that

of perfect happiness; a hymn sung in joy upon its knees by gladsome childhood before it flew out among the green hills, to quiet labour or gleesome play. As that sweetest voice came from the bosom of the old man, where the singer lay in affection, and blended with his own so tremulous, never had I felt so affectingly brought before me the beginning and the end of life, the cradle and the grave.

Ere the psalm was over, the door was opened, and a tall fine looking man entered, but with a lowering and dark countenance, seemingly in sorrow, in misery and remorse. Agitated, confounded, and awestruck by the melancholy and dirge like music, he sat down on a chair; and looked with a ghastly face towards his father's death bed. When the psalm ceased, the Elder said with a solemn voice, "My son, thou art come in time to receive thy father's blessing. May the remembrance of what will happen in this room, before the morning again shines over the Hazle-Glen, win thee from the error of thy ways. Thou art here to witness the mercy of thy God and thy Saviour, whom thou hast forgotten,"

The minister looked, if not with a stern, yet with an upbraiding countenance, on the young man who had not recovered his speech, and said, "William! for three years past your shadow has not darkened the door of the house of God. They who fear not the thunder, may tremble at the still small voice; now is the hour for repentance; that your father's spirit may carry up to heaven tidings of a contrite soul saved from the company of sinners!"

The young man, with much effort, advanced to the bed side, and at last found breath to say, "Father—I am not without the affections of nature; and I hurried home soon as I heard that the minister had been riding towards our house. I hope that you will yet recover—and if I ever have made you unhappy, I ask your forgiveness; for though I may not think as you do on matters of religion, I have a human heart. Father! I may have been unkind, but I am not cruel. I ask your forgiveness."

"Come near to me, William, kneel down by the bed side, and let my hand find the head of my beloved son, for blindness is coming fast upon me. Thou wert my first born, and thou art my only living son. All thy brothers and sisters are lying in the church yard, beside her whose sweet face thine own, William, did once so much resemble. Long wert thou the joy, the pride of my soul; aye too much the pride, for there was not in all the parish such a man, such a son, as my own William. If thy heart has since been changed, God may inspire it again with right thoughts. Could I die for thy sake—could I purchase thy salvation with the outpouring of thy father's blood: but this the son of God has done for thee who hast denied him! I have sorely wept for thee—aye, William, when there was none near me; even as David wept for Absalom; for thee, my son, my son!"

A long deep groan was the only reply; but the whole body of the kneeling man was convulsed; and it was easy to see his sufferings, his contrition, his remorse, and his despair. The pastor said with a sterner voice, and austerer countenance than were natural to him, "know you whose hand is now lying on your rebellious head? But what signifies the word father to him who has denied God, the Father of us all?" "O! press him not so hardly," said the weeping wife, coming forward from a dark corner of the room, where she tried to conceal herself in grief, fear and shame, "spare, oh! spare my husband; he has ever been kind to me;" and with that she knelt down beside him, with her long, soft, white arms mournfully and affectionately laid across his neck. "Go thou, likewise, my sweet little Jamie," said the Elder, "go even out of my bosom, and kneel down beside thy father and thy mother, so that I may bless you all at once, and with one yearning prayer." The child did as the solemn voice commanded, and knelt down somewhat timidly by his father's side; nor did that unhappy man decline encircling with his arm the child too much neglected, but still dear to him as his own blood, in spite of the deadening and debasing influence of infidelity.

"Put the word of God into the hands of my son, and let him read aloud to his dying father the 25th, 26th and 27th verses of the eleventh chapter of the gospel according to St. John." The pastor went up to the kneelers, and with a voice of pity, condolence, and pardon, said, "there was a time when none, William, could read the scriptures better than couldst thou—can it be that the son of my friend hath forgotten the lessons of his youth?" He had not forgotten them—there was no need for the repentant sinner to lift up his eyes from the bed side. The sacred stream of the gospel had worn a channel in his heart, and the waters were again flowing. With a choked voice he said, "Jesus said unto her, I am the resurrection and the life: he

that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: And whosoever liveth, and believeth in me, shall never die. Believeth thou this? She saith unto him, Yea, Lord: I believe that thou art the Christ, the Son of God, which should come into the world."

"This is not an unbeliever's voice," said the dying man triumphantly; "nor, William, hast thou an unbeliever's heart. Say that thou believest in what thou hast read, and thy father will die happy!" "I do believe; and as thou forgivest me, so may I be forgiven by my father who is in heaven."

The Elder seemed like a man suddenly inspired with a new life. His faded eyes kindled—his pale cheeks glowed—his palsied hands seemed to wax strong—and his voice was clear as that of manhood in its prime. "Into thy hands, O God, I commit my spirit," and so saying he gently sunk back on his pillow; and I thought I heard a sigh. There was then a long deep silence, and the father and mother and child rose from their knees. The eyes of us all were turned towards the white placid face of the figure now stretched in everlasting rest; and without lamentations, save the silent lamentations of the resigned soul, we stood round the DEATH BED OF THE ELDER.

EREMUS.

BENJAMIN WEST.

Professional Character of Benjamin West, the American Painter.—From the London Observer, March 19.

West was a man of genius. He had an undoubted impulse to painting; but genius is of a great variety of excellence; the colours of that phenomenon are of all degrees, from the highest splendour down to the palest refraction; but they are all from the same sun. He had the originality that characterizes a powerful passion for his art. His tints wanted depth and nature, but his design never wanted force; his story was well told; his expression was full of feeling;—he was a great master of outline; he surpassed all of his day in the conception of human beauty; and no artist, since the revival of painting, has done so much to dignify the pencil, by the multitude, the choice, and the lofty treatment of the noblest subjects human and divine. West was the father of true history in painting. We acknowledge the glories of the Italian school, but no man can have looked upon their works without regret at their feeble and complicated conception of story. In the single figure, unrivalled; in the group, admirable for vigour of countenance and manliness of form; in narrative, careless and confused. To this there are exceptions, and the Last Supper, by Da Vinci, or rather its copies, and the Cartoons, are great evidences of the historic faculty. But in the immense majority, the narrative is scarcely to be conjectured.

When West came first before the public, this finest province of the pencil was almost abandoned; and an idea of the professional prejudice of the time may be conceived from this fact, that on his first sketch of the death of Wolfe, Reynolds, then the oracle of painting, pressingly advised him to put his figures in armour;—and on West expressing reluctance, entreated him to give them at least steel coats under their uniform. West has since related the anecdote, with the addition, that however advice from so high authority might have influenced him, he was henceforth determined to try whether the public could imagine a hero in a waistcoat.—This was a grand advance, and he may be ranked as the father of pictorical costume. From his early day downwards no artist has ventured to deviate from character, and pictures have become memorials of their times.

It has been frequently made a querulous question, whether exhibitions have been of any actual service to the arts:—and the triumph of the great Italian artists have been quoted as an evidence of the splendid excellences attainable without public exhibitions. But it is to be remembered, that those artists were at the head of public classes; that their numerous pupils were constantly employed in propagating copies of their works; and that the spirit of the master was sustained by the spirit of the time. But we have an answer that satisfies us of the value of exhibition here. Without this opportunity of trying his reception with the public, West would have been lost to the arts of England. He was on the point of returning to America for life, when he was urged to send his two pictures of 'Cimon and Iphigenia,' and 'Angelica and Medora,' to the great room in Spring Garden, with General Monckton's portrait, which he painted on his arrival. The high approval which these works received, decided him to remain in this country. His fame rapidly increased, and on the incorporation of the artists in 1765, West was chosen one of the directors.

Artists of all orders, perhaps habitually, indulge in complaints of patronage; but in England no man ever wanted patronage who brought talents to its purchase. West was introduced to the personal notice of the king by the archbishop of York, Dr. Drummond. But he had introduced himself more powerfully by his own fresh and vigorous reputation. West's first painting at the Royal Academy Exhibition in 1769, was that noble performance, his Regulus, undertaken by his majesty's order.

No artist has left so many noble delineations of the prouder and more sublime remembrance of the ancient and modern times. The pencil was never employed with a higher purpose, and those who have hung up before the eyes of their children the most admirable and vivid representations of Greek, Roman, and English fortitude, patriotism, and virtue, ever produced in Europe, may be grateful to West. His Agrippina, Regulus, Wolfe, and Penn, were almost the first darings of the epic pencil in England, and it was among their least merits that they gave a more sacred and lofty direction to historic painting in the country, which, beyond all others, has abounded, and abounds, and will abound in glorious subjects for the commemoration of posterity.

At the peace of 1802, West went to Paris. The revolutionary spirit had boasted of giving energies to the arts, and David, notorious for his share in the general atrocities, had established a school on the ruins of that of Louis XVI. and XV. The favourite painter of the king of England was received with boundless caresses. He was waited on by a deputation from the Institute, and invited to a grand banquet. He was received with great cordiality by the first consul; and Napoleon assigned him apartments in the Louvre.

The latter years of West's life flowed on in calm diligence, and uninterrupted fame. His last works were indications of powers still more vigorous, and conceptions not less sublime, than the labours of his earlier life. His studies had been for some years chiefly directed to scripture subjects; and it is not inconsistent with the character of his venerable mind to believe that he was directed to this choice by a higher feeling than its popularity.—He had now passed the limit of ordinary life; and at a period when almost his entire generation were laid in the grave, or surviving only in decay and exhaustion, West, in his seventieth year, formed the grand design of illustrating the four ages of Revelation: His plan was to devote a picture, on the largest scale, to the Patriarchal Æra, one to the Jewish, one to the Christian, and one to that final and mighty consummation unveiled in the Apocalypse. Of these, he executed but the two latter; the former remain as a proud contemplation for the man who is to take up the laurel now laid on his bier.

THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

The people of this noble island seem to have received with the utmost joy, the news of the revolution in Spain. Their constant intercourse with the English and Americans, the education of many of their youths in the United States, the attention to our concerns, which their proximity naturally induced, and other obvious causes, contributed to dispose their minds towards a liberal system of government, and to make the constitution of the Cortes even more dear to them than to the patriots of the mother country. It is an edifying thing to find the soldiery, as in Spain, co-operating with the multitude in compelling the royal authorities to imitate at once the example of Ferdinand. We have in our hands some late numbers of a publication, entitled "Memoirs of the Royal Economical Society of Havana," which show that important advances have been made there in several branches of public economy, and that an enlightened attention is given to education and agriculture. The policy of encouraging the settlement and multiplication of whites, founded on the danger from the number of the black population and *the neighbourhood of Hayti*, is proclaimed in the publication abovementioned, and pursued by various expedients. Don Alexander Ramirez, the present intendant (an officer of more real authority and efficiency than the governor), is a man of very liberal ideas, and extensive knowledge. By a minute and ingenious table of the population of the island, prepared under his direction, and printed last December, it appears that the whole number of inhabitants, permanent and transitory, was, in 1817, 630,980; of whom, 314,202 were people of colour, giving these a majority of 75,406, over the whites. We are informed from a good source, that the returns were too low, and that the total may be estimated at eight hundred thousand, for the present time. The number of free negroes and mulattoes on the island, is stated, in the table, at 58,568, a fearful proportion! the number of blacks imported in 1817, at 25,976; the number of ecclesiastics of every description, spread over the island, at 1084, and the number of military at 19,430.

[*Nat. Gaz.*

Horace in Hebrew.—M. Benedict Schott, aulic counsellor of the grand duke of Darmstadt, has translated the odes of Horace into the Hebrew language. When Horace sung,

Me Colchus, et qui dissimulat metum
Marsæ cohortis Dacus, et ultimi
Noscent Geloni: me peritus
Discet Iber, Rhodanique potor,

he thought he had exhausted all the geography, together with all the languages of the world. What would he say, were he living now?

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"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

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As we have always deprecated every interference on the part of government, with a view to foster particular fabrics, by granting protecting duties and prohibitions, as not only being highly pernicious to the general interests of the community, but also as being ultimately vain and useless to those who are meant to be benefited, it affords us great satisfaction to be able to refer our readers to the memorial of the merchants of London to the House of Commons, published in to-day's paper, in which these liberal doctrines are inculcated with great clearness and ability. The only effectual plan for the successful prosecution of industry, is to relieve it from existing shackles, and to allow every man to reach his reward from any enterprise in which self-interest may prompt him to invest his capital or labour.

It is true, that the imposition of duties sufficient to exclude foreign manufactures, might to a certain extent relieve the present pressure on some of the manufacturing classes; but this would be done at the expense of the rest of the community, and the intensity of the distress be only diminished exactly in proportion to its greater extension; and in order to avoid a temporary inconvenience, a system would be adopted subversive of the progress of opulence and lasting improvement. If, on the other hand, things are left to their natural operation, those progressive improvements which accompany the increase of capital, will sooner insure the permanent production of most of those fabrics among us, which appear to be so anxiously desired, on terms as advantageous as they could be imported. The enlightened and sincere friends of national industry, those who wish to give it a more active and profitable employment, must therefore advocate the policy of giving entire freedom to foreign trade. For whenever the restrictive system shall be abolished, the capital of every country will naturally be employed in such branches of industry as its soil, situation and social institutions fit it to excel. A free and unfettered intercourse between the nations of the earth, by which the peculiar commodities of each country, and those whose cost of production is the lowest, will be exchanged, will be alike productive of general and of local advantage.

MERCHANTS' PETITION.

To the Honourable the House of Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the humble Petition of the undersigned Merchants of the City of London,

SHOWETH—

That foreign commerce is eminently conducive to the wealth and prosperity of a country, by enabling it to import the commodities for the production of which the soil, climate, capital and industry of other countries are best calculated, and to export in payment those articles for which its own situation is better adapted.

That freedom from restraint is calculated to give the utmost extension to foreign trade, and the best direction to the capital and industry of the country.

That the maxim of buying in the cheapest market, and selling in the dearest, which regulates every merchant in his individual dealings, is strictly applicable, as the best rule for the trader of the whole nation.

That a policy, founded on these principles, would render the commerce of the world an interchange of mutual advantages, and diffuse an increase of wealth and enjoyments among the inhabitants of each state.

That unfortunately, a policy the very reverse of this has been, and is, more or less adopted and acted upon by the government of this and of every other country, each trying to exclude the productions of other countries, with the specious and well meant design of encouraging its own productions; thus inflicting on the bulk of its subjects who are consumers, the necessity of submitting to privations in the quantity or quality of commodities; and thus rendering what ought to be the source

of mutual benefit and of harmony among states, a constantly recurring occasion of jealousy and hostility.

That the prevailing prejudices in favour of the protective or restrictive system, may be traced to the erroneous supposition that every importation of foreign commodities occasions a diminution or discouragement of our own productions to the same extent; whereas it may be clearly shown, that although the particular description of production which could not stand against unrestrained foreign competition would be discouraged, yet as no importation could be continued for any length of time, without a corresponding exportation, direct or indirect, there would be an encouragement, for the purpose of that exportation, of some other production to which our situation might be better suited; thus affording at least an equal, and probably a greater, and certainly a more beneficial employment to our own capital and labour.

That of the numerous protective and prohibitory duties of our commercial code, it may be proved, that while all operate as a very heavy tax on the community at large, very few are of any ultimate benefit to the classes in whose favour they were originally instituted, and none to the extent of the loss occasioned by them to other classes.

That among the other evils of the restrictive or protective system, not the least is, that the artificial protection of one branch of industry, or source of production against foreign competition, is set up as a ground of claim by other branches for similar protection; so that if the reasoning upon which these restrictive or prohibitory regulations are founded, were followed out consistently, it would not stop short of excluding us from all foreign commerce whatsoever. And the same train of argument, which, with corresponding prohibitions and protective duties, should exclude us from foreign trade, might be brought forward to justify the re-enactment of restrictions upon the interchange of productions (unconnected with public revenue) among the kingdoms composing the union, or among the counties of the same kingdom.

That an investigation of the effects of the restrictive system at this time, is peculiarly called for, as it may, in the opinion of your petitioners, lead to a strong presumption, that the distress which now so generally prevails, is considerably aggravated by that system; and that some relief may be obtained by the earliest practicable removal of such of the restraints as may be shown to be most injurious to the capital and industry of the community, and to be attended with no compensating benefit to the public revenue.

That a declaration against the anti-commercial principles of our restrictive system is of the more importance at the present juncture, inasmuch as in several instances of recent occurrence, the merchants and manufacturers in foreign states have assailed their respective governments with applications for further protective or prohibitory duties and regulations, urging the example and authority of this country, against which they are almost exclusively directed, as a sanction for the policy of such measures. And certainly, if the reasoning upon which our restrictions have been defended is worthy any thing, it will apply in behalf of the regulations of foreign states against us. They insist upon our superiority in capital and machinery, as we do upon their comparative exemption from taxation, and with equal foundation.

That nothing would more tend to counteract the commercial hostility of foreign states, than the adoption of a more enlightened and more conciliatory policy on the part of this country.

That although as a matter of mere diplomacy, it may sometimes answer to hold out the removal of particular prohibitions or high duties, as depending upon corresponding concessions by other states in our favour, it does not follow that we should maintain our restrictions, in cases where the desired concessions on their part cannot be obtained. Our restrictions would not be the less prejudicial to our own capital and industry, because other governments persisted in preserving impolitic regulations.

That, upon the whole, the most liberal would prove to be the most politic course, on such occasions.

That, independent of the direct benefit to be derived by this country on every occasion of such concession or relaxation, a great incidental object would be gained; by the recognition of a sound principle or standard, to which all subsequent arrangements might be referred; and by the salutary influence which a promulgation of such just views by the legislature and by the nation at large, could not fail to have on the policy of other states.

That in thus declaring, as your petitioners do, their conviction of the impolicy and injustice of the restrictive system, and in desiring every practicable relaxation of it,

they have in view only such parts of it as are not connected, or only subordinately so, with the public revenue. As long as the necessity for the present amount of revenue subsists, your petitioners cannot expect so important a branch of it as the customs to be given up, nor to be materially diminished, unless some substitute, less objectionable, be suggested. But it is against every restrictive regulation of trade, not essential to the revenue, against all duties merely protective from foreign competition, and against the excess of such duties as are partly for the purpose of revenue, and partly for that of protection, that the prayer of the present petition is respectfully submitted to the wisdom of parliament.

Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your honourable house will be pleased to take the subject into consideration, and to adopt such measures as may be calculated to give greater freedom to foreign commerce, and thereby to increase the resources of the state.

Translated for the National Recorder.

FROM SAY'S POLITICAL ECONOMY.

INTEREST.

As a capital, at the moment when it is lent, is generally lent in money, it has been imagined that the abundance of money is the same thing as the abundance of capital, and that it is the abundance of money which reduces the rate of interest; from this opinion have arisen the erroneous expressions employed by men of business, *money is scarce, money is plenty*, which are very analogous to another erroneous expression, *the interest of money*. The fact is, that the abundance or scarcity of silver, or whatever holds its place as money, has *no effect whatsoever* upon the rate of interest, any more than the plenty or scarcity of cinnamon, of wheat, or of silk. The thing lent is not this or that merchandise, or money which itself is nothing but merchandise; that which is lent, is an accumulated value, designed to be placed at interest.

The man who wishes to lend, turns into money, the amount of the value of which he intends to make this use, and it is exchanged for something else as soon as it passes into the hands of the borrower. The money that performed this operation has gone to perform another similar service or some other operation; for aught we know it has been given for taxes, or formed the pay of the army. The value lent has been for a moment only under the form of money, in the same manner as we have seen that a revenue received and expended shows itself for a while under that form; and the same pieces of money serve a hundred times a year to pay so many portions of revenue.

In the same way, when a sum of money has served to transfer a capital value (a value performing the office of capital) from the lender to the borrower, it may go, after many exchanges, to serve to transfer another capital from another lender to another borrower, without taking from the first borrower the value which he borrowed.

In truth, then, it is a *value* that we borrow, and not this or that sort of metal or of merchandise. We may lend or borrow all kinds of merchandise as well as money, and it is not this fact that causes the variation in the rate of interest. Nothing is more common in trade, than to lend or borrow in other commodities. When a manufacturer buys goods in a raw state at a credit, he borrows in fact in wool or in cotton: he makes use in his business of the value of these goods, and their nature has no effect upon the interest that he makes good to the seller.* The abundance or

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* There are many loans at interest which do not bear that name, and cause no transfer of money. When a retail shopkeeper fills his shop by purchase from the manufacturer or wholesale dealer, he borrows on interest, and pays either at the end of the credit allowed, or before, deducting the discount, which is the restitution made to him of the interest that had been added to the price of the goods. When a provincial merchant makes a remittance to a banker in Paris, and afterwards draws upon him, he lends him the sum, during the time that elapses between the receipt of his remittance and the payment of his draft. The interest of this advance is paid by the interest account that the banker joins to the account current of the merchant.

It is said in an excellent *Course of Political Economy*, written for the use of the grand duke by *M. Henry Storch*, and printed at Petersburgh, that the English merchants or factors who trade to Russia, allow to those who purchase from them, a credit of twelve months, of which the Russians make use by purchasing goods of ready sale, and realizing the price of their purchases long before the time of payment arrives. They then make use of these funds during the remainder of the time; and the merchants of that country transact business among themselves with capitals that are really English, which were not lent to them for that purpose.

The English find, I presume, the interest of their money in the high price at which they sell their goods; but the profit of capital is so high in Russia, that, notwithstanding this burdensome

scarcity of the merchandise lent, influences its price relatively to other kinds of merchandise, and has no effect upon the rate of interest. Thus, as silver has fallen to a fourth of its ancient value, it has become necessary, in order to lend the same capital, to give four times as much silver, but the interest remains the same. The quantity of silver in the world might be ten times as great as it is, and yet the disposeable capital be no more abundant.

It is then wrong to use the expression *interest of money*, and it is probably from this erroneous term that the error has arisen of considering the abundance or scarcity of money as possessing an influence upon the rate of interest.

THE BOOKSTORES OF PARIS.

FROM L'HERMITE DE LA GUIANE.

Translated for the National Recorder.

"Les livres gouvernent le monde; c'est dire assez de quelle importance est la profession de libraire."—*Barbeyrac.*

"It used to be said that there were in Paris three entire classes of good sort of people, the notaries, the clergymen, and the sergeants of the guard; we might now add to the list, the booksellers. This corporation has enjoyed honorary privileges since its first establishment, and they have been confirmed at different periods by new ordinances: it constituted part of the university, and in that quality was subject to rules which maintained a severe discipline among its members. The booksellers of those times were not merely honest merchants, the greater part of them were also estimable and learned men, of whom some have obtained a rank in literature. The names of Etienne, Robert, and Anisson, are not less celebrated in the annals of letters than in those of bookselling.

"It was at Cambray Place that the first *printing booksellers*, Martin Crantz and Ulric Gering, established themselves. They were invited to Paris about the year 1469, by Jean de la Pierre, prior of the Sorbonne, for the express purpose of printing the epistles of *Gasparini de Bergame*, an Italian orator, who was as celebrated in his own time as forgotten in ours.

"These two printers acquired a great reputation for honesty; Gering, whose useful labours had procured for him a considerable fortune, employed the greater part of it to establish foundations for the poor scholars of Montaigu college, and in promoting literature, by the considerable advances and pensions that he gave to many men of learning whose works he had printed.

"Before the invention of printing, the business of bookselling was more limited without being less important or less honourable. The transcription of manuscripts was confided to them by the university, which appointed a committee of its own members to examine and *verify* the copies. The richest bookstores were then composed of the *Bible*, the *New Testament*, and the Greek and Latin classics. The purchase of a book was an important affair, and the contract was made before a notary with the same formality as that which conveyed an estate.

"In the seventeenth century, the booksellers' shops became the resort of the *beaux esprits* of the capital; those of Barbier and Sercy were more particularly frequented by the poets; and the learned met at Barbin's."

These reflections of my friend the Encyclopedist, were the result of a conversation we had while walking on the boulevards, and which had been suggested by the abuses that have been introduced into bookselling; the only ones for which he would hear of no excuse.

"See," said he, "that swarm of Normans, whose shops adorn the two sides of this promenade: these people leave their homes, where they lived well enough in their capacity of peddlers, in order to exercise here, that most injurious industry, which consists in selling, under the name of books, trash of which they can scarcely read the titles. These peddling booksellers are at the same time the agents of some wretched printers, who speculate upon the degradation of the works of our best writers, and calculate at what price they can *get up*, (to use their language) a Racine, a Moliere, a Boileau, by lessening their expenses by the use of bad paper, worn out types, narrow margins, and even by the incorrectness of the proofs which they read themselves: it is by means of such practices that they inundate the quays and boulevards with the best works shamefully printed and mutilated, and which they sell at a very low price, to the injury of the good editions, towards the perfection of which Didot and Crapelet have contributed so much care and expense."

We went up to one of these stalls, composed of four pine planks, badly put together, on which were ranged several hun-

manner of borrowing, the Russian merchants can do a profitable business by means of these loans.

dred *brochures*,* coarsely decorated with the most celebrated names. The shopman, who misunderstood the contemptuous motion with which I had thrown down a volume of Bossuet that he had handed to me, offered me with the most stupid impudence some obscene books, of which he ran over a long catalogue without taking breath: his knowledge on this subject left the erudition of the Encyclopedist far behind. We quitted this retailer of iniquity, apostrophising him in almost the same terms that Geronte addresses to Tout-a-Bas, in the comedy *du Joueur*.

"You wish," said my guide, "to form for yourself a small library of good books: you have discovered where you can expect to find none but bad ones, and I will now take you to some real booksellers, among whom however, you will find occasions to make distinctions of more than one kind."

We set forward towards the fauxbourg Saint Germain, near Saint Michel. We entered, or rather descended, into a lower room, furnished with dusty volumes, the bindings of which, *a la Jesuite*, or in parchment, serves to attract the favourable attention of certain amateurs. An old man, whose clothing resembled the binding of his books, was sitting before a worm-eaten desk, and occupied with rubbing up some old worm-eaten books, taking great care, like the decipherers of old inscriptions, to preserve that ancient appearance that constituted all their value. The bindings of Bozerian and of Simier did not glitter on his shelves; but the Encyclopedist took notice of collections bound by De Romme and some other famous bookbinders of the age of Louis XIV. We asked for some latin books, and the connoisseur, in showing us the editions of Elzevir, Barbou, Coustellier, Brindley and Baskerville, made us take notice in the first place of the dates, the preservation, the margin, the colophons, each of which qualities doubled the value of the book in his opinion: his whole collection, estimated at the same rate, would have been worth much more than that of M. de la Valière. He had made a mark on the margin, of the price to which each book had been raised in the sales, and did not fail to show us in proof thereof, extracts from catalogues which showed its number and that the place of it was vacant.

The science of *bibliography* which this man possessed in the highest degree, and of which he was so proud, appeared to me to be no more at bottom than the overwhelming pedantry of puerile erudition, of which the least inconvenience is the creation of a conventional value for works which possess a positive merit in the nature and correctness of the text. This opinion of which something escaped me in my conversation, gave the learned bookseller so bad an opinion of me, that he disdained to make any further reply than to tell me "that in Paris, there were books for every body, but that he only kept them for a certain class of persons." As we took leave of this original, one of his fraternity came in to get of him a collection of Aldin's editions, ordered by a lord who was determined to procure them at any price to complete an apartment in his castle in Westmoreland county. This noble Briton, well known as one of the most persevering subjects of the *book mania*, in the three kingdoms, had given orders that this collection should be bought for him, and sent to his address in London, where he might find it on his return from a voyage he was about to make to India, to take a command.

We very discreetly diverted ourselves at the expense of his lordship, who bought books to furnish a castle during his absence, and we left the venerable keeper of musty volumes regretting, while selling it at twice its value, a collection of Aldin's toward the formation of which he had laboured for fifteen years.

"The mania of this man," said my friend, "is a kind of quackery, well calculated upon by his brethren, to draw some advantage from the folly of those amateurs who consider themselves *savans* because they possess collections which *savans* value, and because they can boast at any rate that they never read the classics but in the editions *ad usum*, Plutarch in the *Vascosan*, Cicero only in the editions of *Olivet*, and Tacitus only in *Brotier*.

But here we are at the house of a bookseller who speculates upon a kind of folly more productive, because it belongs to the most ridiculous of all vanities.

We went into a shop richly adorned with many large mahogany bookcases with glass doors, and mounted with handles of gilt copper.

The books exhibited on these shelves are all inclosed in cases. There every work is printed on vellum, on hot pressed paper, or at least upon large Holland paper; the morocco, the velvet are bound up in a hundred different manners; the researches of a taste the most fantastic and expensive,

* Books sowed in a particular manner; like pamphlets but thicker.

raise to an enormous price these magnificent bibliographical curiosities. Each of the copies is recommended by some peculiar merit; one contains the original designs; the other the first impressions; *this* is one of three copies that were printed on pink paper, and *that* is superior in binding to the copy in lord Spencer's library.* This other is bound in stamped Russia leather, and the edges of the leaves is beautified at a great price by miniatures which could scarcely be distinguished through the splendour of the gilding. One is not allowed to touch these books, and many of them appear to be destined to remain shut forever, because the purchaser, like the bookseller, will be afraid of disfiguring the edges.

We went out of the shop of this *typographical jeweller*, (who asked me for a copy of La Fontaine, in two volumes, rather more money than I had destined for the purchase of my whole library) and we went to the shop of a vender of new books, in the *Palais Royal*. His shop was incumbered with enormous bundles of brochures, and twenty shopmen were engaged in making packages of pamphlets, romances and brochures of all kinds that he was about to send in every direction. My friend having acquainted him with my intention of forming a library, he proposed to me a complete collection of modern romances; *tales for my son, for my daughter, for my son-in-law*; memoirs of the times, private lives, collections that were suppressed, or about to be; he informed me of the titles of some books that he had in press, offering them to me beforehand at a deduction of 30 per cent.; and left us to talk to an author who offered him a translation of *Florus*, with a commentary. "I have already a romance called Flora." But this is not a personage of romance; Florus is an historian. "In the historical line, Du Pradt is the man; Du Pradt, you understand, is the historian for us. Make us Du Pradt, and I will pay you a hundred crowns a sheet."

I did not think proper to wait to hear more, and I went from the shop of this vender of blackened paper, a little out of humour with my Encyclopedist, who seemed to have taken pleasure in giving me useless journies. "I wished to begin," said he, laughing, "by making you act your part of an observer: I have passed in review before you the principal abuses of a profession, which I will now show to you in a more honourable light." We repassed the bridges, and he carried me to the house of the celebrated Didot.

There I found that noble alliance of letters, industry and commerce; that ancient probity, that hereditary honour, that love of the art, of which some families have preserved the inestimable collection.

M. Didot was not at home, and we visited, while waiting for him, his workshops, his warehouses, his founderies, and his presses: my friend explained to me the ingenious processes invented by this able typographer, to whom the art owes its greatest improvements.

The old classics, French and foreign, composed this valuable collection; the magnificent and the common editions possessed the same degree of perfection. The rich amateur, the modest philosopher, the studious scholar, came at the same time to provide themselves with books which differ in price without differing in merit. The superb Virgil in folio, at 3000 francs a copy, and the humble edition stereotyped for twenty sous, are equally correct and equally esteemed. I felt an emotion of national pride at the conviction that a French printer would bear an honourable comparison with the Bodonis, the Baskervilles, and the Ibarras; but I was soon humbled by the reflection, that this worthy successor of Etienne and Plantier, has no encouragement for his exertions, and that he has acquired, at the expense of his fortune, a superiority in the typographic art, which any where else would have been to him a source of riches.

It was in this temple of the classics that I chose my *pénates*. I was resolved to have none but original authors, and to reject compilers, commentators, annotators, imitators and second rate poets; by this means my library does not consist of more than six hundred volumes, and even among them my Encyclopedist maintains that there is some trash.

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* Lord Spencer had some types cast for printing Horace; a single copy only was printed, and the types were then destroyed.

BOSTON.

FROM LETTERS ON THE EASTERN STATES.

This place now contains a population of 40,000. It is, and always has been, a simple, pure, unmixed democracy, but without any sovereign power, forming part of the state, of which it is the capital. All its officers are annually chosen, and all its concerns, financial as well as others, are

acted upon by the whole people, in public town meeting. Every inhabitant has a right to vote and speak on all subjects—and this right is exercised by individuals of every class. The choice of officers, and other town affairs, takes place on certain fixed days, every year. But public town meetings are held, from time to time, on various subjects of general concern; and the selectmen, who are charged with the government of the town, must call one whenever a requisition for the purpose is signed by a certain number of citizens. These selectmen answer to a court of aldermen, but there is no officer corresponding to a mayor. These municipal officers, excepting the chairman, who has a small salary, have no pay, no particular costume, and no guards of any kind, except, on public meetings, there are one or two constables in attendance, who serve as messengers, &c.

These public assemblies are called for various purposes—frequently for political ones, in times of agitation, when public measures are discussed, and resolutions passed, according to the will of the majority. Public notice is given some days previously—the selectmen are obliged to be in attendance, but the person who is to preside over the meetings is taken from among the citizens; any person has a right to nominate, and the choice is immediately decided by a hand vote. The person chosen takes the chair, is called a moderator, and has no other protection for his authority, than what the good sense of the citizens always accords to his discretion and impartiality. The parliamentary form of addressing the chair, and not the body of the assembly, is adhered to, and this is a great restraint on the passions, both of the speaker and the hearers. The speaking is not confined to professional men, or to the richer classes, but people in every walk of life may, and do, take a part. A sturdy demagogue will sometimes obstinately hold his way in these debates, to the annoyance or the amusement of the meeting, but generally they are men of ability who attempt to harangue. Such assemblies must furnish a good school for popular oratory, and excellent speakers have been, from time to time, produced by them. The most perfect order reigns in these primary assemblies. It is rare, indeed, that any indecorum, either of word or gesture, is offered, and if it should happen, is sure to meet with general reprobation. I have been present at these meetings, when from three to four thousand people were assembled, among whom a strong personal excitement existed in regard to the question at issue, and although the assembly was nearly equally divided, yet the subject was discussed with less violence, and more quiet in the audience, than I have seen in many debates in the British House of Commons. Habit, a self respect, from the consciousness of freedom, and the degree of general information that prevails among the people, combine to produce this remarkable order and good conduct, which are strongly shown on the days of election. The annual election of the governor of the state is, generally, a close struggle, when parties run high, which they have done for the last thirty years. Every kind of effort in speaking and writing, is made use of for some weeks before, to rouse the electors in favour of their respective candidates. The whole mass sometimes take a lively interest in the event, and yet, on the day of election, near six thousand ballots are given in Faneuil Hall, between the hours of nine and three o'clock; every individual, as he hands in his vote to the selectmen, is checked by a committee, composed of the opposite parties; no instance has been known of the slightest hustling, disorder, or riot of any kind—and the ordinary business of the citizens is uninterrupted. A stranger, who wants to understand our character, should attend some of these assemblies.

Among the public institutions, there are two which deserve particular notice. The first is a military company, which was incorporated in the commencement of the colony, to form a school for officers—but religious feelings were strongly united with military ones in its establishment. It now contains between one and two hundred members, who are, or have been, almost every one of them, officers either in the regular service or in the militia; of course, among the privates, are generals, colonels, &c. The original intention was, that this should be a school for military discipline and instruction—and that they should keep in mind their duty to religion, so as to form a corps of Christian soldiers. For this purpose, their anniversary was publicly celebrated—the governor, and other persons in civil authority, attending it, and going in procession to a church, where an appropriate sermon is preached to them on the joint duties of the Christian and the soldier. After this annual sermon they have a dinner in Faneuil Hall, to which a large number of guests is invited—and in the afternoon, the company escort the governor to the common, where he receives the in-

signia of the officers for the past year, and confers them on those who have been elected to their places. A short speech is made on giving and receiving these commissions. This company is now on a respectable footing, but perhaps more might be made of it. Their anniversary, however, affords one of the prettiest fêtes we have. It is called the artillery election, and takes place in the month of June—and on this occasion, eight or ten thousand people are collected, to see the ceremonies on the common. In this, as in many other cases, the spectators themselves afford the most pleasing spectacle.

The annual visitation of the schools is another ceremony that is worthy of notice. The care of the public schools is given to a few gentlemen, annually elected, who are called the school committee—they, with the selectmen, have the charge of all that relates to public instruction. There is a yearly visitation of all these schools by the school committee and selectmen, accompanied by the clergy, some of the principal citizens, strangers of distinction, &c. who are invited on this occasion. After the examination is gone through, all the boys who have distinguished themselves in the different schools, with their masters, join in the procession, and the whole company partake of a handsome dinner in Faneuil Hall. The appearance of this company is peculiar; these children, their countenances glowing with the distinction they have acquired, are here seated at a public feast, with the most venerable and dignified citizens of the town. They are here introduced, for the first time, into the hall, where their fathers maintained the rights of their country, and which they may hereafter be called on to support. After the cloth is removed, the children place themselves as they please, and are scattered about the hall in various groups, while the company are listening to songs, and drinking toasts, enjoying with a moderate hilarity, a festival, in which all the finest feelings of the parent and the citizen are deeply interested. This mixture of infancy and age, this public honour paid to education, this stimulating reward to childish merit, the sparkling pleasure of the young, and the mild satisfaction of the aged—the introduction of these boys into the public forum, where they are hereafter to discharge their duty as citizens, presents, altogether, one of the most pleasing, and certainly the most republican festival I ever witnessed.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

PAINTING.

Mr. Allston, in this town, has recently finished a most admirable painting upon the subject of the woman of Endor raising the ghost of Samuel before Saul. We are happy to hear it has been purchased by colonel T. H. Perkins, at the full price of the picture. This liberality of individuals must be highly favourable to the progress of the arts in this country.

Saul had put to death all those he could find in Israel, that had familiar spirits, but being afterwards sore beset by the Philistines, his heart failed him. He inquired out a woman who had a familiar spirit, and heard of one at Endor. To her he repaired by night, in disguise, with two of his attendants, and requested her to bring up Samuel to him. She hesitated, on account of the danger of practising witchcraft; but upon being assured of perfect safety, she raised up Samuel in the form of an old man, covered with a mantle. She discovers the king, who tells her not to be afraid.—When Saul perceived that it was Samuel, he stooped with his face to the ground.

This is the outline of the scriptural story; but Mr. Allston has selected those circumstances of the interview, which would contribute most to produce a striking effect in the picture. The witch, dressed after the manner of the ancient sybil, with all the confident assurance of Meg Merillies, is delineating with her wand, a circle of phosphoric light upon the ground. The ghost has just risen, and Saul opposite to the woman has had a glimpse of Samuel. His alarm is remarkably well contrasted with the fearlessness of the witch, and the whole scene reminds us of Macbeth, in the cave of the weird sisters. There is in the picture an imposing solemnity, suitable to the occasion, and we wish that our limits would allow us to detail the various beauties it contains, which are at least equal to those of the most celebrated works of this eminent artist.

The following highly eloquent and deeply philosophical and just reflections on the causes of the French revolution, are extracted from a work just received from Europe, not likely to be in the possession of any of our readers. They are contained in a biographical account of the late professor Robison of Edinburgh, read by professor *Playfair* before the Royal Society of Edinburgh, in 1815, but not published until last year, a few months before Mr. Playfair's death.

"It is certainly," says Mr. Playfair, "not in the visions of the German Illuminati,

nor in the ceremonials of Free Masonry, that we are to seek for the causes of a revolution, which has shaken the civilized world from its foundations, and left behind it so many marks, which ages will be required to efface. There is a certain proportionality between causes and their effects, which we must expect to meet with in the moral no less than in the natural world; in the operations of men as well as in the motions of inanimate bodies. Whenever a great mass of mankind is brought to act together, it must be in consequence of an impulse communicated to the whole, not in consequence of a force that can act only on a few. A hermit or a saint might have preached a crusade to the Holy Land, with all the eloquence which enthusiasm could inspire; but if a spirit of fanaticism and of chivalry had not pervaded every individual in that age, they would never have led out the armies of Europe to combat before the walls of Jerusalem. Neither could the influence of a small number of religious or philosophic fanatics, sensibly accelerate or retard those powerful causes which prepared from afar the destruction of the French monarchy. When opposed to these causes, such influence was annihilated; when co-operating with them, its effects were imperceptible. It was a force which could only follow those already in action; it was like 'dashing with the oar to hasten the cataract,' or 'waving with a fan to give swiftness to the wind.'*

"It is, however, much easier to say what were not, than what were, the causes of the French revolution; and in dissenting from professor Robison, I will only remark in general, that I believe the principal causes to be involved in this maxim 'that a certain relation between the degree of knowledge diffused through a nation, and the degree of political liberty enjoyed by it, is necessary to the stability of its government.' The knowledge and information of the French people, exceeded the measure that is consistent with the entire want of political liberty. The first great exigency of government, therefore, the first moment of a weak administration, could hardly fail to produce an attempt to obtain possession of those rights, which, though never enjoyed, can never be alienated. Such an occasion actually occurred, and the revolution which took place was entire and terrible. This also was to be expected; for there seems to be among political institutions, as among mechanical contrivances, two kinds of equilibrium, which, though they appear very much alike in times of quiet, yet, in the moment of agitation and difficulty, are discovered to be very different from one another. The one is tottering and insecure, insomuch that the smallest departure from the exact balance leads to its total subversion. The other is stable, so that even a violent concussion only excites some vibrations backward and forward, after which every thing settles in its own place. Those governments in which there is no political liberty, and where the people have no influence, are all unavoidably in the first of these predicaments: those in which there is a broad basis of liberty, naturally belong to that in which the balance re-establishes itself. The same weight, that of the people, which in the first case tends to overset the balance, tends in the second to restore it: and hence, probably, the great difference between the result of the French revolution, and of the revolutions which formerly took place in this country.

"It will be happy for mankind, if they learn from these disasters, the great lessons which they seem so much calculated to enforce, and if while the people reflect on the danger of sudden innovation, their rulers consider that it is only by a gradual reformation of abuses, and by extending, rather than abridging, the liberties of the people, that a remedy can be provided against similar convulsions."

* Ferguson's Essay on Civil Society, part iii. sect. 4.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the United States frigate Congress, to his friend in this city, dated

U. S. Frigate Congress, off the Island of Lintin, Canton Bay, Dec. 26th, 1819.

My dear Sir—By a letter I wrote you lately, you have no doubt been informed that we arrived in this country on the first of November. When I wrote that letter, I had not been to Canton, and consequently had nothing more to write of, than our long voyage and its prosperous termination. Since then, I have seen this great emporium of eastern commerce; and, like all travellers who suffer their imagination to get the better of their reason, I found it to fall far short of the expectations I had formed of it. Neither was our reception here attended with the most flattering circumstances. The Chinese have a peculiar aversion to every thing that has a military appearance; they view with jealousy and alarm the arrival of a vessel of war; they have therefore manifested towards us the most determined animosity. They ordered us out of the country; refused to allow us a compredore (a person to supply the ship with provisions), and when captain Henley went to Canton, he was ordered away. But, when they saw that their

conduct met with the contempt it merited, and that captain Henley persisted in his demand for a compredore, they graciously condescended, after several weeks delay, to grant the required permission: or, as it is here called, *chop*.

It would tire you to read, and be useless for me to enter into a more particular detail of their absurd and trifling conduct with regard to this ship; suffice it to say, that every thing has been done to thwart our views, and to render our stay here unpleasant.

The city of Canton is situated on the north side of the Bocca Tigris, on low marshy ground; the streets are so very narrow, that in many of them two persons can with difficulty walk abreast. The houses are low, and built very close together; and, as those fronting the streets are used as stores and warehouses, a stranger, from seeing them, can form no idea of the domestic arrangements of a Chinese family. Most of the foreign companies have handsome and commodious houses or hongs, built for the use of their agents; each hong is divided into separate sections or factories, one of which is commonly occupied by the captain and supercargo of a ship.

It might naturally be supposed that in a city so rich and populous as Canton, there would be some public institution, some public edifices, or some place of general resort, by which a stranger might form some idea of the national taste and spirit. But, with the exception of a few temples dedicated to the tutelar deities of the city, there is nothing of the kind. One of these temples I was in; it is a large uncouth building, surrounded by a stagnant pool, and contains many hideous figures, the principal of which is that of a reverend priest, who, on account of his superior piety, was, by the special favour of the gods, permitted to grow to such an immense bulk that he died in consequence of it. Yet the dwellings of the principal citizens are built with elegance, and adapted to comfort; and their gardens are beautiful specimens of the Chinese taste. Their chief aim is to have every thing artificial, but as nearly as possible to resemble nature. Upon entering the garden of Consequa, (one of the Hong merchants,) imagine my surprise on beholding a beautiful lake, overhung with huge rocks and precipices, on whose summits were lions, tigers, and other wild animals, who appeared ready and eager to devour all who should have the temerity to enter a territory which they seemed to consider as their peculiar domain. And, so great is the resemblance to reality, that it requires a close examination to discover the deception. On the borders of the lake, at irregular distances, are pleasant summer houses; in its bosom are fishes of various kinds, and the surrounding trees are filled with birds of every climate, which are reared and protected by the numerous females of this old gentleman's family. Into that section of his house occupied by the women, we were by the politeness of Consequa, admitted. The ladies, however, were so impolite as to shut their doors. Of course we saw nothing of them, save now and then a pair of dark eyes peeping through the lattices, to catch a glimpse of the Fauqui, or strange devils; for, by this amiable epithet are all foreigners distinguished. In the centre of a large hall repose the ashes of Consequa's mother, to whom this pious son has erected a splendid altar, which has a number of tapers constantly burning before it.

At the house of King-qua (another of the Hong merchants) I had the pleasure of seeing a sing-song, or theatrical representation; the parts both of men and women were performed by boys; and the music was very much like the noise made by our country people in collecting their bees. During the performance we were invited by our host to partake of a chop-stick* repast. Never was I more strongly reminded of the fable of the fox and the stork: for whilst I was getting a single piece of cake between the sticks, old King-qua would devour a plate full. No country in the world is better provided with officers of justice than China; yet, in no country are exaction and oppression reduced to a more regular system: all employed in the public service are guilty; from the chief officer of state down to the petty tide waiter, whose particular business it is to tease and harass strangers on landing.

The foreign trade is conducted by eleven men, styled the Hong merchants; they are all appointed by the emperor, and are eminent for their commercial knowledge. The present head of the Hong is How-qua, whose skill in trade is sufficiently attested by his enormous wealth, estimated at eight or ten millions. On the arrival of a vessel, one of these men is engaged to become its security; this consequently insures him the furnishing of a considerable part of her cargo; which, from the number each of them annually secures, must give them great advantages over other merchants. To the security-merchant also are the port duties paid, amounting, commonly, to from 4 to 7000 dollars, according to the size of the vessel.

The accounts respecting the population of Canton, are, in my opinion, very incorrect; the city, within the walls, is not more than one third as large as the suburbs, and both together do not cover a greater extent of ground than Philadelphia, and from all the information I could obtain, I do not suppose that the whole number of inhabitants, including those who live in boats, (about 20,000) can exceed two hundred thousand.

The ladies of this country are by no means handsome, and it is painful to behold their feet, which are not more than four inches long; but, as nature cannot altogether be restrained, many of these poor creatures have large projections behind the ancle. From this distressing mark of beauty, those of the lower class are most commonly exempted.

To the polite and friendly attentions of several of the American agents, and commanders of vessels, we are much indebted; and the generous hospitality, and the continual exertions of our consul, Mr. Wilcox, to render our time agreeable, will ever command my warmest gratitude. Nor were the English gentlemen deficient in their attentions to us; for not a day passed but we were invited to some entertainment.

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* Chop-sticks are two small pieces of ebony or ivory, silvered at the ends, with which the Chinese eat; they are about ten inches long.

A NEW POEM.

From the New York Daily Advertiser, May 22.

Some days since, we mentioned a report that was circulating in the newspapers, that Mr. Southey, a distinguished British poet, is engaged in writing a poem on the life and character of the celebrated Indian chief, King Philip, of Mount Hope, Rhode Island. At the time of writing and publishing the remarks which we made on that subject, we had no knowledge of the fact contained in the following communication from the learned and highly respectable gentleman whose signature it bears. Although we have not seen the manuscript which he mentions, yet we are led, from the uncommon reputation of the deceased author for genius and talents, to expect a work of no ordinary merit, and we are much gratified to find that this interesting subject had engaged his attention.

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To the Editor of the New York Daily Advertiser.

Sir—In your paper of yesterday I observed a notice that Mr. Southey, the British laureat, is engaged in writing a poem on the history of King Philip, the celebrated chief of Mount Hope; and the opinion you express of the probable failure of his attempt appears to me well grounded. That he will produce exquisite poetry, no one I presume will doubt; and that he will construct an epic which will be read with delight in England, must be expected from the author of Roderick. But I am inclined to think it impossible that he can satisfy the American public unless he will take the trouble to visit this country. His delineations of our scenery as well as of the Indian character, will to us want the charm of reality. The colouring may be fine, but there will be a defect in the keeping. I recollect having seen a French picture of the entrance of the British into Washington, in which a palm tree occupied a conspicuous position in the foreground; and it is very probable that an unlucky mistake of a similar nature will, to our eyes at least, associate with Mr. Southey's work a sense of the ridiculous, which must partially eclipse the most radiant beauties. None therefore but an American, or who has resided for some time in America; one who has well studied the character of the Indians, and observed their modes of thought, action and expression; one who has become familiar with the scenes which have been rendered famous by their deeds; one who has collected the traditions, which like the spectres of their departed warriors, hover around their graves, can be competent to do justice to such a theme.

'Know ye the Indian warrior race?
How their light form springs in lofty grace;
Like the pine that shoots on their mountain side,
That will not bow in its deathless pride;
Whose rugged limbs of stubborn bone
No flexuous power of art will own
But bow to Heaven's red bolt alone!
How their hue is deep as the western dye,
That fades in autumn's evening sky;
That lives forever on their brow
In the summer's heat, and the winter's snow;
* * * * * * * * *
How their glance is far as the eagle's flight,
And fierce and true, as the panther's sight;
How their souls are like the crystal wave,
Where the spirit dwells in his northern cave;
Unruffled in its caverned bed,
Calm lies its glimmering surface spread;—
Its springs—its outlet unconfest,
The pebble's weight upon its breast,
Shall wake its echoing thunders deep,
And when their muttering accents sleep,
Its dark recesses bear them yet—
And tell of deathless love or hate!'

As such a subject belongs, I may almost say exclusively, to ourselves, and requires so much talent and industry to be treated of well; it will, I doubt not, be interesting to the public to learn, that 'The wars of Philip' were selected as the subject of a metrical tale, more than two years ago, by a young poet of great promise, who is now, alas! no more—I allude to the late Rev. James W. Eastburn.

While he was preparing for holy orders under the direction of bishop Griswold, at Bristol, in Rhode Island, he was led by his proximity to the scene of Philip's exploits, to select them as the subject of his muse; and in conjunction with a friend, he began and completed, during the years 1817 and 1818, the first draught of a poem, entitled 'Yamoyden; a Tale of the Wars of Philip.'

The hero is a fictitious character, whose adventures are interwoven with the incidents derived from real history. The underplot contains the story of an exile of the independent persuasion, who fought against the royal party in the civil wars in England—the elopement of his daughter with an Indian—the conversion of the husband by the wife—their adventures and death. The Indian incantations, war songs, and council speeches, are introduced and contrasted with the conduct and spirit of the white men under the dominion of their stern enthusiasm. Mr. Eastburn frequently traversed all the scenes of the poem, and his descriptions were written on the spot, with the accurate observation of a mind alive to the charms of nature, and with that glow of feeling which the *admonitus locorum* must produce in the soul of a poet.

His removal to Virginia and the arduous labours of his ministry, prevented his transcribing more than two cantos, and a small

portion of the third, which he began to correct a few weeks before his death. The remainder of the poem, which extends to six cantos, is yet to be transcribed. The notes were collected conjointly by himself and the friend who was associated with him in his labours, and the greater part of them are prepared for the press.

As I have seen but a small portion of this poem, it would be improper to express an opinion as to its general merits. A short specimen of the versification is given in the foregoing delineation of the Indian character; which was selected more on account of its connections with my own thoughts, than of its relative excellence, when compared with the rest of the poem. There are many other passages which appear to me to be far superior to the extract which I have given. The story of *Nora*, the daughter of the independent, and the wife of Yamoyden, is exquisitely pathetic; and were it not for the fear of occupying too large a portion of your columns, I should be tempted to copy the greater part of the second canto.

It is remarkable that Mr. Eastburn expressed a wish to dedicate this poem, should it ever be published, to Mr. Southey, though he was of course entirely ignorant of the intention of the latter to write on the same subject. I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

SAMUEL F. JARVIS.

New York, Thursday, May 18, 1820.

CONGRESSIONAL CEMETERY.

Extract of a Letter, dated Washington City, April 24, 1820.

During a morning ramble, which I took yesterday, along the eastern branch of the *Potomac*, I came to the grave yard, in which are interred the remains of those members of Congress, who departed this life while at the seat of the national government. It is situated on the bank of the river, about a mile southeast of the capitol. In addition to the members of Congress, there are also buried there a former secretary of the Senate, and one of the vice presidents of the United States. The graves of those public characters are grouped together in one corner of the burying ground, over which is erected a neat and durable *monument* of free stone, inscribed simply with the name, age, &c. of the occupant beneath. That over the vice president is distinguished amongst the rest by its size, style, and workmanship. Supposing it might be interesting to see a list of those who died here, in the public service, I take the liberty of subjoining it.

1. Uriah Tracy, senator in Congress from Connecticut. Died July 19, 1807—aged 52 years.

2. Ezra Darby, representative in Congress from New Jersey. Died January 28, 1808—aged 38 years.

3. Francis Malbone, representative in Congress from Rhode Island. Died June 4, 1809—aged 50 years.

4. Thomas Blount, representative in Congress from North Carolina. Died February 7, 1812—aged 52 years.

5. John Smilie, representative in Congress from Pennsylvania. Died Dec. 30, 1812—aged 71 years.

6. John Dawson, representative in Congress from Virginia. Died March 31, 1814—aged 52.

7. Elijah Brigham, representative in Congress from Massachusetts. Died Feb. 22, 1816—aged 73 years. [Note, the monument *erroneously says* he died on the 22d July.]

8. Richard Stanford, representative in Congress from North Carolina. Died April 9, 1816—aged 48 years.

9. George Mumford, representative in Congress from North Carolina. Died Dec. 31, 1818, aged — years.

In addition to the foregoing, is that of George Clinton, of New York, vice president of the United States. Died April 20, 1811—aged 72 years; and

Samuel Allyne Otis, secretary of the Senate, United States. Died April 22, 1814—aged 73 years.

David Walker, a representative in Congress from Kentucky, died here during the present session, on the first of March. Over his grave no monument is yet erected.

The seat of government was removed hither in 1800; and there is no monument of an earlier date than 1807. Whether any member of Congress died here during the first seven years, I have not learnt, but there has scarcely been a Congress since that time, in which there has not been at least one death. Ten is certainly not a large number, however, out of so numerous an assembly from all parts of the union, who have spent so much of their time here, during the last twenty years.

[*American Repub.*

Messrs. Longman & Co. have given Mrs. J. Baillie a thousand pounds for a series of poems celebrating the actions of famous persons. The work is entitled "*Metrical Legends.*"

A work entitled "Historical Documents and Reflections on the government of Holland, by Lewis Bonaparte, Ex-King of Holland," is advertised in the London

Courier of the 15th of April, by Lackington & Co. three volumes, octavo.

The late bishop Horsley's Biblical Criticism, 4 vols. 8vo. is also published in London.

The "Sketch Book of Geoffrey Crayon," has passed to a second edition in England. [*Nat. Gaz.*

The Abbot, the new novel, by the author of Waverly, is already in the press.

Mr. Southey has just published the *Life of Wesley*, in 2 vols., a work of very deep and general interest, likely to prevent the repugnance which many feel at the very word Methodist. In their original institution, nothing more was designed than that they should be strict members of the church of England, regular in their attendance, methodical in the performance of all their duties. Thence arose their name of Methodists. In the progress of time, and under new pastors, some of them have greatly departed from the fundamental rules of the society, and new sects, bearing the same name, have arisen. But in the life of Wesley there is much to admire and to venerate. That this is Mr. Southey's opinion, may be collected from the following extract from the introduction to his work:

"The sect, or society, as they would call themselves, of Methodists, has existed for the greater part of a century; they have their seminaries and their hierarchy, their own regulations, their own manners, their own literature: in England they form a distinct people, an *imperium in imperio*; they are extending widely in America; and in both countries they number their annual increase by thousands. The history of their founder is little known in his native land, beyond the limits of those who are termed the religious public; and on the continent it is scarcely known at all. In some of the biographers the heart has been wanting to understand his worth, or the will to do it justice; others have not possessed freedom or strength of intellect to perceive wherein he was erroneous."—London Courier. [*Nat. Gaz.*

ANECDOTE.

Some few years ago the inhabitants of New Castle, in the state of Delaware, and its vicinity, had their feelings excited by the mutual murder of two negroes. This tragical occurrence took place on a farm, during the time of hay harvest, when their master had perhaps dealt out their customary allowance of rum in too liberal a manner. These two men were mowing in adjoining rows, and the one necessarily took his station so much behind the other as would prevent the sweep of his scythe endangering his leader. From some unknown motive the hindmost slave advanced forward in such a manner as nearly to strike his companion's legs. A slight complaint was made of the intended injury, when, the other using threatening language, they simultaneously raised their scythes, and with furious features struck their fatal blows at the same instant. The scythes entered their ribs and nearly severed their bodies. Their hot blood had scarcely time to mingle, ere their vindictive eyes fixedly glared on each other in the last agony of death. A coroner's inquest was immediately called, and, after pronouncing their verdict, the bodies of the two murderers were given to some students of medicine, who resided in a neighbouring village. These disciples of Esculapius took the bodies to a large deserted mansion in the neighbourhood, and, after some slight operations, determined to boil off the flesh for the purpose of preserving the skeletons. An immense iron pot, such as had been often used for similar purposes, was accordingly brought and hung over a blazing fire in the large old fashioned chimney of the house. Neither fatigue, nor the nature of their employment, had destroyed the appetites of our young anatomists. It was night, and they resolved to return home for the purpose of eating supper, not doubting but that the fire would perform its operation of boiling the contents of the caldron perfectly well during their absence.

Soon after their departure a worthy emigrant from Scotland, who had long resided in the district, and who filled the honourable stations of elder in the Presbyterian church, and magistrate for the county, happened to pass along the road on his return home. Although not gifted with second sight, he nevertheless possessed a due proportion of his countrymen's former credulity. Our American climate had not eradicated the recollection of those ghosts and witches, so gravely described by the older historians of Scotland, and so interestingly introduced into some of the ballads of Burns. It happened that the mind of our worthy magistrate was absorbed in reflecting on a set of profligate young men, who made the village, through which he had just passed, their head quarters. It had also been represented to him that the above

described ancient mansion was sometimes a scene of their gambling and drunkenness. Looking towards the building, he perceived the windows brightly illuminated; but not observing

> "Coffins stand round like open presses,
> That shew'd the dead in their last dresses,
> And, by some devilish cantress slight,
> Each in his cold hand held a light,"

he naturally concluded that the young reprobates had assembled together, and, as a magistrate, determined to take notice of this contravention of the laws of the state. After fastening his horse he proceeded with cautious steps to the entrance of the house. The door was shut, but a slight application of his foot burst its fastenings, and at once ushered him into a large room, where, although his eyes became dazzled with the light, no human being was visible. He paused with disappointment and distrust, silence reigned around, marks of blood were distinctly visible on the floor, whilst the huge caldron particularly attracted his attention. After some pause curiosity overcame his fears, and he walked towards the chimney for the purpose of making a closer inspection. His eyes were directed to the boiling liquid, when, at that moment, one of the heads of the negroes was gradually turned round by the motion of the water. He beheld a black demoniacal face with staring eyes and lips widely shrivelled from their jaws. Our hero was transfixed in agony to the spot, when another ebullition seemed to protrude the head towards him. He sprang for the door as if all the demons of Pandemonium were at his heels. By a kind of instinct he reached his horse, but in endeavouring to mount leaped over the animal and fell prostrate on the other side. It is said that despair sometimes produces courage. Our magistrate made a second effort and succeeded in unhitching his horse, when, by the continued application of whip and spur, he rode off in a most rapid gallop. I am not able to say whether it was the knowledge of his having crossed a stream of water, or the continuance of his violent exercise, that at length gradually brought him to his senses. He arrived at home pale and trembling, but, disliking to confess the cause, complained of indisposition, and immediately retired to bed. He continued the next day in an agonized state of mind, and the consequences might have been fatal if some of the neighbours had not fortunately related the first mentioned part of this story. *Western Review*]. C.

ELEGANT MORCEAU.

To many of our readers, the following lines will not possess the charm of novelty. We have never before, however, been able to trace them to any definite source. We have seen them attributed to the pen of a "*Cashmerian Indian*," but we are happy to find there is a better evidence to believe them to be of *American*, than of *Asiatic* origin. The Hartford Times says, "they were composed and sung by three Indians, who were educated at Dartmouth College, at their last interview beneath an enchanted bower whither they had frequently resorted, in the midst of which grew a 'youthful pine.'" The sentiments are in a high degree expressive of that simplicity, tenderness and affection, which characterize the natives of our country.

[*Richmond Enq.*

When shall we three meet again?
When shall we three meet again?
Oft shall glowing hope expire,
Oft shall wearied love retire,
Oft shall death and sorrow reign,
Ere we three shall meet again.

Though in distant lands we sigh,
Parch'd beneath a hostile sky;
Though the deep between us rolls,
Friendship shall unite our souls;
Still in *Fancy's* rich domain,
Oft shall we three meet again.

When our burnish'd locks are gray,
Thinn'd by many a toil-spent day:
When around the youthful pine,
Moss shall creep and ivy twine,
Long may this lov'd bower remain,
Here may we three meet again.

When the dreams of life are fled,
When its wasted lamp is dead,
When in cold oblivion's shade,
Beauty, wealth and power are laid,
Where immortal spirits reign,
There *may* we three meet again.

The senate of Hamburgh has just decided, that the Protestants who follow the confession of Augsburgh, as well as Roman Catholics, are admissable to all employments. Formerly only the Lutherans, who are the predominant sect, could fill the places of consul, senator, burgomaster, syndic, or even obtain subaltern offices.

The pacha of Egypt has caused to be purchased for him at Paris, about six thousand volumes, consisting of works on politics, on the history of Egypt, on the campaigns of Bonaparte, and on the new system of education (Lancasterian), which he intends to introduce into Egypt.

It appears from a late report of the New York Sunday School Union Society, that there are upwards of nine thousand children, of both sexes, who receive regular instructions at the several Sunday schools in that city. By this benevolent system, what a vast number in that city, and the United States, have already been rescued from the grossest ignorance.

Copper Plate Printing.—Mr. James Ramshaw, copper plate printer, of Fetter lane, has received the gold Isis medal of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, for an improved plan of copper plate printing, by the use of steam in the place of charcoal fire, the effluvia of which is so injurious to the health of the workmen, and at the same time subject to many accidents by fire; as, by the old process, each man works over a charcoal fire. Thirteen of those fires he formerly had in his workshops, and one sea coal fire in a stove in his drying room —fourteen fires in the whole: but by his new process, the use of the thirteen charcoal fires is superseded. [*Edinb. Mag.*

Published by the Agricultural Society, Virginia.

ON THE SMUT IN WHEAT.

To Dr. John Adams, secretary to the Agricultural Society, Richmond.

With a view to extend the knowledge of lime as a valuable remedy for preventing the smut in wheat, the following statement of its experimental effects is addressed to the society at Richmond for the improvement of agriculture.

In the year 1817 my crop, for the first time, was seriously injured by this disaster. In order to obviate future consequences of the kind, I adopted the common plan of exchanging seed the ensuing season. A few bushels however of the defective wheat was sowed principally as an experiment. The result was that I reaped a crop from the changed seed in 1818, clear of injury, except a very small portion that appeared in one spot, while the product from the diseased wheat was vastly more injured than the preceding crop.

Finding the expedient of changing seed promised but a doubtful exemption from the effect, I determined in the fall of 1818 on making an experiment of the use of lime, in order to counteract it. I had learned that it had been practised to great advantage in Great Britain, and upon further inquiry, found that Thomas M. Randolph, and other gentlemen of the county of Albemarle, had made decided experiments in favour of its efficacy. I accordingly measured five bushels of the wheat just mentioned to have been greatly injured. The proportion of smutty grains at this time appeared to amount to one-tenth, though probably that was not more than half of what it contained when reaped. I soaked it 12 or 15 hours in brine, when it was taken out and immediately rolled in slacked lime, in a quantity sufficient to give the appearance of entire whiteness to the whole mass. Owing to some accidental cause it lay in this situation several days before it was committed to the earth; by which time it had become nearly dry. It might probably arise from this circumstance, that very little inconvenience to the hand was experienced in sowing it; and if the opinion be true that the defect is propagated through the medium of a contagious influence contained in the particles of smut, it might also contribute to the success of the experiment, as the lime lay longer in contact with the surface of the grain before it was sowed, and must have formed an incrustment less liable to be separated by falling on the ground in the act of seeding. At the approach of harvest examination of the effect was made, and several times repeated with minute attention. One solitary head only has ever been found in the product of the wheat thus prepared. A land immediately adjoining the last one to which the limed wheat extended, was sowed for the sake of making a fair experiment with the same seed unlimed. This was literally ruined, the proportion of defective heads being by the most impartial mode of estimate that could be devised, exactly as two to one sound one. When it is considered with what facility wheat and every other kind of small grain becomes scattered over the land, it seems quite as reasonable to conclude that the seed of which the injured head found in the limed wheat was the product, got there by some accident, as that the lime failed of producing the same effects in that single instance that it had on the whole 5 bushels. It may perhaps be found in the course of further experience that a rich soil contains some property more favourable to the production of the smut than one of less fertility. Such at least seems to be the bearing of several facts that have come under my observation. This point of the subject claims the attention of such as have an opportunity to extend experiments, and a talent to illustrate their operation and results.

I am aware that a few instances are reported in which the lime has been applied without the appearance of any advantage; but in every case I have heard of (and there are only two), there is much reason to doubt either the quality of the lime or the correctness of the mode in which it was used.

W. H. PLEASANTS.

Goochland, 9th mo. 1819.

FROM THE PALLADIUM.

TO AGRICULTURALISTS.

That valuable article, *soot*, has hitherto been too much neglected; but the time has now come, that its use is in some degree understood. Although for years past it has been used with great success in England, yet its valuable qualities have been but little known to American agriculturalists. But where experiments have been made in this country, its utility has far exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

By my own experience, as well as by that of others much more skilled than myself in agriculture, it is found that the best mode is to preserve the soot perfectly dry in large quantities. When the time of gardening commences, prepare your leach or large vat; then sift your soot, and all the coarse pound fine; sift it again, and then fill your leach or vat with soot—after this, pour in as much rain or soft water as it will hold. When your plants first come up is the time that insects commit their depredations—then draw off the ley, and while the dew is on in the morning, with a water pot gently sprinkle your plants from morning to morning, till weeding time. When you are sure one half the strength of the soot is extracted in ley, you may venture to strew the soot lightly over the ground close to the vegetable, it will be the destroyer of the fly bug, slug, wire worm, and all kinds of insects that destroy vegetation. But this it not all, it is a most valuable manure, for it will attract the dew, and will, in its rich moisture, adhere to the soot and earth, as it does to gypsum or plaster of Paris when used in the interior of our country. Soak your wheat and corn in this ley, 24 hours before they are planted or sown, and when coming up strew the leach soot gently over the ground, or apply it to the hills of corn, it will answer all the before described purposes, and will completely prevent your wheat from smutting.

It is also a defence from the birds, as the bitterness of the grain is so disgusting to their taste, they are obliged to have recourse to other methods of getting food. The writer of this article has not understood that the experiment has ever been tried to prevent the spur growing upon rye, but he has full confidence that it will answer the purpose, and intends trying it this spring.

AGRICOLA.

Directions for making a Cement that will set under water, and, in a few years, become harder than stone.

Lime stone, of a deep blue colour, is to be procured, and pit coal to burn it with, in the common manner.

When the lime is withdrawn from the kiln, the coal ashes are taken out with it, and all the sizeable pieces of lime being picked out, there remain the coal ashes mixed with about one-fourth its weight of lime dust.

About a bushel of these materials is put into any suitable vessel, sprinkled with water just sufficient to slack the lime. Another bushel is then heated in the same way, and so on until the vessel is filled. In this state it can be kept for any length of time in a moist place, protected from frost and sun.

A strong open trough, containing about two cubic feet, is two-thirds filled with the cement in the above state; and with a small iron pestle suspended at the end of an elastic pole, is well beaten for about half an hour. At the end of this time it becomes of the consistence of soft mortar, and is then laid in the shade, from three to six days, according to the dryness of the air. When sufficiently dry, it is again beaten half an hour as before; and the oftener it is beaten the better will be the cement: ten times, however, are in general sufficient to reduce it to the consistence of a smooth uniform paste. After this period, it is apt to become refractory on account of the evaporation, as no more water is to enter the composition of the cement than what was at first employed to slack the lime.

Thus prepared, it is to be used as common mortar; and is found to possess the singular advantage of uniting, in a few minutes, so firmly to the bricks or stone, that still water may be immediately let in upon the work without any inconvenience; and, by keeping it dry for a single day, it has afterwards nothing to fear from the most rapid current.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that in pursuance of a resolution of the board of managers, the APPRENTICES' LIBRARY, on the second floor of the building No. 100 Chesnut Street, will be opened on Saturday next, at 2, and continue open until 9 o'clock, P. M.—and also on every succeeding Saturday within the same hours.

Apprentices of every description will be entitled to the benefits of this institution.

CLEMENT C. BIDDLE, Chairman.
MERRIT CANBY, Sec'y.
June 1st, 1820.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, June 10, 1820. No. 24.

The Apprentices' Library was opened last Saturday afternoon. The applications for books were so numerous, that they could not all be satisfied before the hour of closing the library, and it was again opened on Monday evening for the supply of those who had been disappointed on Saturday.

We hope that we shall not be suspected of being indifferent to the advancement of elegant literature, sound philosophy or profound learning, when we declare that the establishment of this library, to promote the interests of morality and extend the benefits of science among the younger part of our industrious mechanics, affords us greater pleasure than we derive from hearing of the munificent additions that are sometimes made to the literary treasures of our universities.

Our love of country is not founded on a mere instinct of preferring our own, but we fully believe that the free system of our government, which suffers all light and all improvement to come forth into public view, is calculated not only to insure the happiness of the myriads of human beings that will form our country, but to accelerate the progress of political and religious liberty in Europe and the world. It is this confident anticipation that induces us to deprecate so earnestly the introduction of an arbitrary and artificial system of government, under the plausible appearance of *protecting industry*. To the permanence of our happy republic, an extended system of instruction is essential. This will preserve us from the false principles of government, and from the absurd nostrums into the adoption of which our legislators are so frequently carried by popular clamour.

But to descend.—We hope that similar establishments may spring up in all parts of the United States, and that the founders of these institutions may, like the great Franklin, receive the reward of their exertions in the sight of their full success.

The library consists at present of about 800 volumes, a number which will soon be entirely inadequate to the supply of the applicants. The managers are about to send round the city a circular address, requesting the donation of such books as can be spared; and to give as little trouble as possible, they will send for them. There is scarcely a house in the city in which there are not some books that could be given for such a purpose without any inconvenience, and we respectfully suggest to our readers the propriety of at once making a search for them.

☞ The editors of the city papers are requested to copy the above.

It is announced in a late number of the National Gazette, that that paper has already sufficient encouragement to warrant its daily publication, but that the severe indisposition of the principal editor, has hitherto prevented it. He is now recovering, and we hope will soon carry into execution the original plan. Notwithstanding the disadvantage under which the editor has laboured since the commencement of the undertaking, his columns have always been attractive and instructive in a very great degree, and have fully equalled even our sanguine expectations. We respectfully offer our congratulations on his success, and wish him a long life of splendid usefulness.

FREE INDUSTRY.

In the absence of sound reason for the proposed *restrictions* on industry, wrongly called *protecting duties*, the force of precedent is urged upon us, and the example of Great Britain is appealed to, as affording full proof of the success of the artificial scheme of government. Let us examine this example with the attention that the great importance of the subject demands of us, and we shall find that if governments will confine their care to the enactment and execution of laws to preserve inviolate the rights of persons and property, they will have afforded to industry all the protection in their power to give.

We are fairly entitled to call upon those who say that the wealth of Great Britain has arisen from her restrictive policy, to show some proof of their assertion. It will not do to say that England is rich, and therefore her system of exclusive duties and prohibitions has been of great service to her. As well might we affirm that the liberty of her subjects is a consequence of the suspension of the habeas corpus act. To show that two things exist together does not prove that one is the consequence of the other. We are rather reluctant to write such truisms, but the arguments of our opponents appear to us to require such refutation. Waving, however, for a while our right to call for proof of the assertions that have been so confidently made, we will endeavour by the help of the last number of the Edinburgh Review, to show that the wealth of Great Britain has arisen from other causes, and that the restrictions so highly praised by our newspaper essayists, are deplored by her statesmen and patriots as intolerable burdens on the industry of the country.

"The industry of a great commercial country, is always liable to temporary embarrassments, from changes in the ordinary channels of trade, and from the varying demand for the products of its manufactures. But we believe that Great Britain, since the return of peace, affords the only instance of a regorgement being simultaneously felt in *every* employment in which capital had been invested. The universality of the present distress forms its distinguishing and characteristic feature. Were it less general, it might be supposed to be in no inconsiderable degree owing to the derangement occasioned by the transition from a state of war to a state of peace. In that case, however, as soon as tranquillity had been restored, an extraordinary stimulus would have been given to those employments which had been unnaturally depressed during the war. The diminished demand for one sort of labour, would have been compensated by the increased demand for another; and, when time had been given for the new investment of the capital thrown out of employment by the cessation of hostilities, every thing would have been adjusted as before. But, after a lapse of five or six years, it cannot truly be affirmed, that any considerable improvement has taken place in any branch of industry. At this moment they are all nearly as much depressed as ever. Pauperism, instead of being diminished, is rapidly increasing; nor, without some very decided change in our domestic policy, is there the least reason to expect any material improvement in the condition of the great body of the people."

After a disquisition upon the ruinous effect of the great burden of taxes paid by the people (a calamity from which we are yet exempt), the writer proceeds to show some reasons why the British nation has continued to grow rich notwithstanding this disadvantage. And to this statement we pray the reader's particular attention, for it is here, in our opinion, that we are to look for the real causes of the increase of the industry and capital of Great Britain.

"The last thirty or forty years have been distinguished, above all others, by those stupendous discoveries which have so much facilitated the great work of production, and extended the empire of mind over matter. In 1767, the value of the cotton goods manufactured in Great Britain did not exceed 200,000*l*. But sir Richard Arkwright having very soon after (1769) contrived to perform the business of spinning by means of machinery, the consumption, owing to the fall of prices, was so prodigiously augmented, that, in 1787, the value of the manufactured goods was increased to about seven and a half millions. Since 1787, the progress of this manufacture has been equally rapid; and the entire value of the various descriptions of cotton goods annually produced cannot now be estimated at less than from thirty-five to forty millions! Here then was an immense field for the profitable employment of capital and industry, created as if by enchantment, and which, more than any other circumstance, enabled this country to sustain the burdens imposed during the late contest, and to bring it to a successful termination."

"But the development of industry was not confined to the cotton manufacture: and it would perhaps be impossible to name any other department in which some very decided and material improvement has not also taken place. In addition, we enjoyed, during the war, a complete monopoly of the commerce of the world. Our merchants and manufacturers were relieved from all competition. The colonial and manufactured products of England became indispensable to the nations on the continent: and our exports being in consequence prodigiously augmented, a factitious and extraordinary stimulus was given to the demand for labour."

"But, though this prodigious development of the powers and resources of industry, and though the depreciation of the currency, and the distracted state of the continent, prevented taxation from exerting its full effect, and capital from escaping to other countries, still the insatiable rapacity of the treasury proved more than a match for the united exertions of our merchants, capitalists, and artisans. Instead of the condition of the labouring classes being improved by the admirable inventions of Watt, Arkwright, and Wedgwood, the increase of taxation, and the destruction of capital, had, long previous to the termination of the war, changed it very much to the worse."

"We should, however, form but a very inadequate notion of the extent of the additional burdens imposed on the country during the late war, if we supposed them limited to those which have resulted from the direct increase of taxation. The monopoly which the agriculturists have obtained of the home market, is, if possible, still more pernicious; for it is to this mo-

nopoly that the comparatively high price of corn in this country is to be entirely ascribed."

"The factitious direction which has thus been given to a very large proportion of the capital and skill of the country, would, under any circumstances, have been highly injurious. But it is not of the forcing a vast stock into a comparatively disadvantageous employment that we have to complain, so much as of the heavy burden which it has entailed on every class of the community—with the exception of landlords. The total consumption of the different kinds of grain in the united kingdom, inclusive of seed, has been estimated, apparently on good grounds, at about 40 millions of quarters. Taking it, however, at only 35 millions, it is evident, that every advance of a shilling per quarter in the price of corn, caused by the restrictions on importation, is really equivalent, in its effects on the consumers, to a direct tax of 1,750,000*l.*! On many accounts, it would be extremely desirable to ascertain the precise extent of the burden which the corn laws have in this manner entailed on the country. But without affecting minute accuracy, to which, on such a subject, it is impossible to attain, we believe we shall be considerably within the mark, if we estimate, with Dr. Colquhoun, the price of the different kinds of grain annually consumed in Great Britain and Ireland at 73,734,000*l.*; and we shall be equally within the mark if we suppose, that, in the event of the restrictions on the trade in corn being abolished, the same quantity of produce might be obtained for *two-thirds* of this price, or for 49,156,000*l.* This statement, we are convinced, is not liable to the charge of exaggeration; and it shows, that the restrictions on the importation of foreign grain are really equivalent to *a tax on corn*, which should yield an annual revenue of 24,578,000*l.*—a tax, it will be remembered, which had no existence in 1793, and which is, of itself, *nearly double the entire expenditure of the government*, including the interest of the public debt at that epoch!"

We are impatient of taxation; and will we submit with patience, shall we even demand with clamorous eagerness, that upon the necessaries of life a system of taxation should be imposed, that will thus be to us a far more intolerable burden than the expenses of the war? Shall we call the farmers from the fields to which the state of the country invites them, to labour in workshops for half the wages they could earn at their natural employment? For we shall do this, if, by shackles upon industry, we prevent our citizens from pursuing the business that they find most profitable.

"An effectual reduction of taxation, and a cautious and gradual repeal of the restrictions on the trade in corn and of the other restrictions which disgrace our commercial system, will put to flight the evils by which we are now assailed, and restore wealth and prosperity to all classes of the community. But it is in vain to suppose that any thing short of this will be sufficient to counteract the progress of pauperism—*Qui vult finem vult media.* If we have not good sense and virtue enough immediately to set about making an unsparing retrenchment in every branch of expenditure, and to permit our artisans to purchase their food in the cheapest market, we must submit not only to a continuance, but to an increase of all the mischiefs we now suffer. Palliatives may delay, but it is not in the nature of things that they should be able to avert the final triumph of pauperism. Nothing but a very great reduction of the demands made by government, and the total repeal of the worst of all possible taxes—the tax on corn, can save the country from the abyss of poverty and misery to which, if it has not already arrived, it is fast hastening."

The monopoly possessed by the manufacturers is less injurious than the prohibition of agricultural products, because the situation of Great Britain enables her to manufacture most goods at lower rates than they could be made elsewhere. So far, however, as her laws preventing foreign competition with her manufacturers, are not entirely insignificant, they are injurious.

"It is not true, however, in point of fact, that any of the staple manufactures of the country derive the smallest advantage from restrictive regulations. It might formerly have been contended, and perhaps with good reason, that the woollen manufacturers were unfairly benefited by the prohibition against exporting English wool. But, now that the price of wool is higher in Great Britain than in any other country of Europe, there is no room for such an allegation. So completely indeed are the agriculturists aware of this fact, that petitions have been presented, and with too much success, to the legislature, not for the abolition of the restrictions on exportation, but for the imposition of heavy duties on the *importation* of foreign wool. To suppose indeed that those manufactures which can at present be exported without the aid of bounties (and the rest had better have no existence), should be injuriously affected by foreigners being allowed to import the same commodities, is evidently absurd. The manufacturers of Gloucestershire, in their excellent resolutions against the late corn bill, expressed in the strongest manner their acquiescence in the doctrine of a free trade, and stated their readiness to sacrifice any exclusive privileges they might enjoy, to the attainment of that desirable object. Why will not the agriculturists meet the manufacturers on this ground? And, instead of hunting after restrictions and prohibitions, consent gradually to recur to the sound principles of a free trade?"

Let us apply the following paragraph to our own case. One would suppose it entirely conclusive.

"Were the intercourse between Great Britain and Poland unrestricted, we should be able, by exporting manufactured goods of the value of 1000*l.*, to import as much wheat as it would cost 2000*l.* to raise on the poor soils now under cultivation in this country. Surely then, it can-

not be doubted, that it would be most for the general advantage, that capital should be withdrawn from the cultivation of such soils, and invested in some more productive employment, and that the corn which is now obtained from them, should be imported. Such a measure would materially increase the command of the labouring classes over the prime necessary of life, and would go far to double the rate of profit, and consequently to prevent the efflux of capital to other countries."

That the British government will soon be able to free the nation from the effects of its long continued artificial system, cannot be hoped. There must be so thorough a change in the whole organization of the country, that it will probably be many years before it can be effected. But the truth has forced its way, a reformation must soon begin, and it will go on with an accelerating velocity.

Lord Granville lately said in the House of Lords, that "our monopoly had ceased, and it was now our well-understood interest that every nation should have its share in the commerce of the world; and one effect of the peace, he hoped, would be to produce a more equal and liberal reciprocation of commercial advantages. The great difficulty which opposed the accomplishment of this important object existed in our restrictive laws, the operation of which had been on a former occasion described to their lordships by a noble baron, whom he did not now see in his place. Still, however, he was not without hope that some alteration would be made in that system of prohibitions by which commercial enterprise was so severely checked."

The marquis of Lansdown "was pleased to think that something of a relaxation in the prohibitory system was intended. In regulating what was proposed on this part of the subject, some partial or individual inconveniences must unavoidably be encountered, but that should not be placed in competition with the general good, and the commercial system of the country. He hoped it would be placed on an improved and permanent foundation. To effect this, nearly as much courage and firmness would be requisite as in encountering the other difficulties of the country. Firmness, however, for that duty, he hoped, would not be wanting in the king's ministers—firmness, he hoped, would not be wanting in the legislature; and he pledged himself, whenever the subject of a relaxation of commercial restrictions—a great relaxation—was brought forward, he would lend it his utmost support."

CREDIT.

Translated for the National Recorder from Say's "Traité d'Economie Politique."

"It is frequently thought that credit increases capital. This error, which is propagated by a host of works, of which some are written, *ex professo*, upon political economy, arises from an absolute ignorance of the nature and functions of capital. A capital is always a real value, and is fixed in some substance; for immaterial products are not capable of being accumulated. Now a material product cannot be in two places at once, and serve two persons at the same time. The buildings, the machines, the provisions, the merchandise that compose my capital, may be all borrowed; in that case I exercise an industry with a capital that does not belong to me, and which I hire; but it is very sure that this capital that I employ is not employed by another. He who lent it to me has deprived himself of the power of making use of it elsewhere. A hundred persons may deserve the same confidence as myself; but this credit, this deserved confidence, does not increase the sum of disposable capitals. It has only the effect of preventing capitals from remaining unemployed."

But although credit does not increase capital, "it is useful in general, because it permits capital to pass from a holder who makes no use of it, to one who will make it productive."

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

TO FARMERS.

In the winter of 1818-19, a gentleman in this city made the following experiment. He placed a turkey in an enclosure about four or five feet long, two feet wide, and three or four feet high. He excluded as much light as he could without preventing a circulation of air, and fed the turkey with soft brick broken into pieces, with charcoal also broken, and with six grains of corn per day. Fresh water was daily supplied. The box or coop in which the turkey was placed he always locked up with his own hands, and is perfectly confident that nobody interfered with the experiment.

At the end of one month he invited a number of his neighbours, among others two physicians. The turkey, now very large and heavy, was killed and opened by the physicians, and was found to be filled up full with fat. The gizzard and entrails were dissected, and nothing was found but a residuum of charcoal and brick. To con-

clude the examination satisfactorily, the turkey was eaten, and found to be very good.

Last winter he again repeated the experiment with the same success.

The circumstance by which he was induced to make the experiment is a very curious one. One of his neighbours informed him, that being driven from the city by the fever of 1793, his family recollected that some fowls that had lived in a kind of loft over his workshop, had been forgotten in the hurry of their removal, and would certainly be starved. They were absent six or eight weeks, and on the retiring of the pestilence returned. To their great astonishment, the fowls were not only alive, but very fat, although there was *nothing but charcoal and shavings* that they could have eaten, and some water that had been left in the trough of a grindstone had supplied them with drink. C. R.

☞ The Editors have, at the request of their informant, taken the pains to verify the above facts, and though they are not permitted to publish the name of the gentleman by whom the experiment was made, they will readily give it to any who may desire it. He is about to make further trials, with some alterations of the circumstances.

How far this mode of fattening animals may be carried, we are unable to conjecture. Hogs are said to eat brick with avidity. Should further experiments be made, we should be glad to hear of the result.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

I send you for publication (if you think proper) a statement found among some old papers, entitled "Account of goods exported from Philadelphia from the 25th of December, 1751, to the 25th of December, 1752." I have no doubt of its correctness, at least so far as relates to the articles enumerated. C.

Flour	125,960 barrels
Wheat	86,550 bushels
Indian corn	90,743 do.
Bread	599 hhds.
—	812 tierces
—	28,388 barrels
—	7,588 qr. casks
—	249 tons
Beef	925 barrels
Pork	3,431 do.
Staves	4,812,943
Bar iron	4491 bars
—	189 tons
Pig iron	205 do.
Skins	305 chests
—	32 half ch.
—	15 qr. ch.
Ginseng,	57 chests
—	112 barrels
—	6 boxes
—	2 tierces
—	5 hhds.
Shingles	1,437,811
Heading	258,211
Gammons	546 barrels
—	83 tierces
—	10 hhds.
—	189 loose

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

It may perhaps be agreeable to some of your subscribers to see a trait of the manners of our forefathers. The following curious account of expenses at a funeral may be explained by mentioning that it was customary for the neighbours to meet in the front of the house, and while preparations were making for the burial, the wine was carried round to them on the pavement. Punch was frequently added.

F. G.

7th mo. 8. 1710.

To sundries for John Burns's burial—viz.

	L.	*s.*	*d.*
2 ounces Mace, 4*s* 6*d*	0	9	0
4 oz. Cinnamon, 2*s* 3*d*	0	9	0
2 oz. Nutmegs, 2*s*	0	4	0
3 oz. Allspice, 3*d* and Bread, 3*s*	0	3	9
15 lbs. Sugar, 6*d*	0	7	6
15 gallons Wine, 4*s* 6*d*	3	7	6
6 lbs. more Sugar, 6*d*	0	3	0
Joseph Addington, to carry the wine	0	0	6
1 lb. fine Sugar	0	0	11
3 oz. Cloves	0	6	0
	5	11	2

Record.

Result of the Official Canvass of Votes for Governor of the State of New York, given at the late Election.

	CLINTON.	TOMPKINS.
S. District	5983	9214
M. District	10687	11803
E. District	12077	9725
W. District	18700	15248
	47447	45990
	45990	

Majority for Clinton 1457

Number of governor votes in each district:

Southern	15197
Middle	22490
Eastern	21802
Western	33948
Total	93437

ST. LOUIS, May 10.

Election for the Convention.—The election of members for the Missouri state convention closed on Wednesday last. The following is a correct

statement of the returns from the different townships in this county.

The following candidates are elected: Messrs. Barton, Rector, M'Nair, Pratte, Sullivan, Bates, Chouteau, and Riddick. All in favour of slavery.

In St. Charles county, we are informed, that Messrs. Baber, Boone and Emmons are elected—in favour of slavery.

From information received from Pike county, there is no doubt but general Cleaver is elected from that place; he is also in favour of slavery.

We undertake to say that there is not a single confessed restrictionist elected throughout the territory, nor a disguised one that will venture to confess himself in the convention.

FOR THE ST. LOUIS ENQUIRER.

A question submitted to the decision of the people of Missouri:

Do you wish slavery to be abolished in Missouri at the end of thirty years?

After the decisive vote just taken in the elections, I can undertake to answer the question for you. I will write down your answer in these words: "No; we do not wish it abolished at the end of thirty years, nor at the end of any given period which can be named. Seeing that it exists in the United States, and that the continuance of it in Missouri will be advantageous to ourselves, beneficial to the slaves, favourable to the political character of the union, and an act of justice to the present and future inhabitants of the slave-holding states, we shall be against the abolition of it during our time on earth."

An act for the due and orderly celebration of marriages, has been passed in Connecticut at the present session of the legislature, by which no persons can be joined in marriage until their intentions shall have been proclaimed in open church, or posted on the door of a church, for the period of eight days; and it is made penal for any minister or justice of the peace to join any persons in marriage, without first being certified of the consent of the parents or guardians of the parties.

Spanish Consulate, June 3, 1820.

Notice is hereby given to all Spanish subjects residing within the states of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and that part of New Jersey bordering on the river Delaware, to call at the Consular Office, No. 69, Spruce street, corner of Bingham's court, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock of each day from the 5th to the 15th instant, to take the oath to the constitution of the Cortes of 1812, as adopted by his Catholic majesty.

By order of his majesty's government,

B. RENGUENET, Consul.

Count Romanzow, of Russia, is fitting out, at his own expense, new expeditions of discovery. One is destined to cross from Asia to America upon the ice, to north of the country of the Tschuktschasns; the other is ordered to ascend one of the rivers which have their mouths on the Northwest Coast, or Russian America, and to penetrate by the unknown region which lies between the Frozen Cape and the river Mackenzie.

It is stated in the London papers, that when a deputation from the London merchants waited on the earl of Liverpool with the petition, (see p. 353) his lordship told them they must not expect the assistance of the ministry in promoting their object, as they were resolved to give to the existing arrangement a longer trial.

It was said in parliament by the chancellor of the exchequer, that 5000 emigrants had already sailed for the Cape of Good Hope.

Select Review.

THERE IS DEATH IN THE POT.

2 Kings, chap. vi, verse 11.

Extract from an article in Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, on Mr. Accum's work on adulterations of food and culinary poisons.

We bless our stars that a knowledge of the art of cookery does not constitute any part of our acquirements. We are so thoroughly convinced *a priori* of the disgusting character of its secrets, and the impurity of its details, that we are quite sure, a more intimate acquaintance with them would have embittered our existence, and have destroyed for ever the usual healthy tone of our stomach. We make it a point, therefore, uniformly, to lull our suspicions, and to discuss any savoury dish that may be placed before us, without asking any questions about its ingredients. It is really much more agreeable to be allowed quietly to mistake a stewed cat for a rabbit, than to be made, *post factum*, accessaries to the deception. When we have finished our sallad, we are by no means anxious to receive any proof, however clear, that it was seasoned with a preparation of whale's blubber, instead of Florence oil. And we should consider ourselves under a very trifling obligation to any "damned good natured friend," who should take the trouble of demonstrating that the reindeer tongue, which gives so pleasant a relish to our breakfast, had been recently abstracted from the jaws of some distempered poodle. Misfortunes of this kind, it is impossible for human sagacity to prevent, while they are perhaps too grievous for human patience to bear. Our best refuge, therefore, is our ignorance, and where that alone constitutes our happiness, surely we must agree with the poet, that it is indeed folly to be wise.

Mr. Accum, it appears, is one of those very good natured friends above alluded to, who is quite resolved not to allow us

to be cheated and poisoned as our fathers were before us, and our children will be after us, without cackling to us of our danger, and opening our eyes to abysses of fraud and imposition, of the very existence of which we had until now the good fortune to be entirely ignorant. His book is a perfect death's head, a memento mori, the perusal of any single chapter of which is enough to throw any man into the blue devils for a fortnight. Mr. Accum puts us something in mind of an officious blockhead, who, instead of comforting his dying friend, is continually jogging him on the elbow, with such cheering assurances as the following:—"I am sorry there is no hope; my dear fellow you must kick the bucket soon. Your liver is diseased, your lungs gone, your bowels as impenetrable as marble, your legs swelled like door posts, your face as yellow as a guinea, and the doctor just now assured me you could not live a week." It is quite in vain for Mr. Accum to allege, that "our bane and antidote are both before us;" that he has not only made us acquainted with the deadly frauds which are daily practised on our stomachs, but afforded us unerring chemical tests by which these frauds may be detected. Is it for a moment to be supposed, that we are not to eat a muffin or a slice of toast without first subjecting it to an experiment with muriate of barytes? Does Mr. Accum expect us to resort to the cider cellar, or the Burton alehouse, loaded with retorts and crucibles, and with our pockets crammed with tincture of gall, ammonia, and prussiate of potash? Are we to refuse to partake of a bottle of old Madeira, whenever we may chance to have forgotten to provide ourselves with the solution of subacetate of lead? For our own part we must say, that rather than submit to such intolerable restrictions as these, we should prefer (dreadful alternative!) to double the dose of poison, and put a speedy end to our existence, by devouring a second roll to breakfast, and swallowing twice as much wine and porter after dinner as we have hitherto been accustomed to.

Agriculture.

From the Agricultural Almanac.

To the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture.

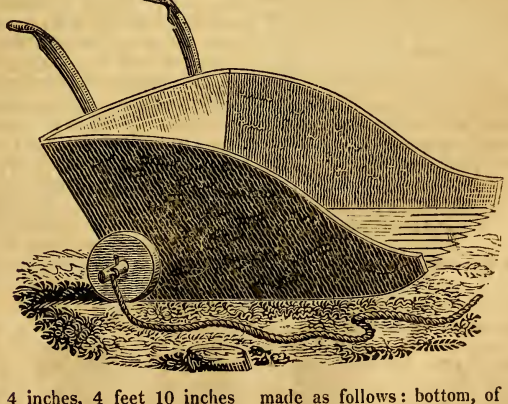
Having recently seen an implement successfully employed in gathering heads of clover from which to procure seed, I could wish that the description and drawing herewith transmitted, might be a mean of introducing it to general use, among our agricultural fellow citizens.

With a machine of this kind, a man and horse, can in one day collect the heads of clover from five acres of land; an economy of more than half the time necessary to obtain the crop, in the ordinary method, and in addition to that advantage, a field thus reaped, has left upon it the stem and leaves of the plant, affording good pasture.

Respectfully,

ROBERTS VAUX.

Birwood Lodge, 9th Mo. 3, 1819.



Axle 3 by 4 inches, 4 feet 10 inches long, to accommodate two wheels of 6 inches diameter, upon which secure a comb made as follows: bottom, of inch oak, 3 feet 3 inches broad, 1 foot 9 inches deep, in which saw 43 teeth 9 inches in length,

flat on the top, tapered at the ends, and turned up below, resembling the fingers of a cradle. Back of the comb resting on the axle, 1 foot 6 inches high, supported by two handles similar to those of a plough; sides sloping towards the front, and to pass 3 inches below the teeth, and be curved like a sled runner. To be drawn by a horse attached with chains or ropes, which are secured at the ends of the axle.

P. S. Where, or by whom, the above described machine was contrived, I have not learned; the inventor, whoever he be, has conferred a benefit upon husbandmen, and is entitled to their acknowledgments, especially those who farm on a small scale, and to whom pasture is important.

FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER.

A new and beautiful System of Hedge.

Charleston, (S. C.) April 3.

Sir—Your numbers on hedging, I have read with pleasure; they are well worth the perusal and attention of every farmer.

Permit me to suggest among the varieties enumerated in your essays, as fit for hedging, one which I have been trying for ten or twelve years past, and succeeded equal to expectation, known here by the name of Non Descript. It is a large white running rose, throwing out a vast profusion of flowers, armed with a great quantity of sharp prickles, which thicken and enlarge in their growth. The proper name, I believe, among botanists, is Rosa Multiflora. It is impervious to cattle of every description, and defies the attacks of a hog. Eight or ten years experience, empowers me to say so with truth. Being a vine, it thrives best on a moist piece of ground. The mode I adopted to obtain so valuable a fence was, in the first place, to make a post and rail one, sufficient to keep off cattle, on the surface of the earth (having no ditch or bank), then turn up and pulverise the soil about six feet wide from the fence, to receive the plants or cuttings, then make three deep trenches with a hoe, in which you plant the cuttings about 12 or 14 inches long.

The object in planting in trenches, is for the benefit of hoeing and stirring the earth, to promote the growth of the plant, which would otherwise be overrun by the grass, so rapid is the vegetation in the southern states. The more moist the season, and the thicker it is planted, the sooner a fence is formed. In three years, a good substantial one is obtained, and every year after it strengthens with its growth, particularly if the plants have been well attended. It may be clipt with the shears to great advantage the first season —and it appears to me, so hardy are the plants, that after having attained a good growth, the oftener clipt the better, as it tends to make it spread and thicken. Such has been the case with mine. I have on my plantation, many miles in extent of the non descript, both on the post road leading to Charleston, and 14 miles distant therefrom, and in the interior of the plantation. Being an evergreen, it is the admiration of travellers passing by—to please the eye, I introduced at about 40 or 50 feet distant, the daily red rose cuttings, and the common woodbine and jessamine vines united, which, when in bloom, as they are at present, form a most beautiful contrast and pleasing sight.

I have thus given you a short description of a valuable plant, embracing in itself the *utile* and the *dulce* to all who will take the trouble to cultivate it as a fence, and in my opinion, equal to the first of fences; and I make no doubt would grow in the northern as well as in the southern states.

Should any gentleman be desirous to be furnished with any quantity of the cuttings, it will afford me pleasure to supply them, gratis; they shall be put in a large box of earth, attended with no other expense than the freight to Baltimore, or any other port, where they may be wanted. The proper time for setting out the cuttings is in January and February. I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient,

CHARLES E. ROWAND.

J. S. SKINNER, Esq.

CIDER AND CHAMPAIGNE.

The following receipt for making a substitute for cider, will be found much better than the article sold generally under the name of cider, and is more pleasant to the palate:—Dissolve 8 lbs. of brown sugar in 10 gallons of water, then add a large wine glass full of yest, and let it ferment three days; then draw off the liquor into a tub, and add a sufficient quantity of pure tartaric acid (previously dissolved in a little water) so as to render it pleasantly acid; then return the liquor to the cask, and after it has stood one day, exclude it from the atmospheric air by a good bung: in three days it will be fit for use—and if bottled, will soon be what is technically termed by the trade, "up." The tartaric acid,

being the produce of the grape, is more pleasant and wholesome than acid of the apple or pear; and if the solution of sugar be properly fermented, a wine may be produced equal to champaigne. To make a good imitation of champaigne wine, an infusion of malt (sweetened) to be substituted for water, and half a pint of orange flower water to be added to ten gallons of the fermented liquor.

It is said that one gallon of watermelon juice will, by boiling, afford a pint of pure syrup, preferable to honey or molasses for domestic or medicinal purposes.

Miscellany.

From La Belle Assemblée, Jan. 18, 1820.

PRESENT STATE OF ROME, ITALY, &c.

From the French of M. Chateauvieux.

ROME.

It is probable that we are arrived at that period of history, when this queen of cities will lose her splendour, and preserve nothing more than the glory of a name, which, in the lapse of ages, will never be forgotten. In Rome, as within the walls of Volterra, will be seen only an immense assemblage of monuments, palaces, and ruins of all ages; under the porticoes will then vegetate the shepherds, the goatherds, and the husbandmen. The grotto of Evander will then no longer be sought for, he will seem to live again to be the king of this rustic people. Thus will terminate the history of Rome; long will she have survived her rivals, but like Athens and Persepolis, she will undergo the fate of every thing raised by the hand of man, she will be destroyed.

The marks of ruin, produced by the ravages of time, are every where imprinted in Rome. As there are more houses than inhabitants, no one thinks of repairing that in which he lives; when it falls into decay, he changes it for another; he never thinks of repairing his gate, his roof, or his stair case; they break, fall down, and remain on the spot where chance has thrown them. Thus a great many convents appear only heaps of rubbish; many palaces, are no longer habitable, and have not even a porter to guard them. This universal abandonment, this Tartar population which fills the streets, the flocks which overrun them, and the general appearance, already exhibit the character of decay and destruction.

On the other side of the Tiber, towards St. Peter's church and the gates Angelica, I passed through streets entirely deserted, and where no other inhabitants remained but the shepherds, who came thither to pass the night, though they even found them but a dangerous refuge. All the environs of the Vatican, are also abandoned to the shepherds: I was particularly struck with this loneliness in going at break of day, to St. Peter's church. The sun was rising just at the moment of my arrival, the gates of the temple were still shut, a profound and universal stillness prevailed; I heard only the distant sound of the bells of the flocks which were returning to the fields. The obelisk rested on its brazen base, and the two fountains ejected their unceasing streams. Neither passengers nor travellers crowded the *pavé*, and I arrived at the vestibule without having met a single human being. The freshness of the morning, and the tints of aurora, threw an inexpressible sweetness over this divine solitude. I contemplated at once, the temple, the porticoes, and the heavens; and, for the first time my soul was impressed with the august ceremonies of nature, when she gives, and when she withdraws the light of day.

At length the church doors were opened, and the bells solemnly proclaimed the beginning of day. But this *Angelus* in vain called the Christians to prayer; none came to implore the blessing of heaven. Alas! this temple, the most beautiful homage that the world has rendered to the true God; this temple is already in a state of solitude; the grass grows in its courts, and its sides are covered with moss.

Having lifted up the curtain which covers the gate of the church, I found myself at the entrance of that monument which every where excites veneration. I proceeded under the domes, and reached the altar; a few wax tapers were still burning, but the odour of incense was not perceived—it is no longer burned there.

A solitary female, an old inhabitant of the temple, approached me, and asked alms, which she had seldom the chance of receiving. The noise of my steps alone interrupted the silence of this sanctuary. The dead reposed undisturbed in their tombs, but the living no longer came near them. In vain the walls display the wonders of art; there are no eyes to behold them; in vain the seven altars expect prayers and sacrifices; in these days of mourning, the sacrifice is to desert them.

Struck by the religious solitude which surrounded me, I stopped near the altar; I

was seated on the steps of a confessional, and involuntarily repeated these words of Abner, *Que les temps sont changées*, when a slight noise arrested my attention; I turned round, and perceived an aged priest, who was come still to pour out his prayers at the feet of the Almighty. He also saw me, and approached me: he was advanced in years; his dress showed that he was poor, and that he resided in the country, for his shoes were covered with dust; he sat down by me, but hesitated to speak; perceiving his intention, I addressed him first; this temple, said I, in Italian, is very magnificent; yes, answered he, but fortunately it was built in former times, it could not have been built at the present period; no, I replied, I am of your opinion.

POMPEIA.

I took the road to Portici, and I did not stop until I arrived at Pompeia, where I spent the remainder of the day. I will not repeat to you what has been so well said, on the unexpected impressions produced on seeing these beautiful remains of antiquity. The ashes have kept them in perfect preservation, and they appeared to want only inhabitants. I shall merely add, that, within the last four years, the digging has been much extended. They have discovered an entire new quarter, the buildings in which, being much ornamented, indicate the residence of richer proprietors than those of the houses previously discovered. They have found a second gate of the city. With a few years more labour, Pompeia will rise completely from the tomb, in which it has been buried so many ages.

There are no ruins in Italy, nor probably in the world, which excite so much interest as those of Pompeia, for there is nothing conjectural in what we see there; the imagination has nothing to fill up, and nothing to suppose. Every thing remains there as the Romans left it; every thing indicates their habits. We live with them, we use their furniture, we eat at their tables, we view their drawings, we read their manuscripts. The time which has elapsed since the day when Pliny met his death there, seems to be lost, and it might have been yesterday.

I remained a long while looking at the workmen, who were digging. They had just gotten into the inside of a house, and every stroke of the spade made a discovery. I know nothing likely to excite so lively an interest, as the digging in such a celebrated spot. Expectation and curiosity equally affect us. The imagination is excited by the historical recollections, at this instant, called forth. The eyes are involuntarily fixed on the trowel with which the workman cautiously removes the ashes, for fear of breaking the articles which he may chance to expose.

I was immoveably fixed near these labourers: they threw three shovels full of ashes into wheelbarrows. They discovered a wall; it was painted in fresco, beautiful arabesques gradually appeared. May not these medallions explain some of the secrets of antiquity? But our expectation, in this instance, was disappointed: they represented only bacchantes and cupids.

The work went on: in emptying a room of the ashes with which it was filled, we came to the lower part of it, and the precautions were increased, as they expected to find furniture and some valuable articles. The trowel touched a hard and resisting body. The workman removed the ashes very slowly, and he perceived a bronze ornament. Beautiful carved leaves rose from the ground; they adhered to branches, having fruit upon them, which were oranges. The stem of the tree rested in a vase of the same metal; it served as a pedestal; this bronze, of an elegant form, was only a candelabra, in the fruit of which were inserted sockets, which diffused around the light of twenty lamps. Art has produced nothing more natural, or more graceful, than this candelabra, whose re-appearance, I witnessed, after two thousand years, as clean and as polished as when it first came out of the hands of the workman.

On the side of this bronze, and on the same pedestal, was a bust of Marius; I was gratified at being present at discoveries of so much interest; but night put a stop to the work; the workmen, as well as the antiquarians, went away, and I followed them with regret. In this short time I could not help thinking, how one might pass a whole life in these places, without experiencing a moment's fatigue or *ennui*.

BRADDOCK'S DEFEAT.

Letter from captain Orme (an aiddecamp of general Braddock) to lieutenant governor Morris.

Fort Cumberland, July 18, 1755.

Dear Sir—I am so extremely ill in bed with the wound I have received in my thigh, that I am under the necessity of employing my friend captain Dobson to write for me.

I conclude you have had some account

of the action near the banks of the Monongahela, about seven miles from the French fort. As the reports spread are very imperfect, what you have heard must consequently be so to you. You should have heard more early accounts of it, but every officer whose business it was to have informed you, was either killed or wounded, and our distressful situation put it out of our power to attend to it so much as we would otherwise have done.

The 9th inst. we passed and repassed the Monongahela, by advancing first a party of three hundred men, which was immediately followed by another of two hundred. The general, with the column of artillery, baggage, and the main body of the army, passed the river the last time about one o'clock: as soon as the whole had got on the fort side of the Monongahela, we heard a very heavy and quick fire in our front. We immediately advanced in order to sustain them, but the detachment of the two hundred and three hundred men gave way and fell back upon us, which caused such confusion, and struck so great a panic among our men, that afterwards no military expedient could be made use of that had any effect upon them. The men were so extremely deaf to the exhortations of the general and the officers, that they fired away in the most irregular manner all their ammunition, and then ran off, leaving to the enemy the artillery, ammunition, provision and baggage; nor could they be persuaded to stop till they got as far as Guest's plantation, nor there only in part, many of them proceeding as far as colonel Dunbar's party, who lay six miles on this side.

The officers were absolutely sacrificed by their unparalleled good behaviour, advancing sometimes in bodies, and sometimes separately, hoping by such example to engage the soldiers to follow them, but to no purpose. The general had five horses killed under him, and at last received a wound through his right arm, into his lungs, of which he died the 13th inst. Poor Shirley was shot through the head; captain Morris wounded; Mr. Washington had two horses shot under him, and his clothes shot through in several places, behaving the whole time with the greatest courage and resolution. Sir Peter Halket was killed upon the spot; colonel Burton, and sir John Clair wounded; and enclosed I have sent you a list of killed and wounded, according to as exact an account as we are able to get.

Upon our proceeding with the whole convoy to the Little Meadows, it was found impracticable to advance in that manner. The general, therefore, advanced with twelve hundred, with the necessary artillery, ammunition and provision, leaving the main body of the convoy under the command of colonel Dunbar, with orders to join him, as soon as possible. In this manner we proceeded, with safety and expedition, till the fatal day I have just related: and happy it was that this disposition was made, otherwise the whole must either have starved or fallen into the hands of the enemy, as numbers would have been of no service to us, and our provisions were all lost.

Our number of horses very much reduced, and those extremely weak, and many carriages being wanted for the wounded men, occasioned our destroying the ammunition, and superfluous part of the provision, left in colonel Dunbar's convoy, to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy.

As the whole of the artillery is lost, and the troops are so extremely weakened by deaths, wounds, and sickness, it was judged impossible to make any further attempts. Therefore colonel Dunbar is returning to Fort Cumberland, with every thing he is able to bring up with him. I propose remaining here till my wound will suffer me to remove to Philadelphia, from whence I shall proceed to England. Whatever commands you may have for me, you will do me the favour to direct to me here.

By the particular disposition of the French and Indians, it was impossible to judge of the numbers they had that day in the field. I am, dear sir, your most obedient, and most humble servant,

ROBERT ORME.

Nat. Gaz.]

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

The following letter describes an affecting visit of Mrs. Elizabeth Fry to the female prisoners in the jail of Glasgow.

Copy of a Letter to Mrs. Fletcher, of Edinburgh, from a Lady in Glasgow.

Mrs. Fry's manner and voice are delightful, and her communication free and unembarrassed. She met, by appointment, several of the magistrates, Mrs. Ewing, and a number of ladies, at Bridewell. She told them, with much simplicity, what had been done at Newgate, and proposed something similar, if it should be found practicable, in Glasgow. She entered into very pleasant conversation with every one; all were delighted when she offered to "speak a little to the poor women," but the keeper of Bridewell said he feared it was a dan-

gerous experiment, for that they never, but by compulsion, listened to reading, and were generally disposed to laugh and turn all into ridicule. She said she was not without fear of this happening; but she thought it might give pleasure to some, and would serve to show the ladies what she meant.

The women, about an hundred, were then assembled in a large room, and when we went in seemed astonished, misdoubting, and louring.

She took off her little bonnet, and sat down on a low seat, fronting the women, and looking around with a kind and conciliating manner, but with an eye that met every eye there, she said, "I had better just tell you what we are come about," and she said she had had to do with a great many poor women, sadly wicked—more wicked than any now present, and how they had recovered from evil. Her language was often biblical, always referring to our Saviour's promises, and cheering with holy hope those desolate beings.—"Would you like to turn from that which is wrong? would you like it, if ladies would visit you, and speak comfort to you, and help you to be better. You would tell them your griefs—for they who have done wrong have many sorrows."

As she read them the rules, asking them always if they approved, they were to hold up their hands if they acceded. At first we saw them *down*, and many hands were unraised—but as she spoke tears began to fall. One very beautiful girl near me had her eyes swimming in tears, and her lips moved as if following Mrs. Fry. An older woman, who had her Bible, we saw pressing upon it involuntarily as she became more engrossed. The hands were now almost all ready to rise at every pause; and these callous and obdurate offenders were with one consent bowed before her. In this moment she took the Bible, and read the parables of the Lost Sheep, and the Piece of Silver, and the Prodigal Son. It is not in my power to express to you the effect of her saintly voice speaking such blessed words.

She often paused and looked at the "poor women," as she named them, with such sweetness as won all their confidence. And she applied with a beauty and taste, such as I never before heard, the parts of the story—"His father saw him when he was yet *afar off*," &c. &c. A solemn pause succeeded the reading, and resting the large Bible on the ground, we saw her on her knees before the women. Her prayer was recitative and elevating, and the musical voice, in the peculiar soothing style, I felt it like a mother's song to a suffering child.*

The Vermont constitution contains the following article, which we believe is a feature unknown in any of the other states.

"In order that the freedom of this commonwealth may be preserved inviolate forever, there shall be chosen, by ballot, by the freemen of this state, on the last Wednesday in March, in every seven years, thirteen persons, [who shall not be members of the council or general assembly] to be called 'the council of censors;' who shall meet together on the first Wednesday in June next ensuing their election, the majority of whom shall be a quorum in every case, except as to calling a convention, in which two-thirds of the whole number shall agree; and whose duty it shall be to inquire, whether the constitution has been preserved inviolate in every part during the last septenary, including the year of their service, and whether the legislative and executive branches of government have performed their duty, as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves, or exercised, other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the constitution. They are also to inquire, whether the public taxes have been justly laid and collected in all parts of the commonwealth—in what manner the public monies have been disposed of—whether the laws have been duly executed. For these purposes they shall have power to send for persons, papers and records. They shall have authority to pass public censures—to order impeachments, and to recommend to the legislature the repealing such laws as shall appear to them to have been passed contrary to the principles of the constitution. These powers they shall continue to have for and during the space of one year from the date of their election and no longer. The said council of censors shall have power to call a convention, if there appears to them an absolute necessity of amending any article of this constitution, which may be defective—explaining such as may not be thought clearly expressed, and of adding such as are necessary for the preservation of the rights and happiness of the people."

The Vermont constitution was adopted in July 1793; and the first council of cen-

* Glasgow Bridewell was visited by E. Fry, 9th mo. 10th, 1819.

sors chosen in March 1799. The present is the fourth council; and although amendments and alterations have been suggested by them, and a convention actually called in 1813, to consider and discuss those which were then proposed; yet, we do not recollect that any alteration or amendment whatever has been made in the constitution since its first adoption; nor that any particular vote of censure has at any time been passed by this council on any officer of the government. [*Albany Gaz.*

It was formerly thought a great misprision for judges and juries to travel out of the record; but it has now become a fashionable thing for both of the parties to take this license. The judge whose duty it is to expound the law to the jury, talks of politics, of the laws of the general government, and of every thing but of those crimes which fall specifically within the province of the jury. The jury, not to be outdone in such civility, in their answer to the charge of the judge, undertake gravely to remind him of duties, the execution of which lie beyond his province also. In one of the southern papers we remark a curious instance of this kind. The judge, in his charge to the jury, censured Congress for not having imposed restriction on Missouri, and the jury in their answer to the charge, warmly recommend a forcible seizure of the Floridas. [*Morn. Chron.*

London, March 31.

The floating chapel in the Thames appears to grow in the affections of the sailors. The novelty of a floating chapel having subsided, the people from the shore do not appear on board as formerly; but the number of sailors, for whom the chapel was intended, increases to replace them. On the last Sunday morning the congregation consisted of between five and six hundred sailors, and between two and three hundred in the afternoon. Such a scene is as admirable as it is novel, and while there continues to be such attendance on the public service of God, there cannot but be good ground to expect important and beneficial consequences to seamen, and to society generally. [*New Times.*

Self-Excuse.—In the year 1785, there lived in the city of Richmond (Va.) a free negro woman; who by her parsimony, obtained money enough to purchase her husband, who was a slave. The woman being a member of the Baptist church, in that city, was complained of before the church, for allowing lewd conduct in her house. She did not deny the truth of the charge, but excused herself thus: "Pray how can I help it? My husband is the head and does as he pleases: and I who am his wife cannot help it." At the same meeting another charge was brought against her, for whipping her husband: to which she replied: "I bought him with my own money, he is my legal property, and he shall mind me; otherwise I will whip him."

Rat Catching.—Yesterday afternoon, a friend brought to this office, in a segar box, a *Rat*, nearly full grown, in the custody of a *Muscle;* which he had just discovered by his cries, under his store, situated opposite to the market house, in Boundary street, at the head of Gadsden's wharf. It was caught by the toes of one of its feet, and when brought to this office, was quite worn down with fatigue in his endeavours to extricate himself from his enemy, who held on upon him with the most unrelenting pertinacity, utterly regardless of his cries for liberation, which would have moved the heart of any thing except an oyster or a muscle. [*Charleston Courier.*

Voyage to Africa, performed by a Steam Boat.—A royal brig, called Le Voyageur, was lately fitted out at L'Orient, for a voyage to Senegal as a steam packet, the first of this construction that has quitted a French port for a distant expedition. She performed the passage in sixteen days.

We notice with great pleasure that a course of popular lectures upon botany, is to be delivered in the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, by Mr. Thomas Nuttall, whose reputation as a botanist is well known.

The introductory lecture will be given on the 13th inst., at 5 P. M.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Mr. Saturnius Destouet, merchant, to Miss Mary Morgan, daughter of George W. Morgan, esq. all of this city.

On the 30th ult. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Frederick Campbell Stewart, esq. of Virginia, to Miss Maria Smith, daughter of the late judge Smith, of this city

On the 1st inst. by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Judah Dobson, to Susan, the only daughter of Zachariah Poulson, editor of the American Daily Advertiser.

DIED.

In London, on the 12th ult. Arthur Young, esq. aged upwards of 80 years.

On the 20th ult. in Glamorganshire, of a rapid decline, occasioned by the bursting of a blood vessel, Eaton Stannard Barrett, esq. so well known to the literary and political world as the author of 'All the Talents,' 'The Heroine,' &c.

Comparative Statement of the Salaries of different Officers in America and England.

AMERICA.		ENGLAND.	
President	L.5000	King	L.120,000
Vice-President	1000	Prince Regent	595,000
Secretary of State	1000	Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, 6000*l.* each, 18,000*l.*—Five Under Secretaries, 2000*l.* each, 10,000*l.*	28,000
Secretary of the Treasury	1000	Seven Lords Commissioners of the Treasury	13,600
Navy, Secretary L.900 —— Chief clerk 400 Three Commissioners 2100	3400	Admiralty. Seven Lords Commissioners L.11,000 First Secretary 3,000 Second Secretary 2,000	16,000
Postmaster General	600	Two Postmasters General	5,000
Chief Justice	800	Chief Justice	6,000
Six Associate Judges, each	400	Puisne Judges, each	4,000
Circuit Judges, about	280	Circuit Judges	4,000
Attorney General	600	Attorney General	6,000
Director of the Mint	400	Warden of the Mint	10,000
Secretary of the Senate	600	Speaker of the House of Lords	3,000
Secretary of the House of Representatives	600	Speaker of the House of Commons	6,000
	L.15,680		L.816,000

DIPLOMATIC BODY.

Foreign Ministers—to		Foreign Ministers—to	
England	1,800	America	5,500
France	1,800	France	11,000
Russia	1,800	Russia	11,000
Netherlands	1,800	Netherlands	11,000
Spain	1,800	Spain	11,000
Sweden	1,800	Sweden	4,500
Portugal	1,800	Portugal	5,500
Six Secretaries of Legation, each 400*l.*	2,400	Four Secretaries of Embassy, 1,100*l.* each, and three Secretaries of Legation, 550*l.* each	6,050
Expense of outfit	12,600	Expense for outfit, L.24,200 Allowance for house rent 5,500	29,700
	L.27,600		L.95,250

CONSULAR DEPARTMENT.

Two Consuls General, 800*l.* each	1,600	Salaries of Consuls	80,000
Five Consuls, 100*l.* each	2,000		

SUMMARY.

AMERICA.		ENGLAND.	
Officers of State	L.15,680	Officers of State	816,000
Diplomatic Body	27,600	Diplomatic Body*	95,250
Consuls	3,600	Consuls	80,000
	L.46,880		L.991,250

* This sum, as well as the salaries of foreign ministers, allowance for outfit, and house rent, are taken from lord Castlereagh's estimate on the 3d of May, 1816.

We have only inserted the English ministers at those places where the Americans have likewise an ambassador. The total cost of foreign ministers, according to the estimate of lord Castlereagh, is as follows:

Salaries	L.135,850
For house rent,	9,100
Outfit	51,150
Pensions to foreign ministers	52,000
	L.248,100

His lordship's famous embassy alone cost considerably more than the whole diplomatic corps of America; and Mr. Canning's celebrated mission to Lisbon nearly as much.

Poetry.

EXTRAORDINARY POEM.

A *literary prodigy*, which attracted much notice on its first appearance, has again been sought for with an interest correspondent to its singularity. Christopher Smart, translator of Horace, and author of several original poems of merit, was confined in a madhouse, and denied the use of pen, ink and paper—his *ruling passion* was not however to be restrained, and by means of a key, he traced upon the wainscot of his room a regular poem which he styled A SONG TO DAVID. This poem was lately noticed in the *Quarterly Review;* which observes that neither Anderson nor Chalmers in their editions of the poets had been able to recover it, and expresses great regret at the loss of such an astonishing production. Chalmers does relate the anecdote of the manner in which it was composed, accompanied by a few stanzas, for which he was indebted to a magazine of the day. The notice in the Review, caused the poem to be recovered and republished; and the extracts from it which we have in the *Literary Gazette*, are among the most singular efforts of the human mind. The critic admits it to be disfigured by occasional meanness of expression; but contends that "the strength, the feeling, the majesty of thought, and the grandeur of language which distinguish its nobler parts, are not only sufficient to establish it as a sublime work, but to prove the perfect truth of the line—

'Great wit to madness nearly is allied.'"

The poem is addressed to the David of the scriptures—he sound his praises—and recites the various themes which David had made the subject of his sublime psalms. He sung

The world—the clustering spheres he made,
The glorious light, the soothing shade,
Dale, champaign, grove and hill,
The multitudinous abyss,
Where secrecy remains in bliss,
And wisdom hides her skill.

The exercise on the decalogue commences with wonderful sublimity,

Tell them, I AM, Jehovah said
To Moses; while earth heard in dread,
And smitten to the heart,
At once, above, beneath, around,
All nature without voice or sound,
Replied, O Lord, THOU ART.

He passes to an exquisite exercise upon the seasons and their right use—beginning with "*sweet* is the dew that falls betimes," from which stanzas the critic asks whether "Lord Byron had not seen this? His Don Juan otherwise presents a singular coincidence." These lines are very fine—the same strain is then continued—

Beauteous the fleet before the gale;
Beauteous the multitudes in mail,
Rank'd arms, and crested heads:
Beauteous the garden's umbrage mild,
Walk, water, meditated wild,
And all the bloomy beds.

Beauteous the moon full on the lawn;
And beauteous, when the veil's withdrawn,
The virgin to her spouse;
Beauteous the temple, deck'd and fill'd,
When to the heav'n of heav'ns they build
Their heart directed vows.

Beauteous, yea beauteous more than these,
The Shepherd King upon his knees,
For his momentous trust;
With wish of infinite conceit,
For man, beast, mute, the small and great,
And prostrate dust to dust.

Precious the bounteous widow's mite;
And precious, for extreme delight,
The largess* from the churl;
Precious the ruby's blushing blaze,
And alba's† blest imperial rays,
And pure cerulean pearl.

Precious the penitential tear;
And precious is the sigh sincere;
Acceptable to God;
And precious are the winning flowers,
In gladsome Israel's feast of bowers,
Bound on the hallow'd sod.

More precious that diviner part
Of David even the Lord's own heart,
Great, beautiful, and new:
In all things where it was intent,
In all extremes, in each event,
Proof—answ'ring true to true.

Glorious the sun in mid career;
Glorious th' assembled fires appear!
Glorious the comet's train:
Glorious the trumpet and alarm;
Glorious th' Almighty's stretched out arm;
Glorious the enraptur'd main.

Glorious the northern lights astream;
Glorious the song, when God's the theme;
Glorious the thunder's roar:
Glorious hosannah from the den;
Glorious the Catholic amen;
Glorious the martyr's gore.

Glorious—more glorious is the crown
Of him, that brought salvation down
By meekness call'd thy Son:
Thou that stupendous truth believ'd,
And now the matchless deed's achieved,
Determin'd, dar'd and done.

[*Rich. Enq.*

THE BRAES O'GLENIFFER.

For the following tender and pathetic ballad, we are indebted to the name of Tannahill; a name that will long be dear to the lovers of Scottish song. His private life is involved in obscurity; he respired the ethereal flame, while he plied the shuttle in a weaver's shop in Glasgow, and displayed in his effusions that exquisiteness of sensibility, which so little accords with the humble lot of a mechanic. The same morbid feelings which produced the phrensy of Collins, the melancholy of Cowper, the wild-

* Psalm xxv. 18. † Rev. xi. 17.

ness of Chatterton, the intemperance of Burns and Dermody, is exhibited in the untimely fate of Tannahill, whose body was found in the Clyde. [*Kentucky Reporter.*

Keen blows the wind o'er the braes o' Gleniffer,
The auld castle turrets are cover'd wi' snaw;
How chang'd sin' the time that I met with my lover,
Amang the green bushes by Stanley green shaw!

The wild flow'rs o' simmer were springing sae bonny;
The mavis sang sweet frae the green birchen tree;
But far to the camp they hae march'd my dear Johnnie,
And now it is winter wi' nature and me.

Then ilk thing around us was blithsome and cheerie,
Then ilk thing around us was bonny and braw;
Now nothing is heard but the wind whistling drearie,
Now nothing is seen but the wide spreading snaw.

The trees are a' bare, and the birds mute and dowie,
They shake the cauld drift frae their wings as they flee,
They chirp out their plaints seeming wae for my Johnnie,
'Tis winter wi' them, and it's winter wi' me.

Yon cauld sleety cloud, as it skiffs the bleak mountain,
And shakes the dark firs on its stey rocky brae,
While down the deep glen bawls the snaw flooded fountain,
That murmur'd sae sweet to my laddie and me.

'Tis nae the loud roar of the wintry wind swelling,
'Tis nae the cauld blast bring the tear i' my e'e;
For O! gin I saw but my bonnie Scots callan,
The dark days o'winter were simmer to me!

FROM THE GALLIA (OHIO) GAZETTE.

'DREADFUL HARD TIMES.'

Yesterday I walk'd down to that part of the town,
Where people collect, at the sign of the Tun,
To discuss and debate the great matters of state,
And show how the things that go wrong should be done.
There was ragged Sam Kent, who is not worth a cent,
There was idle Dick Lawless, and noisy Jack Grimes,
And swaggering Jim Bell, who has nothing to sell,
All cursing the banks and these dreadful hard times.

There was old daddy Slop, who has lost his last crop
By neglecting to mend up some gaps in the fence;
There was shabby Ned Thorn, who had planted his corn,
But had never put hoe, no, nor plough to it since:
There was dashing Bill Sutton, with a fine dandy coat on,
Who was ne'er out of debt, nor was worth twenty dimes:
They, too, joined the throng, and still kept up the song—
A curse on the banks and these dreadful hard times.

Next came in Dick Short, who was summoned to court
For some hundreds of half pints of whiskey and rum;
He had brought the last sack of his grain on his back,
Though his children were crying with hunger at home;
Here, landlord, said Short, come bring me a quart,
I must treat these my friends, sir, and merry Jack Grimes;
I've the corn, sir, to pay, there's no booking to-day:
Then *he* fell to cursing the banks and hard times.

Next came in Tom Sargent, who lately turned merchant,
And bought a full store, I can hardly tell how;
But this much I know, about twelve months ago,
That the constable sold at the post his last cow;
Yet Tom dash'd away, spending hundreds each day,
Till the merchants brought suits for their dry goods and wines;
So Tom join'd the throng, and assisted the song,
With a curse on these banks and these dreadful hard times.

Next appeared Madam Pride, (and beau at her side,)
With her silks, spread with lace, quite down to her trail;
Her husband that day, unable to pay
For the dress she then wore, had been lock'd up in jail;
She turned to the throng, as she tripp'd it along,
And she hoped that the merchants would swing for such crimes
As to make people pay their old debts in this way;
And she curs'd all the banks and these dreadful hard times.

Now, said I, Mr. Short, your are summoned to court,
And must soon go to jail for these long whiskey scores;
And you, Mr. Drew, aye, and you, sir, and you,
Who are hanging round taverns, and running to stores;
And you, Madame Pride, must your silks lay aside;
And you, Mr. Idle, and you, Mr. Grimes,
Must all to your labours, like some of your neighbours,
And you'll soon put an end to these dreadful hard times.

FRANKLIN is again unavoidably postponed.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, June 17, 1820. No. 25.

PROFITS OF TRADE.

Translated for the National Recorder from Say's "Traité d'Economie Politique."

As to the nature of the values which one country takes from another, whether they be in money, in ingots, or in any other merchandise, the form is of no importance to either country—or rather, it is important for them to leave it to private persons to withdraw these values under the form most agreeable to themselves, because that form is undoubtedly the most advantageous to both nations.

The agents of the English East India Company take from that great country either annual revenues, or a collected fortune, which they return to England to enjoy. They take good care not to carry it there in gold or silver, because the precious metals are worth more in Asia than in Europe: they convert it into East India merchandise, upon which they make a profit upon their arrival in Europe, and by this means, a sum of one million of francs that they carry with them, will perhaps be worth 1,200,000 on their arrival at home. Europe acquires by this operation 1,200,000 francs, and India loses but one million. If the depredators of the Indies wished to carry these 1,200,000 francs in specie, they would be obliged to carry from Indostan perhaps 1,500,000 francs, which in England would not be worth more than 1,200,000. It is idle to amass a sum in specie; it is only transported by changing it into that kind of merchandise which it is most convenient to transport. While it is permitted to take from a country any merchandise whatever (and this exportation is always looked upon with favour), merchants may take from that country without difficulty all the revenue and all the capital that they had amassed. For a government to prevent this, it would be necessary to interdict all foreign commerce, and then fraud would open a way.*

It is a thing really ridiculous to those who possess a knowledge of political economy, to see governments cling to money, in order to retain riches in the country.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

Justice would be better administered, if our magistrates served for a fixed salary. As the law now regulates their wages, it offers inducements to them to encourage litigation and quarrels. The magistrate receives a certain sum for each oath administered, each warrant made out, and each commitment to prison, &c. &c. Some years ago the effects of such a method of paying a salary were exemplified in a most shocking manner. A magistrate in the Northern Liberties observed two men fighting in the street near his house. He sent and had them separated and brought in. One of them was in a most violent rage, and swore repeatedly and most violently at the other. The magistrate sat by in silent attention, and without a reprimand or an injunction of silence calmly noted down every oath. The man at last became exhausted, and the assault and battery was considered and settled. But as the parties were about to go away, the man who had sworn was arrested by the magistrate, who stated that he had uttered thirty-three oaths, and imposed upon him the legal penalty for each of them, which, being unable to pay, he was sent to prison on *thirty-three separate commitments.* One of the inspectors of the prison coming in shortly afterwards, was astonished at seeing so great a number of new commitments in one day, and examining them found that they related to the same man. Indignant at the sight, he moved the man by habeas corpus before chief justice Tilghman, who sent for the

* If it were possible to prevent the exportation of all things possessing a value, the nation would not be at all advanced; for free communications procure greater values than those which are carried away. Values or riches are in their natures fugitive and independent. They cannot be shut up; they vanish through all impediments, and increase in perfect freedom.

magistrate, and after a severe reprimand of his diabolical cupidity, discharged the culprit, declaring that the law could not countenance so great a perversion of justice. F. P.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

There is a great deal lost by a slovenly, careless way of doing business. It is not enough to be frugal and industrious; if we do not keep our affairs in regular good order, it is almost impossible to get along in the world. Many people neglect their accounts, and put off the collection of debts, because it is not very agreeable to be a dun, and sometimes because they do not exactly know who owes them, and are too much in a hurry to spare time to examine their books. The following is a true story, and was told me by the gentleman who paid the money. It happened about thirty or forty years ago.

"**** **** was always very industrious at his work, but was noted for the unsettled state of his accounts. When he knew that a man was considerably in his debt, he would ask for a less sum *on account;* but most people found it impossible to have any regular settlement with him; he left all that trouble to his executors. With a great deal owing to him, he would borrow money at a considerable premium rather than collect his accounts. He came to me once, and stated some particular occasion that he had for money, and desired me to lend him a hundred pounds. I told him that I would do no such thing, but that if he would go home and make out his bill against me, I would immediately pay him. Whether he made further unsuccessful trials to borrow, or what other cause made him take so resolute a measure I don't know, but he returned to me in a few hours with his bill made out. To his great surprise, he said, it amounted to *more than one hundred pounds.* I was not at all surprised, and paid him the money; but I believe this circumstance made little impression, for he went on in the same way afterwards." R.

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

Notes of information, now first published, respecting the channels and currents of the Delaware; obtained during the inquiry that was prosecuted before the public, on occasion of the bridge intended to be erected across the harbour of Philadelphia.

When the tide sets up the river from Gloucester Point, its greatest pressure, especially when accompanied with driving ice, makes up the eastern or Jersey channel, leaving the western or city channel comparatively free during tide of flood. When the current sets downward, on the contrary, the great force of the stream, issuing from between Petty's Island and Cooper's Point, strikes across the Jersey channel, and scours the bay or elbow near the mouth of Cohocksink creek, between Kensington and the city. In consequence of this circumstance, the ship channel is said to be in that abrupt angle 12 or 13 fathoms deep. It sweeps the wharves downwards, till it reaches Chesnut street wharf, where the depth of water is about ten fathoms—bottom muddy—anchorage indifferent. Soon after passing this spot in the stream, where the narrow passage between the island and the wharves begins (in its present state no more than eight or nine hundred feet over), and immediately after crossing what was once the Drawbridge creek or inlet, the current is perceived to set off from the land; and when it reaches the shipyards in Southwark, the channel widens, and the depth decreases proportionally, until, about half a mile below the navy yard, there is little more than five fathom water, upon a solid bar, which extends transversely across the bed of the river (here a mile and a half wide) from the southernmost point of Windmill island to the mouth of Newtown creek, above Gloucester Point. In the contracted passage at that spot, the channel suddenly deepens to eight fathoms; but it soon shallows again between that and Fort Mifflin, where the river is not less than two miles over, and liable in its whole width to shifting sands.

From all these facts it is evident that a bridge, or any other obstruction of the eastern channel, opposite the sand bars, which have been longitudinally deposited in the middle of the stream, must, of necessity, deepen the western channel (already too deep for convenient anchorage in so contracted a space) and deposit the sand or mud, which will be consequently scooped up from the bottom of the same, upon the permanent bar which has been heretofore formed, as abovementioned, between the city and Gloucester Point.

All human calculations of the possible effects of thwarting currents, or breaking up the natural beds of rivers, being altogether presumptive and precarious, little can be pleaded for the erection of a bridge upon the tide waters of the Delaware, any where near, much less below, the only sea-

port of the state, upon which therefore its prosperity essentially depends, until the wants or necessities of an overgrown population on both sides of the river, may one day imperiously require it.

If that should ever be the case at Philadelphia (now no longer the metropolis of the union, or even the capital of the state, and already dividing all its advantages with New York on one side, and Baltimore on the other) it will be of primary importance to the good people of Pennsylvania, as well as to the inhabitants of their only port of entry, that a bridge—a real and effective bridge, forming an actual communication from shore to shore—not one whose pretensions to public accommodation are altogether supposititious and illusory, should be fixed where it would not at any rate encroach upon their harbour, much less *endanger its future usefulness and sufficiency*, by a chain of incumbrances, which, once planted therein, can never be effectually eradicated:—for the inconsiderate and unnecessary creation of which, the posterity of those citizens who are now on the stage of action, may unavailingly regret the improvidence of their ancestors, and have reason to slight the memory of *the present generation*, to all futurity. T.

A correspondent observes that the *finger alphabet* made use of by the deaf and dumb pupils of Mr. Seixas, is the same that is used in the schools of the deaf and dumb at Paris; and asks how would this do for a *universal language?* He forgets that, in Paris, they speak French by this means. There are already many languages written with the same characters.

Record.

The following sound and able expression is part of the answer of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts to governor Brook's speech.

It is really cheering to see the true principles of economy, so ably and at the same time so temperately set forth, in opposition to the violent and misguided clamour which has filled the middle states for a year past, and which had so nearly overcome the wisdom of Congress.

"We are aware, with your excellency, of the immense importance of giving free scope to the enterprise and industry of individuals in every pursuit. Laws affecting the occupations of men should not be made with a view to increase the profits either of merchants, manufacturers or farmers alone, at the expense of the public, since each class is only a part of the community; but to promote the interests of consumers, for they are the whole; every person, whatever may be his particular employment, making use of some of the productions of all these classes. The only legitimate object of legislation on this subject, beyond that of raising a revenue for the public service, is to render the productions of every occupation ultimately cheaper and more abundant. Nothing can be more effectual for this purpose, than to facilitate the means of internal and external commerce, which cannot be successfully attempted on any other principle than reciprocity. For, though some theorists have assumed it as self evident, that the exchange of exact equivalents in value cannot be profitable to either party, just reasoning, no less than experience, shows that it is in truth profitable to both. The fundamental principles of a republic, and sound policy in all governments, require them to leave industry unshackled, by giving equal protection to every pursuit, and permanent and exclusive privileges to none. A different course, particularly in a free elective government, would be productive of a series of evils, in which even the favoured class would be finally involved, by the reaction that would quickly follow so unequal and unsound a mode of legislation. It is undoubtedly true, that the welfare of the state is not within the control of its own councils. The exclusive power of regulating commerce, in which we are deeply interested, we have given to the legislature of the United States; and in so doing, we were governed by the necessity of having an equal and uniform system for the whole nation, and of furnishing the most efficient and easy means of obtaining a revenue. Entertaining the strongest belief, that the interests of commerce were inseparably connected with those of agriculture, and with the general prosperity of the nation, we trusted, that we should always be secure against any injurious exercise of that important power. Fears have recently been created, lest the influence exerted by powerful combinations of individuals concerned in manufacturing establishments, might induce the national legislature to impose large, or prohibitory, duties on the importation of various foreign products, for the plausible purpose of encouraging American manufactures. But is it to be believed, that a wise legislature will ever adopt a measure, whose tendency would be, to diminish exports as well as imports, and thus depress commerce and agriculture; to force capital into new channels, to compel labour to abandon or change its employments, and thus break in upon the habits and happiness of large portions of citizens; to enhance the price of manufactures, diminishing at the same time the means of purchase, and thus tax the consumer; to lessen the revenue arising from duties on imported goods, and thus render a resort to internal taxation necessary; in fine, to aid one comparatively small class of the community, at the expense of all the rest! Such a course would do violence to the spirit, if not to the letter of our free constitution, and would be a dereliction of those sound principles of legislation, which our former experience had shown to be correct. It would be singular indeed, if in this enlightened country and at this period of our history, we should fall into errors, that belong only to the dark ages of political economy, and which partly by the light of our own example, seem now about to be exploded throughout Europe. We also be-

lieve this artificial aid to the manufacturer, is as unnecessary as it would be unjust and unwise. It is demonstrated by the example of the largest and most important manufacturing establishment in this vicinity, that when sustained by capital and skill, they are already among the most profitable pursuits in the country; and we cannot forbear to state the fact, that the most intelligent and most largely interested individuals concerned in them, do not wish this kind of encouragement. They are satisfied it would be temporary and fallacious, and are willing, like the farmer and merchant, to rely upon their own enterprise, industry and skill, under the equal protection of the laws. They are sensible, that, in this way only, they shall acquire a sound and healthy existence; that if forced by artificial means to an earlier maturity, they would be out of season, and would cost many times more than if produced in a more natural method."

Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.—Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill, Rev. James Milnor and Charles G. Haines, esq. have been appointed a committee by the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, to devise a more improved system of instruction than is now adopted.

This institution continues to flourish under the smiles of public patronage and private benevolence, and produces the most interesting and salutary results. From the recent period at which the institution of the deaf and dumb commenced in this country, it is very natural to suppose that the present system of imparting instruction is susceptible of great improvements. We have no doubt but the gentlemen who have been selected for this purpose, will be faithful in the discharge of them, and furnish an excellent report. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The four schooners recently captured on the coast of Africa, and sent into this port by captain Trenchard, of the United States ship Cyane, are all libelled by the United States marshal of this district, viz: The Endymion, Esperanza, Plattsburgh and Science. They are charged with having been engaged in the slave trade, in contravention of the laws of the United States.

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, the 8th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Neill, captain Edward M. Donnaldson, to Miss Mary Campbell, daughter of the late James Campbell, esq.

Miscellany.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE SNOW STORM.

"'Tis only from the belief of the goodness and wisdom of a Supreme Being, that our calamities can be borne in that manner which becomes a man."—*Henry Mackenzie.*

In summer there is a beauty in the wildest moors of Scotland, and the wayfaring man who sits down for an hour's rest, beside some little spring, that flows unheard through the brightened moss and water-cresses, feels his weary heart revived by the silent, serene, and solitary prospect. On every side, sweet sunny spots of verdure smile towards him from among the melancholy heather—unexpectedly in the solitude, a stray sheep, it may be, with its lambs, starts half alarmed at its motionless figure—insects large, bright and beautiful, come careering by him through the desert air—nor does the wild want its own songsters, the grey linnet, fond of the blooming furze, and now and then the lark mounting up to heaven, above the summits of the green pastoral hills. During such a sunshiny hour, the lonely cottage on the waste seems to stand in a paradise; and, as he rises to pursue his journey, the traveller looks back and blesses it with a mingled emotion of delight and envy. There, thinks he, abide the children of innocence and contentment, the two most benign spirits that watch over human life.

But other thoughts arise in the mind of him who may chance to journey through the same scene in the desolation of winter. The cold bleak sky girdles the moor as with a belt of ice; life is frozen in air and on earth. The silence is not of repose but extinction—and should a solitary human dwelling catch his eye, half buried in the snow, he is sad for the sake of them whose destiny it is to abide far from the cheerful haunts of men, shrouded up in melancholy, by poverty held in thrall, or pining away in unvisited and untended disease.

But, in truth, the heart of human life is but imperfectly discovered from its countenance; and before we can know what the summer or what the winter yields for enjoyment or trial to our country's peasantry, we must have conversed with them in their fields and by their firesides; and made ourselves acquainted with the powerful ministry of the seasons, not over those objects alone that feed the eye and the imagination, but over all the incidents, occupations and events that modify or constitute the existence of the poor.

I have a short and simple story to tell of the winter life of the moorland cottager—a story but of one evening—with few events and no signal catastrophe—but which may haply please those hearts whose delight it is, to think on the humble underplots that are carrying on in the great drama of life.

Two cottagers, husband and wife, were sitting by their cheerful peat-fire, one winter evening, in a small lonely hut on the edge of a wide moor, at some miles distance from any other habitation. There had been, at one time, several huts of the same kind erected close together, and inhabited by families of the poorest class of day-labourers, who found work among the distant farms, and at night returned to dwellings which were rent free, with their little gardens, won from the waste. But one family after another had dwindled away, and the turf-built huts had all fallen into ruins, except one that had always stood in the centre of this little solitary village, with its summer walls covered with the richest honey-suckles, and in the midst of the brightest of all the gardens. It alone now sent up its smoke into the clear winter sky—and its little end-window, now lighted up, was the only ground star that shone towards the belated traveller, if any such ventured to cross, on a winter night, a scene so dreary and desolate. The affairs of the small household were all arranged for the night. The little rough pony that had drawn in a sledge, from the heart of the Black Moss, the fuel by whose blaze the cotters were

now sitting cheerily, and the little Highland cow, whose milk enabled them to live, were standing amicably together, under cover of a rude shed, of which one side was formed by the peat-stack; and which was at once byre, and stable, and hen-roost. Within, the clock ticked cheerfully, as the fire-light reached its old oak-wood case, across the yellow sanded floor—and a small round table stood between, covered with a snow-white cloth, on which were milk and oat-cakes—the morning, mid-day, and evening meal of these frugal and contented cotters. The spades and the mattocks of the labourer were collected into one corner, and showed that the succeeding day was the blessed Sabbath—while on the wooden chimney-piece, was seen lying an open Bible, ready for family worship.

The father and the mother were sitting together, without opening their lips, but with their hearts overflowing with happiness, for on this Saturday-night they were, every minute, expecting to hear at the latch the hand of their only daughter, a maiden of about fifteen years, who was at service with a farmer over the hills.—This dutiful child was, as they knew, to bring home to them "her sair-worn penny fee," a pittance which, in the beauty of her girl-hood, she earned singing at her work, and which, in the benignity of that sinless time, she would pour with tears into the bosoms she so dearly loved. Forty shillings a year were all the wages of sweet Hannah Lee—but though she wore at her labour a tortoise shell comb in her auburn hair, and though in the kirk none were more becomingly arrayed than she, one half, at least, of her earnings were to be reserved for the holiest of all purposes, and her kind innocent heart was gladdened when she looked on the little purse that was, on the long expected Saturday night, to be taken from her bosom, and put, with a blessing, into the hand of her father, now growing old at his daily toils.

Of such a child the happy cotters were thinking in their silence. And well might they be called happy. It is at that sweet season that filial piety is most beautiful. Their own Hannah had just outgrown the mere unthinking gladness of childhood, but had not yet reached that time when inevitable selfishness, mixes with the pure current of love. She had begun to think on what her affectionate heart had felt so long; and when she looked on the pale face and bending frame of her mother, on the deepening wrinkles and whitening hairs of her father, often would she lie weeping for their sakes on her midnight bed—and wish that she was beside them as they slept, that she might kneel down and kiss them, and mention their names over and over again in her prayer. The parents whom before she had only loved, her expanding heart now also venerated. With gushing tenderness was now mingled a holy fear and an awful reverence. She had discerned the relation in which she, an only child, stood to her poor parents now that they were getting old, and there was not a passage in scripture that spake of parents or of children, from Joseph sold into slavery, to Mary weeping below the cross, that was not written, never to be obliterated, on her uncorrupted heart.

The father rose from his seat, and went to the door, to look out into the night. The stars were in thousands—and the full moon was risen. It was almost light as day, and the snow, that seemed encrusted with diamonds, was so hardened by the frost, that his daughter's homeward feet would leave no mark on its surface. He had been toiling all day among the distant castle woods, and, stiff and wearied as he now was, he was almost tempted to go to meet his child; but his wife's kind voice dissuaded him, and returning to the fireside, they began to talk of her whose image had been so long passing before them in their silence.

"She is growing up to be a bonny lassie," said the mother, "her long and weary attendance on me during my fever last spring kept her down awhile, but now she is sprouting fast and fair as a lily, and may the blessing of God be as dew and as sunshine to our sweet flower all the days she bloometh upon this earth."—"Aye, Agnes," replied the father, "we are not very old yet—though we are getting older—and a few years will bring her to woman's estate, and what thing on this earth, think ye, human or brute, would ever think of injuring her?—Why I was speaking about her yesterday to the minister as he was riding by, and he told me that none answered at the examination in the kirk so well as Hannah. Poor thing. I well think she has all the Bible by heart—indeed, she has read but little else—only some stories, too true ones, of the blessed martyrs, and some o' the auld sangs o' Scotland, in which there is nothing but what is good, and which, to be sure, she sings, God bless her, sweeter than any lave-rock." "Aye, were we both to die this very night she would be happy. Not that she would forget us, all the days of her life. But have you not seen, husband, that God always makes the orphan happy. None so little lonesome as they! They come to make friends o' all the bonny and sweet things in the world around them, and all the kind hearts in the world make friends o' them. They come to know that God is more especially the father o' them on earth whose parents he has taken up to heaven—and therefore it is that they, for whom so many have fears, fear not at all for themselves, but go dancing and singing along like children whose parents are both alive? Would it not be so with our dear Hannah? So douce and thoughtful a child—but never sad nor miserable—ready, it is true, to shed tears for little, but as ready to dry them up and break out into smiles! I know not why it is, husband, but this night my heart warms toward her beyond usual. The moon and stars are at this moment looking down upon her, and she looking up to them, as she is glinting homewards over the snow. I wish she were but here, and taking the comb out o' her bonny hair, and letting it all fall down in clusters before the fire, to melt away the cranreuch!"

While the parents were thus speaking of their daughter, a loud sough of wind came suddenly over the cottage, and the leafless ash tree under whose shelter it stood, creaked and groaned dismally, as it passed by. The father started up, and going again to the door, saw that a sudden change had come over the face of the night. The moon had nearly disappeared, and was just visible in a dim, yellow, glimmering den in the sky. All the remote stars were obscured, and only one or two faintly seemed in a sky that

half an hour before was perfectly cloudless, but that was now driven with rack, and mist, and sleet, the whole atmosphere being in commotion. He stood for a single moment to observe the direction of this unforeseen storm, and then hastily asked for his staff. "I thought I had been more weather-wise. A storm is coming down from the Cairnbraehawse, and we shall have nothing but a wild night." He then whistled on his dog—an old sheep-dog, too old for its former labours—and set off to meet his daughter, who might then, for aught he knew, be crossing the Black Moss. The mother accompanied her husband to the door, and took a long frightened look at the angry sky. As she kept gazing, it became still more terrible. The last shred of blue was extinguished—the wind went whirling in roaring eddies, and great flakes of snow circled about in the middle air, whether drifted up from the ground, or driven down from the clouds, the fear-stricken mother knew not, but she at least knew, that it seemed a night of danger, despair, and death. "Lord have mercy on us, James, what will become of our poor bairn!"—But her husband heard not her words, for he was already out of sight in the snow storm, and she was left to the terror of her own soul in that lonesome cottage.

Little Hannah Lee had left her master's house, soon as the rim of the great moon was seen by her eyes, that had been long anxiously watching it from the window, rising, like a joyful dream, over the gloomy mountain-tops; and all by herself she tripped along beneath the beauty of the silent heaven. Still as she kept ascending and descending the knolls that lay in the bosom of the glen, she sung to herself a song, a hymn, or a psalm, without the accompaniment of the streams, now all silent in the frost; and ever and anon she stopped to count the stars that lay in some more beautiful part of the sky, or gazed on the constellations that she knew, and called them, in her joy, by the names they bore among the shepherds. There were none to hear her voice, or see her smiles, but the ear and eye of Providence. As on she glided and took her looks from heaven, she saw her own little fireside—her parents waiting for her arrival—the Bible opened for worship—her own little room kept so neatly for her, with its mirror hanging by the window, in which to braid her hair by the morning light—her bed prepared for her by her mother's hand—the primroses in her garden peeping through the snow—old Tray, who ever welcomed her home with his dim white eyes—the pony and the cow;—friends all, and inmates of that happy household. So stepped she along, while the snow diamonds glittered around her feet, and the frost wove a wreath of lucid pearls around her forehead.

She had now reached the edge of the Black Moss, which lay half way between her master's and her father's dwelling, when she heard a loud noise coming down Glen-Scrae, and in a few seconds she felt on her face some flakes of snow. She looked up the glen, and saw the snow storm coming down, fast as a flood. She felt no fears, but she ceased her song; and had there been a human eye to look upon her there, it might have seen a shadow on her face. She continued her course, and felt bolder and bolder every step that brought her nearer to her parent's house. But the snow storm had now reached the Black Moss, and the broad line of light that had lain in the direction of her home, was soon swallowed up, and the child was in utter darkness. She saw nothing but the flakes of snow, interminably intermingled, and furiously wafted in the air, close to her head; she heard nothing but one wild, fierce, fitful howl. The cold became intense, and her little feet and hands were fast being benumbed into insensibility.

"It is a fearful change," muttered the child to herself, but still she did not fear, for she had been born in a moorland cottage, and lived all her days among the hardships of the hills.—"What will become of the poor sheep," thought she—but still she scarcely thought of her own danger, for innocence, and youth, and joy, are slow to think of aught evil befalling themselves, and thinking benignly of all living things, forget their own fear in their pity of others' sorrow. At last, she could no longer discern a single mark on the snow, either of human steps, or of sheep-track, or the foot print of a wild fowl. Suddenly, too, she felt out of breath, and exhausted, and shedding tears for herself, at last sank down in the snow.

It was now that her heart began to quake for fear. She remembered stories of shepherds lost in the snow—of a mother and child frozen to death on that very moor—and, in a moment she knew that she was to die. Bitterly did the poor child weep, for death was terrible to her, who, though poor, enjoyed the bright little world of youth and innocence. The skies of heaven were dearer than she knew to her—so were the flowers of the earth. She had been happy at her work—happy in her sleep—happy in the kirk on Sabbath. A thousand thoughts had the solitary child, and in her own heart was a spring of happiness—pure and undisturbed as any fount that sparkles unseen all the year through in some quiet nook among the pastoral hills. But now there was to be an end of all this—she was to be frozen to death—and lie there till the thaw might come; and then her father would find her body, and carry it away to be buried in the kirk-yard.

The tears were frozen on her cheeks as soon as shed—and scarcely had her little hands strength to clasp themselves together, as the thought of an overruling and merciful Lord came across her heart. Then, indeed, the fears of this religious child were calmed, and she heard without terror, the plover's wailing cry, and the deep boom of the bittern sounding in the moss. "I will repeat the Lord's prayer." And drawing her plaid more closely around her, she whispered beneath its ineffectual cover, "Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name—thy kingdom come—thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven." Had human aid been within fifty yards, it could have been of no avail—eye could not see her—ear could not hear her in that howling darkness. But that low prayer was heard in the centre of eternity—and that little amiable child was lying in the snow, beneath the all-seeing eye of God.

The maiden having prayed to her Father in heaven—then thought of her father on earth. Alas! they were not far separated! The father

was lying but a short distance from his child; he too had sunk down in the drifting snow, after having in less than an hour, exhausted all the strength of fear, pity, hope, despair, and resignation, that could rise in a father's heart, blindly seeking to rescue his only child from death, thinking that one desperate exertion might enable them to perish in each other's arms. There they lay, within a stone's throw of each other, while a huge snow drift, was every moment piling itself up into a more insurmountable barrier between the dying parent and his dying child.

There was all this while a blazing fire in the cottage—a white spread table—and beds prepared for the family to lie down in peace. Yet was she who sat therein more to be pitied than the old man and the child stretched upon the snow. "I will not go to seek them—that would be tempting Providence—and wilfully putting out the lamp of life. No! I will abide here, and pray for their souls!" Then, as she knelt down, looked she at the useless fire burning away so cheerfully, when all she loved might be dying of cold—and unable to bear the thought, she shrieked out a prayer, as if she might pierce the sky up to the very throne of God, and send with it her own miserable soul to plead before him for the deliverance of her child and husband. She then fell down in blessed forgetfulness of all trouble in the midst of the solitary cheerfulness of that bright burning hearth—and the Bible, which she had been trying to read in the pauses of her agony, remained clasped in her hands.

Hannah Lee had been a servant for more than 6 months—and it was not to be thought that she was not beloved in her master's family. Soon after she had left the house, her master's son, a youth of about eighteen years, who had been among the hills, looking after the sheep, came home, and was disappointed to find that he had lost an opportunity of accompanying Hannah part of the way to her father's cottage. But the hour of eight had gone by, and not even the company of young William Grieve could induce the kind hearted daughter to delay setting out on her journey, a few minutes beyond the time promised to her parents. "I do not like the night," said William—"there will be a fresh fall of snow soon, or the witch of Glen Scrae is a liar, for a snow cloud is hanging o'er the birch tree linn, and it may be down to the Black Moss as soon as Hannah Lee." So he called his two sheep dogs, that had taken their place under the long table before the window, and set out, half in joy, half in fear, to overtake Hannah, and see her safely across the Black Moss.

The snow began to drift so fast, that before he had reached the head of the glen, there was nothing to be seen but a little bit of the wooden rail of the bridge across the Sauch Burn. William Grieve was the most active shepherd in a large pastoral parish—he had often passed the night among the wintry hills for the sake of a few sheep, and all the snow that ever fell from heaven would not have made him turn back when Hannah Lee was before him; and as his terrified heart told him, in imminent danger of being lost. As he advanced, he felt that it was no longer a walk of love or friendship, for which he had been glad of an excuse. Death stared him in the face, and his young soul, now beginning to feel all the passions of youth, was filled with phrensy. He had seen Hannah every day—at the fireside—at work—in the kirk—on holidays—at prayers—bringing supper to his aged parents—smiling and singing about the house from morning till night. She had often brought his own meals to him among the hills—and he now found that though he had never talked to her about love, except smilingly and playfully, that he loved her beyond father or mother or his own soul. "I will save thee, Hannah," he cried with a loud sob, "or lie down beside thee in the snow—and we will die together in our youth." A wild whistling wind went by him, and the snow flakes whirled so fiercely round his head that he staggered on for a while in utter blindness. He knew the path that Hannah must have taken, and went forward shouting aloud and stopping every twenty yards to listen for a voice. He sent his well trained dogs over the snow in all directions—repeating to them her name, "Hannah Lee," that the dumb animals might in their sagacity know for whom they were searching; and as they looked up in his face, and set off to scour the moor, he almost believed that they knew his meaning, (and it is probable they did) and were eager to find in her bewilderment the kind maiden by whose hand they had so often been fed. Often went they off into the darkness, and as often returned, but their looks showed that every quest had been in vain. Meanwhile the snow was of a fearful depth, and falling without intermission or diminution. Had the young shepherd been thus alone, walking across the moor on his ordinary business, it is probable that he might have been alarmed for his own safety—nay that in spite of all his strength and agility, he might have sunk down beneath the inclemency of the night and perished. But now the passion of his soul carried him with supernatural strength along, and extricated him from wreath and pitfall. Still there was no trace of poor Hannah Lee—and one of his dogs at last came close to his feet, worn out entirely and afraid to leave its master—while the other was mute, and, as the shepherd thought, probably unable to force its way out of some hollow or through some floundering drift. Then he all at once knew that Hannah Lee was dead—and dashed himself down in the snow in a fit of passion. It was the first time that the youth had been sorely tried—all his hidden and unconscious love for the fair lost girl had flowed up from the bottom of his heart—and at once the sole object which had blessed his life and made him the happiest of the happy, was taken away and cruelly destroyed—so that sullen, wrathful, baffled, and despairing, there he lay, cursing his existence, and in too great agony to think of prayer. "God," he then thought, "has forsaken me—and why should he think on me, when he suffers one so good and beautiful as Hannah to be frozen to death." God thought both of him and Hannah—and through his infinite mercy forgave the sinner in his wild turbulence of passion. William Grieve had never gone to bed without joining in prayer—and he revered the Sabbath day and kept it holy. Much is forgiven to the human heart by him who so fearfully framed it; and God is not slow to pardon the love which one human be-

ing bears to another, in his frailty—even though that love forget or arraign his own unsleeping providence. His voice has told us to love one another—and William loved Hannah in simplicity, innocence and truth. That she should perish was a thought so dreadful, that, in its agony, God seemed a ruthless being—"blow—blow—blow—and drift us up forever—we cannot be far asunder—O Hannah, Hannah—think ye not that the fearful God has forsaken us."

As the boy groaned these words passionately through his quivering lips, there was a sudden lowness in the air, and he heard the barking of his absent dog, while the one at his feet hurried off in the direction of the sound, and soon loudly joined the cry. It was not a bark of surprise, or anger, or fear—but of recognition and love. William sprung up from his bed in the snow, and with his heart knocking at his bosom even to sickness, he rushed headlong through the drifts, with a giant's strength, and fell down half dead with joy and terror beside the body of Hannah Lee.

But he soon recovered from that fit, and lifting the cold corpse in his arms, he kissed her lips, and her cheeks, and her forehead, and her closed eyes, till, as he kept gazing on her face in utter despair, her head fell back on his shoulder, and a long deep sigh came from her inmost bosom. "She is yet alive, thank God!"—and as that expression left his lips for the first time that night, he felt a pang of remorse: "I said, O God, that thou hadst forsaken us—I am not worthy to be saved; but let not this maiden perish, for the sake of her parents, who have no other child." The distracted youth prayed to God with the same earnestness as if he had been beseeching a fellow creature, in whose hand was the power of life and death. The presence of the Great Being was felt by him in the dark and howling wild, and strength was imparted to him as to a deliverer. He bore along the fair child in his arms, even as if she had been a lamb. The snow drift blew not—the wind fell dead—a sort of glimmer, like that of an upbreaking and departing storm, gathered about him—his dogs barked, and jumped, and burrowed joyfully in the snow—and the youth, strong in sudden hope, exclaimed, "With the blessing of God who has not deserted us in our sore distress, will I carry thee, Hannah, in my arms, and lay thee down alive in the house of thy father." At this moment there were no stars in heaven, but she opened her dim blue eyes upon him in whose bosom she was unconsciously lying, and said, as in a dream, "Send the ribbon that ties up my hair, as a keepsake to William Grieve." "She thinks that she is on her death bed, and forgets not the son of her master. It is the voice of God that tells me she will not now die, and that, under His grace, I shall be her deliverer."

The short-lived rage of the storm was soon over, and William could attend to the beloved being on his bosom. The warmth of his heart seemed to infuse life into hers; and as he gently placed her feet on the snow, till he muffled her up in his plaid, as well as in her own, she made an effort to stand, and with extreme perplexity and bewilderment faintly inquired, where she was, and what fearful catastrophe had befallen them? She was, however, too weak to walk, and as her young master carried her along, she murmured, "O William! what if my father be in the moor? For if you, who need care so little about me, have come hither, as I suppose, to save my life, you may be sure that my father sat not within doors during the storm." As she spoke, it was calm below, but the wind was still alive in the upper air, and cloud, rack, mist, and sleet, were all driving about the sky. Out shone for a moment the pallid and ghostly moon, through a rent in the gloom, and by that uncertain light, came staggering forward the figure of a man. "Father, Father," cried Hannah—and his gray hairs were already on her cheek. The barking of the dogs and the shouting of the young shepherd had struck his ear, as the sleep of death was stealing over him, and with the last effort of benumbed nature, he had roused himself from that fatal torpor, and prest through the snow-wreath that had separated him from his child. As yet they knew not of the danger each had endured—but each judged of the other's suffering from their own, and father and daughter regarded one another as creatures rescued, and hardly yet rescued from death.

But a few minutes ago, and the three human beings who loved each other so well, and now feared not to cross the moor in safety, were, as they thought, on their death beds. Deliverance now shone upon them all like a gentle fire, dispelling that pleasant but deadly drowsiness; and the old man was soon able to assist William Grieve in leading Hannah along through the snow. Her colour and her warmth returned, and her lover—for so might he well now be called—felt her heart gently beating against her side. Filled as that heart was with gratitude to God, joy in her deliverance, love to her father, and purest affection for her master's son, never before had the innocent maiden known what was happiness—and never more was she to forget it. The night was now almost calm, and fast returning to its former beauty—when the party saw the first twinkle of the fire through the low window of the Cottage of the Moor. They soon were at the garden gate—and to relieve the heart of the wife and mother within, they talked loudly and cheerfully—naming each other familiarly, and laughing between, like persons who had known neither danger nor distress.

No voice answered from within—no footstep came to the door, which stood open as when the father had left it in his fear, and now he thought with affright, that his wife, feeble as she was, had been unable to support the loneliness, and had followed him out into the night, never to be brought home alive. As they bore Hannah into the house, this fear gave way to worse; for there, upon the hard clay floor, lay the mother upon her face, as if murdered by some savage blow. She was in the same deadly swoon into which she had fallen on her husband's departure, three hours before. The old man raised her up, and her pulse was still—so was her heart—her face pale and sunken—and her body cold as ice. "I have recovered a daughter," said the old man, "but I have lost a wife;" and he carried her with a groan to the bed, on which he laid her lifeless body. The sight was too much for Hannah, worn out as she was

and who had hitherto been able to support herself in the delightful expectation of gladdening her mother's heart by her safe arrival. She, too, now swooned away, and, as she was placed on the bed beside her mother, it seemed, indeed, that death, disappointed of his prey on the wild moor, had seized it in the cottage and by the fire side. The husband knelt down by the bed side, and held his wife's icy hands in his, while William Grieve, appalled and awe stricken, hung over his Hannah, and inwardly implored God that the night's wild adventure might not have so ghastly an end. But Hannah's young heart soon began once more to beat—and soon as she came to her recollection, she rose up with a face whiter than ashes and free from all smiles, as if none had ever played there, and joined her father and young master, in their efforts to restore her mother to life.

It was the mercy of God that had struck her down to the earth, insensible to the shrieking winds, and the fears that would otherwise have killed her. Three hours of that wild storm had passed over her head, and she heard nothing more than if she had been asleep in the breathless night of the summer dew. Not even a dream had touched her brain, and when she opened her eyes, which, as she thought, had been but a moment shut, she had scarcely time to recal to her recollection the image of her husband rushing out into the storm, and of a daughter therein lost, till she beheld that very husband kneeling tenderly by her bed side, and that very daughter smoothing the pillow on which her aching temples reclined. But she knew from the white steadfast countenances before her that there had been tribulation and deliverance, and she looked on the beloved beings ministering by her bed, as more fearfully dear to her from the unimagined danger from which she felt assured they had been rescued by the arm of the Almighty.

There is little need to speak of returning recollection and returning strength. They had all now power to weep, and power to pray. The Bible had been lying in its place ready for worship—and the father read aloud that chapter in which is narrated our Saviour's act of miraculous power, by which he saved Peter from the sea. Soon as the solemn thoughts awakened by that act of mercy so similar to that which had rescued themselves from death had subsided, and they had all risen up from prayer, they gathered themselves in gratitude round the little table which had stood so many hours spread, and exhausted nature was strengthened and restored by a frugal and simple meal partaken of in silent thankfulness. The whole story of the night was then calmly recited—and when the mother heard how the stripling had followed her sweet Hannah into the storm, and borne her in his arms through a hundred drifted heaps—and then looked upon her in her pride, so young, so innocent, and so beautiful, she knew, that were the child indeed to become an orphan, there was one, who, if there was either trust in nature, or truth in religion, would guard and cherish her all the days of her life.

It was not nine o'clock when the storm came down from Glen Scrae upon the Black Moss, and now in a pause of silence the clock struck twelve. Within these three hours William and Hannah had led a life of trouble and of joy, that had enlarged and kindled their hearts within them—and they felt that henceforth they were to live wholly for each other's sakes. His love was the proud and exulting love of a deliverer, who, under Providence, had saved from the frost and the snow the innocence and the beauty of which his young passionate heart had been so desperately enamoured—and he now thought of his own Hannah Lee ever more moving about in his father's house, not as a servant, but as a daughter—and when some few happy years had gone by, his own most beautiful and most loving wife. The innocent maiden still called him her young master—but was not ashamed of the holy affection which she now knew that she had long felt for the fearless youth on whose bosom she had thought herself dying in that cold and miserable moor. Her heart leapt within her when she heard her parents bless him by his name—and when he took her hand into his before them, and vowed before that Power who had that night saved them from the snow, that Hannah Lee should ere long be his wedded wife—she wept and sobbed as if her heart would break in a fit of strange and insupportable happiness.

The young shepherd rose to bid them farewell—"My father will think I am lost," said he, with a grave smile, "and my Hannah's mother knows what it is to fear for a child." So nothing was said to detain him, and the family went with him to the door. The skies smiled as serenely as if a storm had never swept before the stars—the moon was sinking from her meridian, but in cloudless splendour—and the hollow of the hills was hushed as that of heaven. Danger there was none over the placid night scene—the happy youth soon crossed the Black Moss, now perfectly still—and, perhaps, just as he was passing, with a shudder of gratitude, the very spot where his sweet Hannah Lee had so nearly perished, she was lying down to sleep in her innocence, or dreaming of one now dearer to her than all on earth but her parents.

EREMUS.

From "Sketches of Travels in Sicily, Italy and France," by John James, M. D.

February 24.

"The weather being very fine we started for Portici at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of ascending Vesuvius. Twenty or thirty men crowded around us as soon as we dismissed our cabriolet, offering horses, donkies, and guides for the mountain. As no one had arrived before us, we were able to make a good selection of horses, and immediately commenced the ascent. From Portici to the foot of the steep cone of Vesuvius, where we left our horses, is about three miles. The road is neither steep nor difficult, but winds through a volcanic tract, which in many places is susceptible of high cultivation. Where the fields of lava are of recent date, they are uniformly barren.

We left our horses at an hermitage, and commenced the ascent of the mountain, to the summit of which is just a mile. This we found tedious and difficult, but were every moment compensated for our toil, by the consciousness of approaching nearer and nearer to the great object of our curiosity and by the extensive views of the surrounding country, expanding and varying with our ascent. For forty or fifty rods, our feet sunk deep into the loose cinders, which rendered our progress extremely slow and laborious. We then got upon a ridge of solid lava continuing in a direct line to the summit; upon this we climbed quite to the top, and rested on the side of the large crater which forms the summit of the mountain. In its ordinary state there is a small cone rising in the centre of the large crater, but at present two, which are constantly throwing up smoke and lava. The large crater includes an area of 5 or 6 acres. The bases of the two small cones are in contact. They are from 150 to 200 feet in height, and 500 in circumference.

"From one a thick smoke constantly ascends, but increases at intervals with an explosion like a discharge of cannon, accompanied by an emission of smoke. In the other crater there is less smoke, but a louder explosion, and a greater quantity of fused matter thrown up at every eruption. At the base of this cone is a fissure, from which lava is constantly flowing, but it creeps along so slowly that we could but just discover its motion. The surface of this mass is so nearly cooled that we could stand upon it in safety. We ascended to the brink of the other crater, and looked for a moment into the horrible abyss; but could remain only a moment, as it was necessary to reach the bottom of the cone before the next explosion. When this had passed, and the lava projected into the air had fallen like a shower around us, all was again quiet. "Should we ascend a second time to the appalling brink?" After some time admiral Ferrier declined, and our guide, willing to avoid the toil of running up the steep ascent, and retreating so hastily over the loose scoria, pretended that the attempt was hazardous.

"The explosions took place at intervals of about five minutes. After assuring myself that they were nearly regular as to time, I was satisfied there was no danger, and went again and again to the brink of the crater. If I reached the spot soon after an explosion, the dense smoke which fills the cavern, was so agitated and broken, that I could see the boiling lake of fire two or three hundred feet below me extending in all directions.

"The inside of the crater is shaped like an hollow cone, and grows wider as it descends. Though the circumference of its mouth is not more than two hundred feet, the surface of the red hot lava below is three or four times as large, and extended under the spot where I stood. There is a kind of shelf formed by the lava on the inside of the mouth of the crater, which I perceived would afford an excellent view, if it were strong enough to bear my weight. To ascertain whether it was safe to stand upon it, I descended to the bottom of the cone and took a large block of lava, and after the next explosion, hastened up, and threw it with considerable force upon the shelf before mentioned. It proved quite firm, and I directly trusted myself upon it, within a few inches of the crater: I held with one hand by a crag of lava, and could stoop over, so as to look down upon the wonders and horrors of this dreadful abyss. As the smoke was occasionally moved by the gases ascending from the cavern, the lava became visible. Sometimes I could see only a small part shining with a dark lurid flame, half obscured by the vapour; again I had a momentary view of a vast uneven surface, which seemed in some places perfectly fused, and in others covered with black scoria, which only allowed a glimmer of light to pass through it. I could stand here a minute and a half, possibly two minutes, when the noise of the crater would increase with a loud hissing, like that produced by steam escaping through the valves of an engine, warning me that an explosion was about to take place. Each explosion was attended with a deafening sound, though unlike a report of cannon, musquetry, or any thing else I ever heard; and threw into the air an immense quantity of lava, which fell back into the cavern, and around its mouth. Being projected many hundred feet into the air in a state of fusion, the lava is divided into innumerable fragments, and usually falls to the ground in small pieces, so much cooled as to be black. Some fragments, however, are very large, and so hot as to spread over the scoria upon which it falls. I presume some of the largest masses of this kind which fell near the mouth of the crater would weigh two or three tons. When standing near the base of the cone this lava frequently fell near us, so much fused that we could indent it with our sticks. In the deep fissures under our feet we could see the red hot lava, and

a stick might be thrust down, in many places where it was entirely safe to walk, which when withdrawn would be found smoking or burned to a coal. The same phenomena were repeated after every explosion, but a great quantity of smoke or steam was constantly escaping with the most appalling and unnatural sound. Unnatural, because unlike the roar of winds and waters, or any other sounds which from our being accustomed to them, have lost their terrors. The explosions are constantly varying in force, in duration, and in the quantity of matter which they project from the crater. The explosions are doubtless caused by the bursting of the half congealed surface of the lava. Perhaps the lava has an action in itself depending upon its heat, like melted metal in a crucible; or that in consequence of its approach to the surface, and the consequent diminution of pressure, gases become extricated, which cause a boiling motion, and break through its hardened surface.

"The difference of sound as well as the quantity of matter ejected, may be explained by supposing the congealed surface to burst in different places. Sometimes nearly the whole force of the explosion is expended upon the sides of the cavern, and no lava is thrown out; when again, the eruption is perpendicular to the opening, the lava is thrown to an immense height, and the sound of course differs from the last. This succession of reports or explosions has been noticed in all volcanoes, but I have never seen it satisfactorily explained; our repeated observation of the varieties of sound, as well as all the appearances of the cavern, convince us that it must depend upon the above causes.

"The light emitted by the lava is of the same dark red and intense appearance, as we observed at Strombolo, and is the effect of heat alone, not of destructive combustion. The aspect of every thing around the crater; the black and barren waste filled only with volcanic productions, and obscured with clouds of sulphurous smoke, and the constant unearthly sound of the volcano, reminded us of Milton's description of chaos—

"The womb of nature and perhaps her grave."

HORNE ON THE SCRIPTURES.

The excellent work which is here reviewed, is, we are happy to see, advertised for republication by Messrs. Wells and Lilly, of Boston.—Subscriptions will be received at this office.

FROM THE CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.

Review of "An Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures." By Thomas Hartwell Horne, A. M. Illustrated with Maps and Fac Similes of Biblical Manuscripts.

It is saying much—yet, as far as our knowledge of biblical works extends, not *too* much to assert of these volumes, that they constitute the most important theological publication of their kind, which has appeared in this or any other country for some years. It is quite impossible for us to give a critical review of their numerous contents; the mere table of which would occupy a considerable article. We should be glad, would our limits admit, to draw up a sort of *catalogue raisonnée* of their chapters, each of which would furnish ample subjects for an interesting review. It is, however, the less necessary to be thus minute, as the work *must* eventually make its way to publicity. No well assorted theological library can be long without it; and even those students in divinity, whose pecuniary resources are too limited to admit of wanton expenditure, would do well, even on the score of economy, to include these volumes in the list of their library. We say even on the score of economy, because Mr. Horne has contrived to condense and concentrate in two large octavo volumes, the real information of many quartos and folios; and what is not of less importance, he has furnished such numerous and minute references to his authorities as must be of very extensive service to those who desire to obtain more detailed information.

The work consists of three parts. Part the first contains a concise view of the geography of Palestine, and of the political, religious, moral, and civil state of the Jews, illustrating the principal events recorded in the Bible. Part the second presents a copious investigation of the principles of scripture interpretation, and their application to the historical, prophetical, typical, doctrinal, and moral parts of the sacred writings. Part the third is appropriated to an analysis of the Bible; including an account of the canon of scripture; together with critical prefaces and synopses to each book. An appendix is subjoined, containing an account of the principal manuscripts, and editions of the Old and New Testaments.

The first part consists of seven chapters. The first treats of the physical geography of the Holy Land; the second of its political divisions; the third of its metropolitan city; the fourth of the political state of the Israelites and Jews, from the patriarchal times to the subversion of the Jewish polity; the fifth of the ecclesiastical state; the sixth of their moral and religious condition during the time of Jesus Christ; and the seventh of the Jewish and Roman modes of computing time, with the remarkable æras of the Jews, &c. It is unnecessary to give citations from an abridgment of this kind; but those who wish for condensed information on the abovementioned topics may meet with it here, in a well arranged and satisfactory form. The chapter on the ecclesiastical state of the Jews is particularly useful.

The second part, on "The Interpretation of Scripture," consists of dissertations on the senses of scripture, the signification of words

and phrases, the subsidiary means of ascertaining the sense of scripture, (as the Hebrew, the Greek, the Chaldee, the Syriac, the Arabic, and Ethiopic languages, the ancient versions of scripture analogy, scholiasts, &c.) the figurative language of scripture, reconciling apparent contradictions, on the quotations in the New Testament, historical interpretation of scripture, interpretation of miracles, spiritual interpretation, doctrinal interpretation, moral interpretation, promises and threatenings, inferential or practical reading, and commentaries. We could select many passages worthy of quotation from this highly interesting portion of Mr. Horne's volumes. The following extract, on the necessity of attending to the scope of the sacred writings, will illustrate the mode in which Mr. Horne works up his sections, and may be of use to those who are in the habit of catching at detached and imperfect passages, instead of taking a large view of the general design of the writer.

"A consideration of the scope, or design which the inspired author of any of the books of scripture had in view, essentially facilitates the study of the Bible: because, as every writer had some design which he proposed to unfold, and as it is not to be supposed that he would express himself in terms foreign to that design, it therefore is but reasonable to admit, that he made use of such words and phrases as were every way suited to his purpose.

"The scope of a book of scripture, as well as of any particular section or passage, is to be collected from the writer's express mention of it; from its known occasion; from some conclusion expressly added at the end of an argument; from history; from attention to its general tenor, to the main subject and tendency of the several topics, and to the force of the leading expressions; and especially from repeated, studious, and connected perusals of the book itself.

"1. When the scope of a small book, or of any particular portion of it, is expressly mentioned by the sacred writer, it should be carefully observed.

"Of all criteria this is the most certain, by which to ascertain the scope of a book. Sometimes it is mentioned at its commencement, or towards it close, and sometimes it is intimated in other parts of the same book, rather obscurely perhaps, yet in such a manner that a diligent and attentive reader may readily ascertain it. Thus the scope and end of the whole Bible, collectively, is contained in its manifold utility, which St. Paul expressly states in 2 Tim. iii. 16, 17, and also Rom. xv. 4. In like manner the royal author of Ecclesiastes announces pretty clearly, at the beginning of his book, the subject he intends to discuss, viz. to show that all human affairs are vain, uncertain, frail, and imperfect; and, such being the case, he proceeds to inquire, 'What profit hath a man of all his labour which he taketh under the sun?' (Eccl. i. 2, 3.) And towards the close of the same book (ch. xii. 8.) he repeats the same subject, the truth of which he had proved by experience. So in the commencement of the book of Proverbs, Solomon distinctly announces their scope, (ch. i. 1—4, 6.)—'The Proverbs of Solomon, the son of David, king of Israel—to know wisdom and instruction, to perceive the words of understanding; to receive the instruction of wisdom, justice, judgment, and equity; to give subtility to the simple, to the young man knowledge and discretion; to understand a proverb and the interpretation; the words of the wise, and their dark sayings.' St. John also, towards the close of his gospel, announces his object in writing it to be, 'That ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God; and that, believing, ye might have life through his name.' Therefore, all those discourses of our Lord, which are recorded almost exclusively by this evangelist and apostle, are to be read and considered with reference to this particular design: and, if this circumstance be kept in view, they will derive much additional force and beauty.

"2. The scope of the sacred writer may be ascertained from the known occasion on which his book was written.

"Thus, in the time of the apostles, there were many who disseminated errors, and defended Judaism: hence it became necessary that the apostles should frequently write against these errors, and oppose the defenders of Judaism. Such was the occasion of Saint Peter's Second Epistle: and this circumstance will also afford a key by which to ascertain the scope of many of the other epistolary writings. Of the same description also were many of the parables delivered by Jesus Christ. When any question was proposed to him, or he was reproached for holding intercourse with publicans and sinners, he availed himself of the occasion to reply or to defend himself by a parable. Sometimes, also, when his disciples laboured under any mistakes, he kindly corrected their erroneous notions by parables.

"The inscriptions prefixed to many of the Psalms, though some of them are evidently spurious, and consequently to be rejected, frequently indicate the occasion on which they were composed, and thus reflect considerable light upon their scope. Thus the scope of the 18th, 34th, and 3d Psalms is illustrated from their respective inscriptions, which distinctly assert upon what occasions they were composed by David. In like manner, many of the prophecies, which would otherwise be obscure, become perfectly clear when we understand the circumstances on account of which the predictions were uttered.

"3. The express conclusion added by the writer at the end of an argument, demonstrates his general scope.

"Thus, in Rom. iii. 28, after a long discussion, Saint Paul adds this conclusion: 'Therefore we conclude, that a man is justified by faith without the deeds of the law.' Hence we perceive with what design the whole passage was written, and to which all the rest is to be referred. The conclusions interspersed through the epistles may easily be ascertained by means of the particles, 'wherefore,' 'seeing that,' 'therefore,' 'then,' &c. as well as by the circumstances directly mentioned or referred to. The principal conclusions, however, must be separated from those which are of comparatively less importance, and subordinate to the former. Thus, in the epistle to Philemon, our attention must chiefly be directed to verses 8, 17, whence we collect that Saint Paul's design or scope was to reconcile Onesimus (who had been a runaway slave) to his master, and to restore him to the

latter, a better person than he had before been. In the epistle to the Ephesians, the principal conclusions are ch. ii. 11. 12, and ch. iv. 1, 3. The subordinate or less principal conclusions are ch. i. 15. iii. 13. iv. 17, 25. v. 1, 7, 15, 17, and vi. 13, 14.

"4. The scope of a passage may further be known from history. For instance, we learn from history, that during the time of the apostles there were numerous errors disseminated; and therefore they wrote many passages in their epistles with the express design of refuting such errors. An acquaintance with these historical particulars will enable us to determine with accuracy the scope of entire books as well as of detached passages.

"5. A knowledge of the time when a book was written, and also of the state of the church at that time, will indicate the scope or intention of the author in writing such book.

"Thus the epistle of St. James was written about the year of Christ 61, at which time the Christians were suffering persecution, and probably (as appears from ch. ii. 6. and ch. v. 6.) not long before the apostle's martyrdom; which, bishop Pearson thinks, happened A. D. 62, in the eighth year of Nero's reign, when the destruction of the Jewish temple and polity was impending (James v. 1. 8.) At the period referred to, there were in the church certain professing Christians, who, in consequence of the sanguinary persecution then carried on against them both by Jews and Gentiles, were not only declining in faith and love, and indulging various sinful practices—for instance, undue respect of persons, (chapter ii. verse 1. et seq.) contempt of their poor brethren, (chapter ii. verse 9. et seq.) and unbridled freedom of speech, (chapter iii. verse three, et seq.) but who also most shamefully abused to licentiousness the grace of God, which in the gospel is promised to the penitent; and, disregarding holiness, boasted of a faith destitute of its appropriate fruits, viz. of a bare assent to the doctrines of the gospel, and boldly affirmed that this inoperative and dead faith was alone sufficient to obtain salvation, (chapter ii. verse 17. et seq.) Hence we may easily perceive that the apostle's scope was not to treat of the doctrine of justification; but, the state of the church requiring it, to correct those errors in doctrine, and those sinful practices which had crept into the church, and particularly to expose that fundamental error of a dead faith unproductive of good works. This observation further shows the true way of reconciling the supposed contradiction between the apostles Paul and James, concerning the doctrine of salvation by faith.

"6. If, however, none of these subsidiary aids present itself, it only remains that we repeatedly and diligently study the entire book, as well as the whole subject, and carefully ascertain the scope from them, before we attempt an examination of any particular text." pp. 346—351.

We select the following passage for quotation, chiefly because it may tend to counteract the irreverent and blasphemous assertions which have lately been permitted to contaminate our courts of judicature, and have circulated, by means of the periodical press, to every quarter of the land. Our ordinary newspapers, in reporting the late trials for blasphemy, have been the vehicles of conveying the poison, without the antidote, to circles where it would otherwise never have reached. It was not to be expected that judges and lawyers should attempt to unweave the web of sophistry, which a junto of infidels had so artfully woven. The place did not become it; the occasion did not require it; and without any impeachment of the general religious information of the bar or the bench, it may be very naturally supposed that, even *had* the occasion authorized such a detailed reply, men devoted to legal pursuits would not have been able at the moment to furnish it. The technical parts of divinity, as much as the technical parts of law, require a line of study peculiar to themselves. An artful objector may therefore be able to bring forward a number of apparent difficulties, which many sincere Christians and good scholars may not have it in their power, *at the moment*, to solve. The objector may be aware that his cavil has been frequently and triumphantly refuted; but, relying upon the surprise of the moment, he brings it forward once more: his object is answered, if it circulate; because, though the reply *may* be in readiness, it is to the full, as probable it is not; and whether it be or not, something is gained when even a question is raised upon subjects which ought to be above suspicion. It is so much easier to pull down than to build up, that the experiment of giving circulation to the objections raised by designing men against scripture is seldom a safe one, even where the answer is argumentatively conclusive. A wise man will not be anxious to try how much arsenic his constitution will bear; nor will a prudent Christian instructor be willing to obtrude on his auditory the objections of sceptics, in order to prove how satisfactorily he can confute them. The objection is often understood where the reply is incomprehensible; or is remembered when the solution is forgotten. We have often remarked how few of the infidel objections to scripture are strictly of their own moulding. We never yet knew a deist who had studied the sacred writings with sufficient attention to discover their weak points, if there had been any to discover. Most of the alleged incongruities which these men so ostentatiously display are stolen from the pages of Christian advocates and commentators. Learned men, who have grown gray in devout studies, who have perused the word of God with unintermitted attention, and have compared, time after time, all its minute statements, having discovered *apparent* difficulties and their solution, have given them to the world with the best of motives. Infidels, availing themselves of these discoveries, and disingenuously keeping back the answer, contrive to give a show of argument to what would be otherwise mere declamation. But to proceed to our extract—

"Notwithstanding it is generally admitted that the holy scriptures breathe a spirit of the purest and most diffusively benevolent morality; yet there are some passages which have been represented as giving countenance to immorality. Such of these as more immediately refer to the law of Moses have already been incidentally noticed: it now remains to mention a few characters, facts, and precepts, which, though apparently repugnant to, are perfectly reconcileable with, morality.

"1. The characters and conduct of men, whom we find in all other respects commended in the scriptures, are in some respects faulty: but these are, in such instances, by no means proposed for our imitation, and consequently give no sanction whatever to immorality: for several of these faults are either expressly condemned, or are briefly related or mentioned as a matter of fact, without any intimation that they are either to be commended or imitated. Besides, the mere narration of any action, implies neither the approbation nor the censure of it, but only declares that such a thing was done, and in such a manner, and the not concealing of these shows the simplicity and impartiality of the sacred writers; who spare no person whomsoever, even when they are themselves concerned, even though the thing related should redound their own disgrace; as in Peter's denial of Christ (Matt. xxvi. 69, &c. and parallel passages;) Paul's dispute with Peter (Gal. ii. 11—14;) and Paul's excuse of himself (Acts xxiii. 5.)

"2. In the Old Testament, David is called the 'man after God's own heart:' does the scripture then authorize adultery and murder? By no means. For these crimes the monarch was punished: he was dear to Jehovah, because he forwarded the interests of pure religion, notwithstanding all temptations to idolatry and superstition: this was what God chiefly intended, for the principal conduct in the governors of his chosen people. In the New Testament, we meet with no encouragement to immorality. Our Saviour commended the conduct of the unjust steward (Luke xvi. 1—12:) but did he thereby countenance injustice? By no means. He favoured prudence and uniformity of conduct: the commendation was bestowed on the steward because he had done wisely, and spiritual prudence ought to keep pace with temporal prudence.

"3. Again, visiting the sins of the fathers upon their children, (Exod. xx 5, 6.) has been charged as injustice: but this objection appears, the moment we are convinced that the reward and punishment here intended, are confined to the outward circumstances of prosperity and distress in the present life; because, if (as was the case) such a sanction were necessary in the particular system by which God thought fit to govern the Jewish people, it is evident that any inequality as to individuals, would be certainly and easily remedied in a future life (as in the particular instances recorded in Num. xvi. 27—33, and Josh. vii. 24.;) so that each should receive his final reward exactly according to his true appearance in the sight of God, and 'thus the Judge of all the earth do right.'

"4. The objection that God's commanding of the Israelites (Exod. iii. 22. xii. 35.) to borrow from the Egyptians what they never intended to restore, is not only an act of injustice, but favours theft, is obviated by rendering the Hebrew verb (*shaal*) asked or demanded, agreeably to its proper and literal meaning, which is given to it in all the ancient versions, as well as in every modern translation, our own excepted.

"5. The extirpation of the Canaanites by the Jews, according to the divine command, is urged as an act of the greatest cruelty and injustice: but this objection falls to the ground when it is considered—First, that Palestine had, from time immemorial, been a land occupied by Hebrew herdsmen, without being in subjection to any one, or acknowledging the Canaanites as their masters (who certainly were not the original possessors of the land, but dwelt on the Red Sea;) and that the Israelites, who had never abandoned their right to it, claimed it again of the Canaanites as unlawful possessors. But secondly, it is a notorious fact, that these latter were an abominably wicked people. It is needless to enter into any proof of the depraved state of their morals: they were a wicked people in the time of Abraham; and even then were devoted to destruction by God; but their iniquity was not then full. In the time of Moses they were idolaters; sacrificers of their own crying and smiling infants; devourers of human flesh; addicted to unnatural lusts; immersed in the filthiness of all manner of vice. Now, it will be impossible to prove, that it was a proceeding contrary to God's moral justice to exterminate so wicked a people. He made the Israelites the executors of his vengeance; and, in doing this, he gave such an evident and terrible proof of his abomination of vice, as could not fail to strike the surrounding nations with astonishment and terror, and to impress on the minds of the Israelites what they were to expect, if they followed the example of the nations whom he commanded them to cut off.

"6. It is said that many passages of the Old Testament ascribe to God vicious passions and actions: but, these objections cease when such passages are interpreted figuratively, as they ought to be, and when all those other passages of the Bible are duly considered, which most evidently convey the sublimest ideas of the Divine Majesty.

"7. It has also been said, that the song of Solomon, and parts of Ezekiel's prophecy, contain passages offensive to common decency; but this objection will fall, by interpreting those parts allegorically, as almost all the commentators, from the earliest times, have unanimously done: and likewise, by considering that the simplicity of the eastern nations made these phrases less offensive to them than they appear to us.

"8. Lastly, it is asserted, that the imprecations contained in some of the prophetic parts of scripture, and especially in the book of Psalms, are highly inconsistent with humanity: these, however, are to be considered not as prayers, but as simple predictions; the imperative mood being put for the future tense, agreeably to the idiom of the Hebrew language. The Hebrew texts express no kind of wish, but are only so many denunciations of the displeasure of God against those who either were, or should be guilty of the sins therein mentioned, and of the judgments which they must expect to be inflicted upon them, unless prevented by a timely and sincere repentance. And, agreeably to this view, the sacred texts should have been rendered 'cursed they,' or 'cursed are they,' and not 'cursed be they,' in the sense of, let them be cursed; the word 'be,' though inserted in our translation, having nothing answerable to it in the Hebrew. It is further worthy of re-

mark, that the imprecations in the hundred and ninth Psalm, are not the imprecations of David against his enemies, but of his enemies against him."—pp. 471—474.

The third part of Mr. Horne's work, entitled "On the Analysis of Scripture," is equally elaborate with the former parts. The author enters into a full yet succinct account of the canon of the Old and New Testaments, with an analysis of each book. Critical notices like these are chiefly interesting in their connexion, and will scarcely bear removing from their context. To give extracts would only verify the ancient fable of bringing a brick to market, by way of sample of a house. The excellence of Mr. Horne's work does not consist in original passages of peculiar merit, which may be detached with impunity from the spot in which they are imbedded; but in his ability in sketching a bold and comprehensive outline, and gradually filling it up with the rich and varied matter contained in the numerous volumes, which he states himself to have been in the habit of consulting and analyzing for seventeen years, with this express object in view. For particular information, we must refer our readers to the book itself; which, either as a work of reference or for regular perusal, is, we think, honestly deserving of the commendation we have bestowed. The appendix contains a variety of interesting notices relative to the Jewish calendar; the commentators and biblical critics of eminence; the Hebraisms of the New Testament; biblical manuscripts; principal editions of the scriptures, various readings, &c.; to which are added a profane history of the East, tables of moneys, weights and measures, chronological tables, with copious indices to the whole. We sincerely wish Mr. Horne the blessing of God upon his laborious exertions, which, we trust, will greatly facilitate the critical study of the sacred scriptures.

We cannot conclude our remarks without recommending for dispersion a recent tract by the same author, entitled "Deism Refuted, or plain Reasons for being a Christian."* It appears well calculated to oppose the blasphemous tenets which have given so just an alarm to every sincere Christian.

TO THE EDITORS.

I send you a collection of essays written in a lively plain style, and shall be glad if you will reprint one occasionally. I bought the book at auction, and the *auctioneer* told us, that the pieces were written by Dr. Franklin. This is not good authority, but your readers may believe it if they will.

The Prompter—No. 1.

A BELLOWS.

A bellows is a very useless piece of household furniture! The blacksmith and silversmith must have a bellows; but in a family there is no need of a bellows. Dr. Franklin has said, *time is money.* The Prompter says, *common sense is money.* If wood is so laid upon the hearth, that it will not burn as well *without* blowing as *with* it, the man who lays it, is not the wiser for experience, nor has he improved by facts within his daily observation.

My friend, Jack Lounger, puts his coals and brands on the hearth, and piles the wood above; then goes to work with the bellows. He blows till the room is full of smoke—he makes a little blaze—he stops—the blaze subsides—then he plies the bellows till he is quite vexed—the fire takes its own time—nature will not be hurried.

Billy Trim, with the same advantages for improvement, has attended more to the principles of nature. He lays a forestick near the log, but not contiguous to it—he places the brands of fire and large coals on the top, leaving small openings of half an inch or an inch, then lays wood loosely over the coals. The ashes below are removed—a current of air ascends—the fire brightens, and soon enkindles into a flame. Billy Trim call this "Nature's bellows"—every person can make it—it costs nothing—*common sense is money.*

From the New York American.

"Quien no te conoce, que te compre!"

The following anecdote gives the origin of the above Spanish proverb.

Two robbers, passing over the Sierra Morena, observed a peasant leading an ass, which they supposed might be worth possessing. Not wishing to injure the owner, and at the same time to amuse themselves at his expense, one slily slipped the halter from the animal's head, and put it over his own, while the other led the beast among the bushes. This passed unobserved by the peasant, whose astonishment may be easily conceived, when, on turning, he found that he was leading a human being—"*Madre de Dios!*" he exclaimed, "who are you?" "You see before you," said the robber, "the ass that you just now possessed; a few years since I was changed from a man to that animal, for many crimes I had committed, and you are aware that I have been well punished. Many are the blows that I still feel which you have inflicted on my carcase, and many are the nights I have laid upon the bare ground, without even a thistle or decayed olive for my supper; but through the intercession of the Virgin, and the saint who presides over my destiny, I have again resumed my natural shape, *gracias á Dios.*"

The peasant, firmly believing in mira-

* This work has been published at this office.

cles, embraced him with tears in his eyes, and insisted upon his going home with him to his cottage. "Wife," said the peasant, "you see before you the poor ass, over whose back you have broken so many broomsticks, whose labour has been so beneficial to us, now changed to his original form, having been metamorphosed for crimes which he owns having committed, but now forgiven. Ask his friendship, and let him depart with the blessing of God."

Some weeks after, the peasant and the robber who had taken possession of the ass, met at the same fair; the former to replace the animal so miraculously taken from him, which the latter wished to sell. But what was the astonishment of the peasant when, among others, his own animal was offered. Supposing it to be the man he had introduced to his wife, again changed for some offence committed subsequent to their parting, he put on a wise look, and addressing the ass, said, "No, no, my good fellow, you will not catch me again, vaya vmd. con Dios, 'Quien no te conoce, que te compre'—let him who is not acquainted with you buy you."

Patent Gridiron.—Mr. Lodowick Fosdick, of New London, has invented a gridiron, which combines economy with excellence and neatness in cooking. The great advantage it has over the common gridiron now in use, is, that all the juices of the meats, (commonly called gravy) cooked upon it, instead of falling into the fire, are received in hollow bars, and from them conducted into a tin pan. All the greasy smoke, therefore, which imparts a bad flavour to the meat, is wholly avoided. Attached to the hinder bars is a tin reflector, which prevents much of the heat from escaping, and thereby facilitates the cooking. The pan and reflector can both be removed from the gridiron at pleasure. All who have used them do not hesitate to bear testimony in their favour. They can be seen at Hyde & Bantas' store, 93 Maiden lane. [*N. Y. Post.*

The Times, the largest newspaper in London, is struck off both sides at once, by steam power. Several thousand copies are struck off in 2½ hours.

Anecdote.—A gentleman in Surry had a farm worth 200*l.* per annum, which he kept in his own hands; but running out every year, he was necessitated to sell half of it to pay his debts, and let the rest go to a farmer, for one and twenty years.

Before the time expired, the farmer, one day bringing his rent, asked him if he would sell his land. "Why," said the gentleman, "will you buy it?" "Yes, if it please you," said the farmer. "How," returned he, "that's strange! Tell me how this comes to pass, that I could not live upon twice as much, being my own; and you, upon the half, though you have paid rent for it are able to buy it!" "Oh! sir," said the farmer, "but two words make the difference: You said *go*, and I said, *come*." "What's the meaning of that?" says the gentleman. "Why, sir," replied the other, "you lay in bed or took your pleasure, and sent others about your business: and I rose betimes, and saw my business done myself." [*London paper.*

Poetry.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

The following affecting Song is one of those written by Moore, for the 2d number of National Melodies:

Then fare thee well, my own dear love,
This world has now for us
No greater grief, no pain above
The pain of parting thus, dear love,
The pain of parting thus—

Had we but known, since first we met,
Some few short hours of bliss,
We might, in numbering them, forget
The deep, deep pain of this, dear love,
The deep, deep pain of this.

But no, alas!—we've never seen
One glimpse of pleasure's ray,
But still there came some cloud between,
And chas'd it all away, dear love,
And chas'd it all away!

Yet e'en could those sad moments last,
Far dearer to my heart
Were hours of grief together past,
Than years of mirth apart, dear love,
Than years of mirth apart.

Farewell—our hope was born in fears,
And nurs'd mid vain regrets;
Like winter suns it rose in tears,
Like them in tears it sets, dear love,
Like them in tears it sets.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

Subscriptions to the National Recorder may commence at any time, though it is desirable that they should begin with a volume: they may be withdrawn at the close of any volume, provided notice be sent before any part of the next volume shall have been forwarded. Payment to be made in July of each year for the whole year. Such as begin with the second volume of any year, to pay for that volume on the first of January following.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.

NATIONAL RECORDER.

"Nec aranearum sane textus ideo melior, quia ex se fila gignunt, nec noster vilior quia ex alienis libamus ut apes."

PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY, BY LITTELL & HENRY, 74 S. SECOND STREET, AT FIVE DOLLARS PER ANN.

VOL. III. Philadelphia, June 24, 1820. No. 26.

The present number concludes the third volume of the Recorder. The publishers respectfully offer their thanks for the patronage they have received, and will use their best endeavours to make the paper more worthy of it. It is with great pleasure that they inform their readers and the public, that the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia have empowered the curators to print from time to time such communications as they may think proper, and that the curators have determined to publish them in this paper, which will thence acquire a great increase of value. This arrangement will be carried into effect in our next number.

The subscription for the year 1820, will be due on the first of July: a punctuality in payment will be of much importance to the publishers, and can scarcely be inconvenient to their patrons.

The Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures of the City of Edinburgh, have presented a petition to the House of Commons, from which we make a few extracts to show that the advocates of *free trade* are raising their voices amidst the most artificial policy in the world.

"It appears to your petitioners, that the system so long persevered in, of laying heavy duties on imports from foreign countries, tends directly to lessen the demand in those countries for the produce of the industry of our own nation."

"It appears to your petitioners, that the profits derived from the exportation of the produce of our manufactures, agriculture, fisheries and mines, can, in no other shape, be realized, or made effective to the increase of the national wealth, but in the form of imports."

"That it appears to your petitioners, that the sure way to increase foreign commerce is to encourage the industry of other nations with whom we trade, or, in other words, to enable them to become our customers."

"That it appears to your petitioners, that this system of restrictive commerce has been followed since the peace, by the government of almost every nation with which we trade, in strict conformity with the system adopted by Great Britain.

"That, whatever may be the perseverance of other nations in this system, the British government should begin a more liberal and wise commercial policy, without regard to reciprocity of benefit between us and any particular nation, because, by encouraging an increased import from one nation, we are certain of gaining an increased export directly to that nation, or intermediately to some other nation."

We perceive, with great regret, that the Episcopal church in Connecticut have received from the legislature permission to raise 15,000 dollars, by lottery, to increase the fund for the support of a bishop. An exclusive right to raise money by lottery was granted to the church for five years, and it is said to have been already sold for 10,000 dollars. While the pulpit proclaims that *gambling* is a vice that draws in its train the greatest evils both in this life and the future state of existence, it is a remarkable inconsistency to *resort to gambling*, as the means of building churches or supporting bishops.

Thistlewood, and four of his associates, have perished on the scaffold, for the crime of high treason. Although from the characters of these men they were less likely to excite sympathy than almost any malefactors, we cannot but feel some pity for them, when it appears very evident that they were instigated to the particular attempt they were about to make, by an agent of the government, who supplied them with arms, &c. Such a course of policy, we think entirely unjustifiable, Mr. Brougham's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

The shocking scene of the execution, as described minutely in the London papers, is not supposed to have had any effect in intimidating those of the spectators who were advocates of the cause for which they suffered.

The Elizabeth has arrived safely at Sherbro, on the western coast of Africa, with the emigrants from the United States. They are said to have met with a friendly reception from the natives, and although the precise place for a permanent settlement was not determined on

when the Elizabeth sailed, there was no fear of difficulty on that score.

The following extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship Cyane, to his friend in New York, is taken from the New York Commercial Advertiser.

U. S. Ship Cyane, off Sierra Leone, April 10, 1820.

On our passage from New York it was our intention to have touched at Porto Praya, but in consequence of the trade winds, inclining very much to the eastward, we were unable to fetch St. Jago. We, however, passed near the islands of Brava and Fogo. On one of these islands (Fogo) is a volcano, that is said to burn continually. The inhabitants of this island, who are chiefly blacks, are frequently driven to their boats by its eruptions, and at those times villages are laid in ruins and whole plantations destroyed. The productions of Fogo and Brava are corn, salt, saltpetre, goats and asses, all of which are exported in considerable quantities.

Leaving the Cape Verde islands, we hauled to the eastward, and soon struck soundings on the shoals of Graude. On the 19th we discovered the isles D'Loss, a beautiful cluster of islands, situated near the continent, and formerly owned by a Mr. Lee, who died a few years since. During the life of this gentleman, the Americans carried on a considerable trade with these islands; and for provisions, India goods, powder, rum, tobacco, &c. they received camwood, wax, ivory, palm oil, and squills; but, on the death of Mr. Lee, the government of Sierra Leone took possession of the islands, and of course put a stop to the trade of our ships.

On the 20th Cape Sierra Leone was in sight, and as we approached the river, we could plainly discover vessels at anchor near the town; several of which got under way, and worked out. Three of them, having the appearance of ships of war, gave chase to our ship; we made every arrangement to receive them. They proved to be H. M. ship Myrmidon, the gun brig Thistle, and several schooners. Captain Leeke, of the Myrmidon, came on board, and conducted our ship into the river, directing the other vessels to anchor for the night. Captain Leeke's politeness was extremely gratifying to us, especially as we had promised ourselves much pleasure from a reciprocal intercourse with the British officers on that station.

We anchored at sunset opposite the town, and in the morning Lieut. Cooper waited on governor M'Carthy, who received him with the utmost politeness. At 12 o'clock we fired a salute, which was returned, gun for gun.

The next day all the officers were invited to dine with the governor. Those that could go were entertained in the most hospitable manner.

The town of Sierra Leone, is situated on the right bank of the river, by the same name, about 7 miles from its entrance, and is admirably located on account of its fine exposure to the sea breeze. It is placed at the foot of a ridge of mountains, which protects it from the violence of the tornadoes, common in this country. The population of the town is about 5000; that of the whole colony, including captured negroes, cannot be less than 20,000. This settlement was purchased by an association of merchants, called "*The Sierra Leone Company,*" from King Tom, a Tommany chief, in the year 1787. Not many years after, it was transferred to the British government, and became one of her colonies. King Tom soon became jealous of the settlers; made war against them, assisted by the Mandingoes, a warlike tribe, inhabiting the opposite side of the river. They got possession of the fort, and massacred many of the strangers. The governor, however, collecting the remainder of his followers, retaliated on the natives; drove them into the interior, and extended his conquest as far as the left bank of the river Cammaranca. In a few years after, the natives made another attempt to gain possession of the colony, but were again defeated. In September, 1794, a French squadron destroyed the settlement and captured several of the company's ships.

During our stay at Sierra Leone, the European gentlemen, who were residents of the place, treated us with the utmost respect; striving who should be most forward in attention and hospitality. A party was formed by those gentlemen to show our officers the interior settlements; and from their report on their return, I learned the extent of the colony, and the benevolent philanthropy of the British nation in alleviating the miseries of the oppressed and ignorant Africans. Not less than *six thousand* captured Africans have been landed at this settlement by the British ships of war. On their arrival, those of a proper age are named, and sent to the adjacent villages. A house and lot is appointed to each family, and they are supported one year by government, at the expiration of which they are obliged to look out for themselves. The captured chil-

dren, are also sent to the villages, where they are kept at school until married; which is always at an early age. At the head of each village is a missionary, who receives his annual support from the government, and who acts in the double capacity of minister and schoolmaster.

Lieut. Cooper and myself walked through the villages situated to the westward of Sierra Leone. We landed at Kingtown, the former residence of King Tom. The house in which the king resided is in ruins, and almost hidden from view by shrubbery. From thence we proceeded to Krowtown, a small village, inhabited by about 500 Krowmen. The British ships of war on this station, have each, from 25 to 70 of these men on their books.

The trade of this place is considerable. Several vessels entered and sailed, during our short stay: many of them were loaded with ship timber, which is somewhat like our white oak. The other articles of trade are ivory, camwood, wax and palm oil.

We sent a boat from Sierra Leone, for Mr. Bacon, who came up, and remained with us two days; he has already settled himself with his followers (until after the rains,) on Sherbro island. I fear this island will not answer his wishes; it is low and unhealthy; difficult of access for ships, and is not very fertile. There are many places to leeward, possessing greater advantages; one of which, I hope he will select for a permanent settlement.

After remaining 9 days at Sierra Leone, we sailed for the Gallinas, a place of resort for slave vessels. Since which, we have made ten captures, some by fair sailing, others by boats, and stratagem. Although they are all evidently owned by Americans, they are so completely covered with Spanish papers, that it is impossible to condemn them. Two schooners, the Endymion, and Esperanza, we send home. We shall leave the coast in the course of 3 or 4 days for Port Praya, from whence we shall proceed to Teneriffe for provisions.

The slave trade is carried on to a very great extent. There are probably not less than 300 vessels on the coast, engaged in that traffic, each having two or three sets of papers. I sincerely hope government have revised the law, giving us more authority. You have no idea how cruelly these poor creatures are treated by the monsters engaged in taking them from the coast. We have now in charge the schooner Science of New York; she is calculated to carry one hundred slaves; *five hundred* were engaged for the Endymion. I would advise you to look at her on her arrival; it will give you some idea of the manner they are stowed. I blush when I tell you, that the commander of the Endymion, is a midshipman, in our navy, on furlough, from Baltimore.

Translated for the National Recorder.

The Packet from Calais to Dover.

FROM L'HERMITE DE LA GUIANE.

"Ain'tu tibi hoc incommodum evenisse iter?"
"Est il bien vrai que ce voyage expose a tant d'incommodités?"

A circumstance too long and tedious to trouble my readers with, lately obliged me to make a journey to England, that is to say, to pass twenty-four hours at Dover. I shall not take the opportunity that this journey affords me, to sneer at the manners, to analyse the constitution, or to estimate the revenues of the three kingdoms; I shall not from the appearance of this town form the conclusion that the British isles are a miserable mass of arid rocks; from the excessive *embonpoint* of my Dover landlady, her masculine figure and her passion for claret, I shall not conclude that every English woman weighs two or three quintals, gets tipsy every evening, and has a bristling beard. No doubt I shall receive credit for this forbearance from those who have read ever so little of the impertinent accounts of English and German travellers, who decide with so magisterial a tone upon the political situation, the character and the customs of a nation among whom they have lived eight days. I shall speak only of my voyage from Calais to Dover, and I shall confine myself to the description of a packet, which, in some respects, may be compared to Charon's boats.

In a hurry to depart, I had accepted the offer that had been made to me, through the *Petites affiches*,* to travel at joint expense, with a *respectable gentleman*, who was going post to Calais. My travelling companion, with whom I was only acquainted by letter, called to take me up at five in the morning; we got into the carriage, and were now on our way.

The first observation that I made, was, that my companion had a most extraordinary quantity of baggage. Independent of the boot and of the trunks which overloaded the carriage, the inside was filled with a quantity of articles and provisions of all

* A newspaper so called, containing only advertisements.

kinds. This remark furnished me with an opportunity of entering into conversation.

"You intend to make a long voyage, sir, it appears." "I am tired of the lazy life that I have lived so long, and to vary the scene, I have taken the resolution of visiting a good part of the world. I shall begin, I scarce know why, with England; it is a country that I hate." "You have lived there, no doubt?" "No, I am now leaving Paris for the first time: but I have read all that has been written about that unhappy country, where the sun's rays are as scarce as a bunch of grapes." "That objection is of no importance to a traveller, and I assure you that you will find there many things that will excite your curiosity, and some that will be worthy of all your admiration." "That is a feeling to which I am not accustomed, and convinced as I am, that Paris is still, all things considered, the very best part of the world, I am almost ready to believe that I had better have *staid at home.*"

In the course of this conversation, I learned that my companion's name was M. Vermenil, that he was 55 years of age, that he was a bachelor, that he had an income of 60,000 livres, and that he had never suffered so much from ennui as since he had been cured of the gout by an unpatented quack.

"I cannot guess (said I, wishing to hear this paradox explained) what you found so amusing in the gout." "Why I had regularly two attacks every year; I foresaw them; I was dolefully occupied by them while they lasted; I waited with impatience till they were over; I enjoyed the intervals of repose that were left me. Since that cursed doctor with his balm has rescued me from my enemy, I am in the same state as a man who has been freed from a bad wife, with whom he has lived 30 years, and who, by long habit, has created in him a necessity of being tormented. By losing the gout, I have got the spleen, and I now travel to cure myself of this latter disorder. Heaven grant that this time the remedy may not be worse than the disease."

As he finished these words, our postillion, who was determined not to yield the *pavé* to a berlin with six horses, which went before us, caught in it in passing, upset in the rencontre, and tumbled us into the lower side of the road. "*I had better have staid at home,*" said M. Vermenil, disengaging himself from the packages under which he had fallen, while I prevented the postillion from unharnessing his saddle horse, to run after the berlin, which went off at a gallop. The mischief was not very great; some peasants assisted us to right our carriage, and we arrived at Amiens without further accident, and stopped to dine.

M. Vermenil found every thing that was served up detestable; he did not even make an exception in favour of the pie, which he despised, without any regard to the reputation that Amiens has acquired in that manufacture. I proposed to him to take a turn with me round the town, while our horses were harnessed, but he had already seen enough of it to be able to say, that "Amiens was a miserable wooden town; that the cathedral could not be compared with the church of Notre Dame in Paris; and that it could not afford a good dinner."

The advantage that I have of having been a traveller since I was fifteen years of age, has long since familiarized me with the succession of inconveniences that are inseparable from all journies. I am always settled in an hour, let me be where I may, as comfortably as if I had been many months there; I take men and things as they come, and I manage to draw either instruction or amusement from the objects around me. It was not so with my travelling companion. Disgusted with every thing, because he was out of humour with himself, travelling with no other object in view than to get rid of himself, in which he could never succeed, he found every thing troublesome and in his way, and was disappointed with every thing that happened. He complained of the noise of the carriage, of the jolts, that he did not know where to put his legs, or to rest his head, and the burden of his everlasting complaint, which he uttered in twenty different tones, each more ludicrous than the other, was always, *I had better have staid at home.*

I was amusing myself with calculating how often he would repeat it, before he had finished the tour of Europe, when we entered Calais in the midst of a shower of cards that were thrown into the carriage, to inform us of the number and names of packets ready to sail.

We had scarcely alighted at the old and celebrated inn of M. Dessein, when several captains called themselves to offer their services. We chose the French packet *L'Esperance.* The wind was favourable; we were to set sail in two hours, and we had barely time to have our goods carried to the custom-house to be examined (a formality that M. Vermenil thought very insolent, inasmuch as he had offered to

give his word that he would take away nothing that was liable to duties; I went through the same ceremony on the other side of the canal).

It was half after four in the afternoon when we went to the port. The sky was serene, the sea lightly agitated by a favourable breeze, and the deck of the packet was already crowded with passengers. At the view of the narrow plank upon which it was necessary to go, my companion had almost given over the journey. He concluded, however, by courageously following the example of the women and children, and came on. We were now aboard: they unmoored, in the midst of a hundred voices which sounded from the vessel to the bank and back again: "Good-bye aunt! Farewell brother! Don't forget the little present of needles. My love to Nancy! Take care that the wind don't carry away your bonnet! Tell George I shall soon be in town! Don't forget to go to Scotland Yard.* Take care to deliver my letter yourself." And a hundred other similar recommendations, which were repeated till we were out of hearing: in the mean time the sails filled, the shore grew distant; insensibly the coast sunk lower, and we soon saw nothing but the tower of the lighthouse.

I then cast a look round me, and reviewed our passengers. They were composed, in pretty equal parts, of English and French of different classes; among whom were distinguished a *right honourable* lady, with her two little daughters, Laura and Emma, born of French fathers, and brilliant with freshness, youth and grace; a London beau and his two grooms, from whom it was difficult to distinguish him; two young Parisians, one of whom is the model of *bon ton* and politeness, and the other a more remarkable model of cockneyism and insignificance; a fat lady, whose embonpoint might very properly be suspected at the Dover custom-house—she must be a jeweller's wife, or a milliner, by the misplaced elegance of her dress, and the diamonds that hang from her ears. The remainder of the passengers were of the usual kind, and therefore not remarkable.

The first examination finished upon deck, I went into the cabin, where I was not surprised to find M. Vermenil stretched upon one of the beds, that are usually reserved to the ladies. He was already in a profound sleep, but his repose was not of long duration. Arrived at the middle of the channel, the larger and higher swell of the sea, soon gave a rolling motion to the vessel, of which almost every one received intimation at once, by a progressive sickness, which announced itself by different symptoms: some remained motionless; others were pale; these complained of a headache, those of a kind of giddiness, and that the objects of sight seemed to turn round them. Our gentleman of the cabin was one of the first that was taken. Suddenly awakened by sea sickness, entirely new to him: "What is that," cried he. "Here it is again! Oh dear! O Lord, I am going to be ill! Tell them to stop." When he had been told that it was usual to be so afflicted, and that he would suffer less on deck, he hastened up there, swearing against the captain, and regretting that he had not taken a less moveable packet.

He took his place on a cross bench, between the milliner and a fat shopkeeper, to whom he had heard some one say that the place nearest the mast was the best.

The swell continued to increase, and the pitching which succeeded to the rolling, carried to the highest degree the misery of a sickness from which I was the only passenger who was free. An old sailor myself, I remembered my own former situation, and I went from one to the other, consoling them, and carrying relief to those who were most afflicted. The two pretty daughters of *my lady*, were the principal objects of my attention, and by hastening by a spoonful of oil which I persuaded them to take, the last result of the heavy sickness they felt, I contrived to procure them some moments of calm.

As to M. Vermenil, there was something so extravagant in his complaints, and so ridiculous in his contortions, that even his companions in suffering could not help laughing at him. "Parbleu, (cried he, holding his head with both hands) "I must have been a great scoundrel and an intolerable fool, when I could have staid at home in the midst of every comfort and enjoyment of life, to come and shut myself in this floating bier, to suffer all manner of tortures. Ah! ah! I shall be suffocated!" "And me too, (said the English shopkeeper) I wish to heaven I was at home." "The devil take your gibberish, (said M. Vermenil, in a rage) is this a time for joking" "I dont joke, (continued the Englishman) I have as good a right to complain as you." "Well, well, complain politely," replied the other. I do not know how far a quarrel, commenced so rationally, might have been carried, had it not been concluded by an accident. A great wave, which struck

* A place in London.

us sidewise, overturned the bench which held the two disputants, who believed themselves swallowed up alive. The alarm was general, but such is the dismal apathy in which one is plunged by the sea sickness when it is very bad, that nobody tried to get up again; the English shopkeeper fell upon the gentleman, and the Parisian cockney upon the milliner. It was not till he changed his position, when the worst of the crisis was over, that M. Vermenil perceived with a wrath that it is impossible to descibe, the inconveniences of the tête à tête in which he had been engaged.

In the midst of these painful and grotesque scenes, we landed at Dover, where the custom house officers would not even permit us to land a clothes bag. We were received in our quality of strangers, in the midst of the hootings of a crowd of women and children, who were assembled at the port to see us land: they attached themselves particularly to our cockney traveller, who answered to the cry of *French dog*, that was sounded in his ears, by the words *angliche canaille*, which he seasoned with the most singular epithet.

I did not fail next morning to go to the custom house with my first travelling companion, to witness the scene that I foresaw.

I think I have never seen a man in a more burlesque fit of fury, than M. Vermenil was seized with, when he saw all his chests overturned, and his wardrobe handled and closely examined: it was still worse when he was told that all such of his goods as had not yet been brought up would have to pay a duty at least equal to their value; that his plate could only be returned to him in fragments: it was of no use to him to swear and rage and curse the English officers of the custom house (the most odious creatures of the kind, it must be allowed, that the world can exhibit); part of his effects were seized, the plate was broken up, and they left him, after paying an exorbitant duty on the remainder, to take it to London if he chose.

"May I be hung (cried he,) if I make another step in this cursed island, which may the sea swallow up! I shall go back immediately to France, and *God forbid that I should ever go from home again.*"

In fact, he had his baggage, now diminished to one-half, carried on board a packet ready to sail for Calais; and notwithstanding all I could say, he would not even put off his voyage for twenty-four hours, to return next day with me.

Agriculture.

From the National Intelligencer, Nov. 7, 1818.

A LETTER

From the editor of the Censor to the Planters and Farmers of Maryland on the importance of publications detailing improvements in the art of Agriculture; and the advantage of combining the *study* with the *practice* of husbandry.

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"The ancient Roman and Greek orators could only speak to the number of citizens capable of being assembled within the reach of their voice. Now, by the press, we can speak to nations; and good books, and well written pamphlets, have great and general influence."—*Franklin.*

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There is too much disposition amongst gentlemen, cultivators of the soil, to treat with indifference, if not with absolute derision, the idea of their deriving any advantage from the *reading of books*, or *newspaper essays* on farming. Such an impression is little less ridiculous, than would be the idea, that a man might be made an excellent farmer by reading *alone;* both these impressions are *extremes*, equally removed from reason and truth.

All must admit, that in some parts of the state of Maryland, all the branches of agriculture, and every thing connected with rural economy, is in a much higher state of perfection, than in other parts possessing superior natural advantages. These improvements, and better systems of management, are, it is true, gradually, but slowly, spreading through different neighbourhoods, and through neighbouring counties. It is only after repeated observations, year after year, of the profitable result of a new system, that the timid votary of old habits relinquishes the system pursued by his ancestors, time immemorial, to adopt new modes of operation, suggested by ingenious inventors, and approved by actual experiment. How long, for example, have the improved modes of accumulating manure, of managing stock, of increasing the fertility of the soil by deep ploughing, clover and plaster; how long, we may say, have these improvements been travelling from Pennsylvania to Washington and Frederick counties, and thence into the lower counties of Maryland? They are but just now beginning to be understood in Prince George's and Anne Arundel, and will gradually work their way, as new generations come on, into Calvert, Charles and St. Mary's.

One important fact, however, is already remarkable. That in every instance where the new systems of farming have been boldly and extensively adopted, we find the

practitioner of it rewarded for his enterprise by abundant crops: and, instead of being ruined and lost by venturing out of the old path, he is actually encroaching, by purchase, year after year, upon the worn out farms of those, who, under the influence of a ruinous infatuation, continue pursuing the old beaten tracks of those who went before them. Deep ploughing, clover, plaster, appropriate division of fields, a judicious routine of cultivation, and a proper system of economy, in the larger sense of the word, are swallowing up neighbouring farms, which have fallen victims to the obstinacy and ignorance of those, who persist in the old exhausting course of *corn, wheat, pasture; corn, wheat, pasture*—relying on a few summer cowpens for manure; treating plastering as a piece of quackery or witchcraft; utterly disregarding the modern inventions of genius, and obstinately closing their eyes against the light, which the experience of modern years has shed on the science of agriculture, as well as on every thing else in the whole circle of arts and sciences.

The art of printing, by placing the discoveries of *one* into the hands of *all*, supersedes, in a measure, the necessity of travelling for the sake of personal observation; and may, in that way, subserve the interests of agriculture, as well as that of any other pursuit in human life; but this benefit cannot be communicated—the experience of one man, or the improved practice of a single neighbourhood, cannot be made *common stock* for the whole community in the state, but by *writing* and *publication*—and even that will not accomplish the object, as long as we conceit ourselves too wise to gain additional instruction by *reading, inquiry* and *reflection.*

When a young man, unaccustomed to the practice of agriculture, comes to his estate, and commences his operations by the slightest departure from the general system pursued by his predecessor, his neighbours are generally apt to sneer at his arrogance, and forebode his ruin. Whereas, many instances might be mentioned, in this state, where such young men, of reflection and genius, untrammelled by prejudice, and accustomed to read, inquire, and think for themselves, have soon outstripped their neighbours, and after a few years put their sneers to flight by application—*to buy up their worn out lands.*

We have understood from some of his neighbours that the extensive farms of governor Lloyd have continued to improve with astonishing rapidity, under his management. That lands which had laid waste, or been considered unfit for, or inaccessible to the plough, have been subdued and brought under cultivation, or put in grass; and that his farms produce more net revenue, and support a much greater number of slaves, and stock, in greater abundance and better condition, than the same lands did twenty years past. And does not this prove, that, with good management, our lands might be ameliorated and improved, from year to year, instead of being reduced—and then, in just retaliation, reducing their owners to poverty, by unskilful, ignorant and cruel treatment?

The late governor Bowie was considered in his county, a model of industry and management; yet, we have reason to believe, that his estates are in a fair way to exhibit a much higher state of improvement and productiveness, under the more modern and bolder advances in the adoption of new modes of culture and economy, resorted to by his son and his grandson. By the general application of deep ploughing, clover and plaster, their farms are in a way of being brought, in every part, to a uniform state of equal fertility; and experience has already taught them that the hill and the valley, the neglected old field, and the pampered plain, may be made alike contributory to the growth of tobacco, and every other kind of produce. Mr. Wootten, we have understood, commenced on his farm at Queen Anne by a bold and hazardous proscription of all the live stock which had been for years accumulating, except what was indispensable for home consumption and labour, and determined to have reliance on clover and plaster alone. And we understand the experiment is in a fair way to reward his enterprise, by an astonishingly rapid increase in the productiveness and intrinsic value of his land.*

We believe that Dr. Kent has increased his land in value and fertility, not less than two hundred per cent. the last ten years—and Mr. T. Sellman, who commenced improving a piece of exhausted, worn down, hilly land, near Herring bay church, in Anne Arundel county, not many years since, has already converted its barren and cheerless surface into a smiling garden, by no other magic, than by *reading instead of shutting his eyes—substituting reason and*

* It seems problematical, however, whether grazing can be to any extent advantageously combined with the cultivation of tobacco—we should be glad that some friend would discuss the subject.

reflection in the place of old fashions—in a word, by a new and rational system which improves instead of impoverishing; his land, we believe, will now average nearly ten barrels of corn to the acre, which a few years since would not have yielded three.

These gentlemen must excuse us for taking the liberty of using their names; we do it from the best motives. If we are not discouraged by the want of patronage, we hope to make the Censor useful in the great matter of improving the agriculture, and thereby enhancing the wealth and comfort of the citizens of Maryland. This is a work, at least, in which party has no concern.

Account of the Importation into France of the Cachemire-wool Goat, contained in a memoir on this subject, read to the Royal Academy of Sciences, Sept. 1819.

FROM THE ANNALES DE CHIMIE ET DE PHYSIQUE.

M. Amadeus Jaubert quitted Paris in April, 1818, and proceeded first by Odessa, Tangarock, and Astracan, to the camp of general Jarnoloff, in Caucasus, getting information on the way relative to the object of his journey, from the Bucharians, the Kirghiz, and the Armenians, who frequent Astracan. He was there told that there existed amongst the numerous hordes of Kirghiz (a nomadic tribe residing in Bucharia on the banks of the Rual lake) a species of goat of a dazzling white, bearing every year a remarkable fleece about the month of June. The specimens of it which he there collected convinced him of the identity of this wool with that which is imported into France through Russia. This discovery was the more important to him, as it promised to save him the long and difficult journey, which he would otherwise have had to encounter, in penetrating to Thibet through Persia and Cachemire. In this he was not deceived, for he actually collected scattered samples of this fine wool, at some hundreds of wersts from the Wolga, amongst the *steppes* that separate Astracan from Oremberg, which satisfied him that he needed not to penetrate further. He had besides observed, that in the language of the country, they gave the name of Thibet Goat to the animal which furnished this fine fleece. He therefore bought of the Kirghiz in this district, from the hordes called *Cara-Agadgi* and *Kaisacks*, twelve hundred and eighty-nine of these animals, and directed his course homewards with them by Tsaritzin, where he brought them across the Wolga. After making all the deductions from this number, occasioned by losses on the road, by the shipment of them at Kaffa, and the passage home, there now exist in France four hundred of this stock of Cachemire-wool goats.

Mr. Jaubert, during a short stay which he made at Constantinople, in his passage homeward with his goats, held a conversation, through the second interpreter to the French embassy, with an Armenian named *Khodja-Youssouf*, who was sent eighteen years ago by a house in Constantinople into Cachemire, to procure shawls made after patterns, which he carried with him. This Armenian resided a long time in Cachemire, Lahore and Pichawer, and in learning the language of these countries, he obtained much positive information as to the manufacture of these valued articles. He stated to M. Jaubert, that the animal which yields this beautiful material is neither a camel nor a sheep, as some have reported, but is a goat resembling the common goat in appearance, having straight horns, and a white or clear brown coat. A coarse hair covers the fine downy wool, which last is the only material from which the shawls are wove.

The Armenian abovementioned had seen at Cachemire twenty or thirty of these goats, which were kept there for curiosity. The women and children pick out the fine wool from the coarse hair and other heterogeneous matter, which is afterwards carded by young girls with their fingers on India muslin, to lengthen the fibre and clean it from dirt and foulness, and in this state it is delivered to the dyers and spinners. The loom that is used is horizontal and very simple; the weaver sits on the bench, a child is placed below him with his eyes on the pattern, and gives him notice after every throw of the shuttle, of the colours wanted and the bobbins to be next employed. The finest shawls cost from five to six hundred rupees (1200 to 1500 francs). The most beautiful wool comes from the provinces of Lassa and Ladick in Thibet, and also a good deal of it is imported into Thibet and Cachemire, from Casgar and Bucharia, all of which goes to form the fine shawls, for which there is such a great demand throughout Asia. The finest wool is brought into Cachemire in bales, mixed with coarse hair.

These particulars have been confirmed to the French ambassador at the Porte, by a merchant of Turkistan, and another of Bucharia, both intelligent men, and known for their veracity.

Record.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

House of Representatives, Friday, June 9.

The committee appointed to report a suitable seal and device for the state of Maine, beg leave to submit the following report—

Description of the Device, &c. of the Seal and Arms of the State of Maine.

A Shield, argent, charged with a Pine Tree; a Moose Deer, at the foot of it, recumbent. Supporters; on dexter side, an Husbandman, resting on a scythe; on sinister side, a Seaman, resting on an anchor.

In the fore ground, representing land and sea, and under the shield, the name of the state in large Roman capitals, to wit:

MAINE.

The whole surrounded by a Crest, the North Star. The Motto, in a label interposed between the Shield and Crest, in small Roman capitals, viz.—DIRIGO.

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EXPLANATION.

The Moose Deer (*Cervus alces*) is a native of the forests of Maine. When full grown, it is scarcely inferior to a horse in size. It has a neck short and thick, a large head, horns dilating almost immediately from the base into a broad, palminated form; a thick, broad, heavy, upper lip, hanging very much over the lower; very high shoulders, and long legs. The colour is a dark greyish brown, much paler on the legs and under part of the body. The hair is coarse and strong, and is much longer on the top of the shoulders and ridge of the neck, than on other parts. The eyes and ears are large, the hoofs broad, and the tail extremely short. The greatest height of the moose deer is about seventeen hands, and the weight of such an animal about twelve hundred and twenty pounds. In deep snows they collect in numbers in pine forests.

The Mast Pine, (*Americana, quinus ex uno folliculo setis*) leaves five together, cones cylindrical, imbricated, smooth, longer than the leaves; crest of the anthers of two minute awl-shaped bristles. It is as well the staple of the commerce of Maine, as the pride of her forests. It is an evergreen of towering height and enormous size. It is the largest and most useful of all American pines, and the best timber for masts.

Application of the Emblems, &c.

NAME.—The territory, embraced by the limits of the state, bears the name of Maine.

CREST.—As in the arms of the United States, a cluster of stars represents the states composing the nation, the *North Star* may be considered particularly applicable to the most northern member of the confederacy, or as indicating the local situation of the most northern state of the union.

MOTTO.—"Dirigo," *I guide, or I direct.* As the polar star has been considered the mariner's *guide* and *director* in conducting the ship over the pathless ocean to the desired haven, and as the centre of magnetic attraction; as it has been figuratively used to denote the point, to which all affections turn; and as it here is intended to represent the state—it may be considered the citizen's *guide*, and the *object* to which the patriot's best exertions should be directed.

SHIELD.—*The Pine Tree.* The stately pine, with its straight body, erect head, and ever green foliage, and whose beauty is exceeded only by its usefulness, while it represents the state, will excite the constant prayer of its citizens, *semper viridis.*

The Moose Deer.—A native animal of the state, which retires before the approaching steps of human inhabitancy, in his *recumbent* posture and undisturbed situation, denotes the extent of unsettled lands, which future years may see the abodes of successive generations of men, whose spirit of independence shall be untamed as this emblem, and whose liberty shall be unrestricted as the range of the moose deer.

The Supporters of the Shield.—A husbandman with a scythe, represents agriculture generally, and more particularly that of a grazing country; while a seaman resting on an anchor, represents commerce and fisheries; and both indicate that the state is supported by these primary vocations of its inhabitants.

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They also report the following resolves:

1. *Resolved*, That the secretary of state be directed to procure a suitable seal, conforming to the sketch aforesaid, and that he cause the device aforesaid to be properly engraven thereon, and that the said seal, when so completed, be deposited in the office of the secretary of state, and that the same shall become and be the seal of the state.

2. *Resolved*, That the secretary of state cause the sketch, with the description and explanation aforesaid, to be fairly copied on parchment and deposited in the office of the secretary of state.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

Saturday, June 10.

A memorial of the town of Montville, respecting the election of representative of said town, praying that he may hold his seat, was read and committed.

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We understand that the emblems for the seal of the state, were proposed by Benjamin Vaughan, esq. of Hallowell, that the sketch was executed by a young lady in this town, and that the motto, description, explanation, &c. are from the pen of colonel Isaac G. Reed, a member of the House of Representatives, from Waldoborough. [*Portland Gazette.*

Count Volney, who died in April of an inflammation of the intestines, was buried in all the Christian forms. His obsequies were celebrated in the church of St. Sulpice in Paris. He has established, by his will, a perpetual annuity of 1200 francs as a prize, to be adjudged by the French Institute, for the best memoir on the study of the Oriental languages.

The French consul general at Tangiers (Morocco), when taking a walk of mere recreation in the skirts of that city, was struck on the back of the head and nearly killed by a dervish, who

assigned no other reason for the act than that he was a *Christian dog*.

Mr. Biot, so distinguished in the world of science, read before the French Institute, at the April sitting, an elaborate memoir on the nature and causes of the Aurora Borealis.

Miscellany.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Female Literature of the Present Age.

JOANNA BAILLIE.

Of female authors now living, Joanna Baillie is, perhaps, endowed with the richest poetical genius. She first in our own time dared to seek those old and long neglected fountains of inspiration in which the dramatist of Elizabeth's age delighted. In the expression of deep feeling she has all their intensity and grandeur, and in her airy playfulness, much of their fantastical beauty. She has greatly injured her own popularity by her perverse determination to make the development of a single passion the sole purpose of a play. The passions in nature are not simple. Even in the sternest and most decided characters, a thousand varieties of emotion are blended. Besides, the contest of high passions, the struggle and contention of noble natures, are the grandest subjects of tragedies. The tragic poet should not confine his efforts to the framing one image of inimitable sublimity and grace, and to the endowing it with energetic life; but should strive to complete groups of exquisite workmanship, where the figures contend with others or with destiny in mortal strife, but over which some harmonizing and softening atmosphere breathes Miss Baillie has failed also in attempting comedy. Her stately language cannot be festooned into light and graceful varieties. But in her own high and peculiar walk she is unrivalled and alone. No female step has ever penetrated so far as hers into those regions of poetry, which are sacred to tragic passion—where the lone and dark stream of emotion flows mournfully on, reflecting tender images of overarching groves, and the silent grandeur of the heavens.

MRS. HEMANS.

Nearest to Miss Baillie in poetical genius is, perhaps, Mrs. Hemans, who has recently started into fame. As the genius of the former leads her to romantic poetry, that of the latter tends to the classical. Her images are more "in the sun," more bright and goodly in palpable form than those of any other author of the present time. Her poetry is full of glorious shapes instinct with spirit. She has little of sad retrospection, little of the "pale cast of thought," and nothing of metaphysical subtlety. Her muse wears no pensive livery, but is "sky-tinctured" and radiant in youthful bloom. Her poetry is scarcely in the spirit of these times, which leans to the philosophic or the intense, but is replete with grace and beauty which can never become obsolete while nature shall endure.

MISS MITFORD.

With these great names that of Miss Mitford is worthy to be united. Her poems are replete with all the sweetest and most characteristic qualities of womanhood. A sensibility the finest and the most genuine, and a perception of beauty the most quick and refined, are manifested in all her writings. The colours of her fancy are of the most delicate hues. The gleams of her imagination constantly fall on little tendernesses and dear immunities of heart, and shed on them a sacred radiance. She is able to seize and perpetuate those graces of nature which are in themselves the most evanescent and subtle. Her images often seem to be of the rainbow and of the golden and fleecy clouds. Her Maid of the South Seas is one of the most captivating of poetical romances.

MRS. HANNAH MORE.

It would be unjust to decide on the merits of Mrs. Hannah More, chiefly from her poetry. In verse she seldom attains higher excellence than elegance of style and correctness of expression. Her tragedies are cold dialogues in stately blank verse, which exhibit occasional vigour of thought, but are not steeped either in fancy or in passion. The violence of her catastrophes forms a singular contrast to the declamatory expressions of sorrow, not deep but loud, by which they are preceded. It is on her moral and religious essays that she will build the most enduring part of her fame. She has great earnestness of expostulation, great purity of thought, and great felicity of language. Without any inane gaudiness of phraseology—with no seeming effort to write splendid things—she illustrates every subject with beautiful images. If she clothes truth, it is in the chastest attire. Her only fault as a moralist is her want of genial and expansive sympathy. She looks on humanity as from

a distance, from a height of personal virtue, like a being of another sphere. It is not that she wants charity—for she pities all human weaknesses, and is anxious to relieve all human distresses—but she does not grasp her fellows with a warm and cordial hand, or regard their errors with that spirit of allowance which those always feel who live tenderly along the lines of human sympathies. We are not in love with the heroine of Cœlebs. Still we must not forget that Mrs. More has done much to soften the prejudices of bigotry among those who would scarcely have listened to her had she been less apart from the world. Those will read Cœlebs, who turn from the divine Clarissa with pious horror. The admirers of Mrs. More can scarcely regard the drama as an accursed thing. Thus are bigots carried a little out of themselves and their sect, and made to feel that humanity is made of other stuff than systems or creeds.

MRS. BARBAULD.

Mrs. Barbauld, like Mrs. More, excels chiefly in prose. She is one of the most elegant of modern essayists. The justice, the wisdom, and the beauty, of her "Essay on the Folly of Inconsistent Expectations," cannot be praised too highly. Without in the least overstepping the fit limits to ornament in prose, she often gives a pleasure nearly similar to that excited by exquisite poetry. Her hymns for children breathe a tenderness which Christianity so divinely inspires for "those little ones."

MISS EDGEWORTH.

In extent and accuracy of observation, Miss Edgeworth has no rival. Her vivacity is equable—her good sense striking—and her raillery graceful, beyond that of any living writer. Her delineations of fashionable manners are delightfully spirited. She catches, with infinite skill, the gay bubbles that float on the light stream of fashion, and fixes them as delicate crystallizations for ever. Nor are her pictures of rustic life, especially those taken from the Irish poor, less true. But it is only in her characters or in detached scenes that she excels. She has no felicity of conceiving, or skill of developing, the plot of a novel. She contrives, indeed, to cover the ill-united parts of her story by a veil of airy and glittering drapery; but we can scarcely avoid feeling the want of unity and strength. In consequence of this defect, the practical good sense of her novels is often singularly contrasted with the improbable and wild incidents on which they are founded. The change in Ennui of the earl into a peasant, and the strange catastrophe of Belinda, are striking examples of an error into which writers of novels who have no touch of the romantic necessarily fall. They strive to supply the deficiency by resorting to mere extravagance of incident, as those who would be orators without feeling or imagination, accumulate a profusion of gorgeous epithets. As a moral teacher, Miss Edgeworth "wants a heart." We do not mean that she fails to advocate kind affections, or that a spirit of tenderness does not breathe in her works, but that the virtues she recommends have no root in feelings or in principles that cannot be shaken. Their fibres are not inherently entwined in the living rocks which no mortal changes can alter. They are planted in the shifting sands of earthly utility and expedience. She does not warm our hearts with sentiments or pictures of pure disinterestedness—she incites us not to goodness because it is in itself lovely—she exhorts us to virtue only by showing how great are its gains. Variously and admirably as she has treated of human life, she never seems to regard it as the infancy of an eternal being. She does not represent the noblest feelings of the soul as having the principle of eternity in them, nor its affections as casting influences beyond the grave. In her works there is little devoted heroism—no beauty of the soul assoiled from encumbrances of time—no "glorious triumph of exceeding love." Lady Delacour appears to us the loftiest and most imaginative of her creations. This lady, who, believing herself afflicted with a loathsome disease, and approaching speedily to a terrible death, continues nightly to enchant the unsuspecting world of fashion, has something of a martyr's spirit. Her inimitable grace—her brilliant wit—the careless charm of all her actions in the foreground—with the contrast of her anguish and heroism in deep shadow—form a picture which we scarcely hesitate to regard as sublime. Why will not Miss Edgeworth exhibit the heroism with which she has invested a woman of fashion, as resting on a moveless principle, and exerted in a generous cause?

MRS. OPIE.

Mrs. Opie's powers differ almost as widely as possible from those of Miss Edgeworth. Her sensibility is the charm of her works. She is strong in the weakness of her heart. Did she not fall into one unhappy error, she would have few rivals in

opening "the sacred source of sympathetic tears." She too often mistakes the shocking for the pathetic,—"on horror's head horrors accumulate,"—and heaps wrongs on wrongs on the defenceless head of the reader. This is the more to be regretted, as she has shown herself capable of that genuine pathos which calls forth such tears only as are delicious. But who can endure a madman, who, having broken from his keepers, unconsciously pursues his daughter, whose conduct has occasioned his insanity, and bursts into horrid laughter? Human life has enough of real misery, without those additions being made to it by an amateur in sorrow. It is neither pleasant nor profitable to contemplate in speculation, unadorned, unrelieved agonies. It may be laid down as an axiom, that, when we feel inclined to resort to the recollection that the tale is fictitious, in order to relieve our feelings, its author is mistaken. Let Mrs. Opie give us pictures of exquisite tenderness as well as grief—of love enduring amidst distress—of hope building up, amidst earthly wo, its mansion of rest in the skies—or let her fringe her darkest clouds of sorrow with the golden tints of the imagination, and the oftener she will thus beguile us of our tears the more shall we thank and esteem her.

How tender and delicious is the pathos of the author of "Mrs. Leicester's School!" She does not lacerate, but mellows and softens the heart. How sweet is her story of the child who is often brought by her father as a treat to her mother's grave—who is taught to read there on the tombstone, and who thus learns to think of the grave as a soft and green bed of peace and joy! How affectingly does the girl draw her uncle, just returned from sea, to the scene of her serious but not mournful ponderings, unconscious of the pain she is inflicting! Most touching is the contrast, thus shown of the sense of death in childhood and in sadder years! Others have directed their attention to improve the understanding. It has been the better part of this author to nurture the imagination and cherish the affections. She is the only writer for children who seems to have a fitting respect for those whom she addresses. She does not feel for infancy merely as a season of ignorance and want. She knows that is also the time of reverence and of wonder—of confiding love and boundless hope—of "splendour in the grass, of glory in the flower." She strives, therefore, not merely to impart knowledge, but to preserve those high prerogatives of childhood which man is so seldom permitted to retain. And well is she qualified for the delightful work. She assumes the tone, not of condescension, but of equal love. She supplies food for the imagination, by connecting lofty thoughts and glorious images with familiar things, and gently "laps the prison'd soul" of her young readers "in elysium." In Mrs. Leicester's School, and in the Poetry for Children, she surrounds childhood with kindred sanctities, and spreads over its pictures of serious joy an exquisite enamel, which may long preserve them from the contaminations of the world. She is "a sister every way," in mind as in blood, to the author of John Woodville and Rosamond Gray—to him who has revived the antique beauty of a nobler age—and refreshed our literature with old English humour, fancy, and kindness.

POOR LAWS.

We continue every year to assess upon the industrious and frugal part of the community, a tax sufficient to maintain our paupers. It is time to consider whether those who have suffered old age to come upon them with no preparation for its wants, those who have married without possessing the means of supporting a family, or those who by vicious indulgences have rendered themselves unable to labour, should forcibly take from those who have been provident the fair reward of prudence, and thus escape the natural punishment of their folly. Let us meditate upon the example of England, as exhibited in the following extract from *Ricardo's Political Economy*, and we shall see the necessity of some early measures towards the gradual abolition of our poor laws. They are now comparatively light, but they will soon be insupportable. There is no reason to fear that private charity will afford more effectual relief to those who need it.

"Like all other contracts, wages should be left to the fair and free competition of the market, and should never be controlled by the interference of the legislature.

"The clear and direct tendency of the poor laws, is in direct opposition to these obvious principles: it is not, as the legislature benevolently intended, to amend the condition of the poor, but to deteriorate the condition of both poor and rich; instead of making the poor rich, they are calculated to make the rich poor; and whilst the present laws are in force, it is quite in the natural order of things that the fund for the maintenance of the poor should progressively increase, till it has absorbed all the net revenue of the country, or at least so much of

it as the state shall leave to us, after satisfying its own never failing demands for the public expenditure.*

"The pernicious tendency of these laws is no longer a mystery, since it has been fully developed by the able hand of Mr. Malthus; and every friend to the poor must ardently wish for their abolition. Unfortunately, however, they have been so long established, and the habits of the poor have been so formed upon their operation, that to eradicate them with safety from our political system requires the most cautious and skilful management. It is agreed by all who are most friendly to a repeal of these laws, that if it be desirable to prevent the most overwhelming distress to those for whose benefit they were erroneously enacted, their abolition should be effected by the most gradual steps.

"It is a truth which admits not a doubt, that the comforts and well being of the poor cannot be permanently secured without some regard on their part, or some effort on the part of the legislature, to regulate the increase of their numbers, and to render less frequent among them early and improvident marriages. The operation of the system of poor laws has been directly contrary to this. They have rendered restraint superfluous, and have invited imprudence by offering it a portion of the wages of prudence and industry.

"The nature of the evil points out the remedy. By gradually contracting the sphere of the poor laws; by impressing on the poor the value of independence, by teaching them that they must look not to systematic or casual charity, but to their own exertions for support, that prudence and forethought are neither unnecessary nor unprofitable virtues, we shall by degrees approach a sounder and more healthful state.

"No scheme for the amendment of the poor laws merits the least attention, which has not their abolition for its ultimate object; and he is the best friend to the poor, and to the cause of humanity, who can point out how this end can be attained with the most security, and at the same time with the least violence. It is not by raising in any manner different from the present, the fund from which the poor are supported, that the evil can be mitigated. It would not only be no improvement, but it would be an aggravation of the distress which we wish to see removed, if the fund were increased in amount, or were levied, according to some late proposals, as a general fund from the country at large. The present mode of its collection and application has served to mitigate its pernicious effects. Each parish raises a separate fund for the support of its own poor. Hence it becomes an object of more interest and more practicability to keep the rates low, than if one general fund were raised for the relief of the poor of the whole kingdom. A parish is much more interested in an economical collection of the rate, and a sparing distribution of relief, when the whole saving will be for its own benefit, than if hundreds of other parishes were to partake of it.

"It is to this cause, that we must ascribe the fact of the poor laws not having yet absorbed all the net revenue of the country; it is to the rigour with which they are applied, that we are indebted for their not having become overwhelmingly oppressive. If by law every human being wanting support could be sure to obtain it, and obtain it in such a degree as to make life tolerably comfortable, theory would lead us to expect that all other taxes together would be light compared with the single one of poor rates. The principle of gravitation is not more certain than the tendency of such laws to change wealth and power into misery and wretchedness; to call away the exertions of labour from every object, except that of providing mere subsistence; to confound all intellectual distinction; to busy the mind continually in supplying the body's wants; until at last all classes should be infected with the plague of universal poverty. Happily these laws have been in operation during a period of progressive prosperity, when the funds for the maintenance of labour have regularly increased, and when an increase of population would be naturally called for. But if our progress should become more slow; if we should attain the stationary state, from which I trust we are yet far distant, then will the pernicious nature of these laws become more manifest and alarming; and then too will their removal be obstructed by many additional difficulties."

From the National Gazette.

INHOSPITALITY.

Among the prevailing abuses of the American press, there is one in relation to the diplomatic, and other public agents of foreign governments, resident among us, which cannot fail to have attracted the indignant observation of the reflecting and well bred portion of American readers. In every country besides the United States, the representatives of foreign nations, if their private deportment be respectable; if they do not scandalize by flagrant vices, or wantonly outrage by personal insolence, the community among which they are placed, are safe from personal obloquy in the newspapers, and indeed in every form of publication. In England, where the licentiousness of the press is carried to a daring pitch, it has not extended to the vilification of the persons in question. In our country, however, let their deportment as individuals, contradistinguished from that of office, be as unexceptionable and even

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* With Mr. Buchanan in the following passage, if it refers to temporary states of misery, I so far agree, that "the great evil of the labourer's condition, is poverty, arising either from a scarcity of food or of work; and in all countries, laws without number have been enacted for his relief. But there are miseries in the social state which legislation cannot relieve; and it is useful therefore to know its limits, that we may not, by aiming at what is impracticable, miss the good which is really in our power."—*Buchanan*, page 61.

praiseworthy as it may, and though their official career should be no more than a vigilant discharge, in a decorous form, of what might appear to be their regular and indispensable official duty, yet they are rudely dragged forward; their names are contumeliously bandied from paper to paper; their personal habits and transactions are inventoried; and most generally the accounts furnished of these, are absolute fictions in every particular.

The worst effects flow from this abuse. We violate by it the plainest and simplest laws of hospitality; we vitiate the taste of our own public; we subject ourselves to be described and viewed abroad not merely as coarse and churlish, but as cruel and brutal; we excite among that description of foreigners out of which the choice of diplomatic functionaries is usually made, an utter repugnance to reside within our reach, and a strong desire to escape from us as soon as possible: we awaken a feeling of resentment and disgust against us in their countrymen and governments; and the adage that "there is no little enemy," is as true, perhaps, in regard to nations as individuals.

It is sometimes said that the United States would be better without the presence of foreign agents. This may be justly and wisely said: but an opposite policy *is* pursued; such agents are received; they are our admitted or our invited guests; they, in some instances, come and remain under a sort of compulsion, from a sense of loyalty or fealty to their sovereigns; they cannot remove at will: to bespatter them with ordure, to beset them in their private life, to treat their feelings as the Indians treat prisoners of war, is as villanous as it is indecent, and as impolitic as it is dishonourable. The relief which the laws may afford against actionable libels, reaches but a small, perhaps the least galling part of this ungenerous war; and that relief is as disagreeable in the pursuit as the original evil in its operation.

The American public think the more lightly of the practice in question, because our own citizens are so commonly defamed by the same pens, and because its mischief is supposed to be in a great degree counteracted by its familiarity and the notorious infamy of the majority of the perpetrators. But we should recollect, that a formal arraignment of private character in a newspaper, is, in most countries of Europe, deemed a matter of serious import; that European diplomatists arrive in the United States with all the tenderness of untried sensibility on the subject: that although they may, in time, acquire a certain degree of callousness, and learn to distinguish the particular vileness of their assailants, yet they will naturally—almost inevitably—grow into an ill humour with the nation, if even, when they see the papers in which they are calumniated, thrive and spread, they do not go so far as to implicate her directly in the shame and offence.

We are immediately prompted to this train of suggestions by a recent example in the case of the Spanish ambassador, sufficient, we think, to rouse reflection and disgust in every respectable and patriotic mind. Who that had the sentiments and habits of a gentleman, did not blush, at seeing that stranger, after he stood as the representative of a nation gloriously repossessing itself of freedom, held forth in one of our gazettes as a personal liar; and still more, in reading an article concerning him, wantonly transplanted into the same gazette and into a kindred receptacle of Baltimore, from the principal paper of Kentucky. It carried falsehood, absurdity and the broadest vulgarity upon its face; and would have nauseated at once any but the grossest palate. "General Vives, full of Castilian importance, marked with the arrogance and folly of the nation which he represents, pulled the nose of the inkeeper at whose house he put up, for not preparing a certain dish for dinner in the Spanish fashion: the innkeeper, *animated by the spirit of '76, sprawled his excellency on the floor*, to the great diversion of the company." Such is the humiliating compound of ribaldry and rodomontade which we have seen greedily adopted by an editor of Philadelphia, who holds an important office under the general government. It was retracted, indeed, upon the representation of a gentleman whom it affected in the proper way; and the retraction was accompanied with an acknowledgment respecting the merits of general Vives' demeanour, since his arrival in this country, which served to take away all excuse for previously repeating such scurrilities. Ignorance of the positive merits of an individual—if we suppose it to exist—is no apology for re-echoing and disseminating foul imputations upon his character, and anecdotes tending to render him an object of derision. We have dwelt upon this instance because it was the nearest and most striking; and in the nature of that kind of excess the contemplation of which sometimes produces a general feeling either preventive of its occurrence, or likely to be active in its punish-

ment. A general or complete reformation can never be expected, until the public are loud and pointed in their expression of anger and disdain.

FROM THE PERCY ANECDOTES.

CORNISH WANDERER.

Mr. Wilson, a gentleman of Cornwall, who inherited an estate of about 1000*l.* per annum in that country, at the age of twenty-three, and in the year 1741, the year after his father's death, set off for the continent on his travels. He rode on horseback with one servant, over the greatest part of the world. He first viewed every European country; in doing which, he spent eight years. He then embarked for America; was two years in the northern part, and three more in South America, where he travelled as a Spaniard, which he was enabled to do, from the facility with which he spoke the language. The climate, prospects, &c. of Peru, enchanted him so much, that he hired a farm, and resided on it nearly twelve months. His next tour was to the East; he passed successively through all the territories in Africa, to the south of the Mediterranean, Egypt, Syria, and all the dominions of the Grand Signior; went twice through Prussia, through the northern and southern provinces; over Hindostan, and part of Siam and Pegu, and made several excursions to the boundaries of China. He afterwards, on his return, stopped at the Cape of Good Hope, and penetrated some distance into Africa; and, on his return to the Cape, he took the opportunity of a ship going to Batavia, and thence visited most of the islands in the Great Indian Archipelago. Returning to Europe, he landed at Cadiz, and travelled over land to Moscow, in his way to Kamschatka. In 1783, he was at Moscow, healthy and vigorous, and though then in his sixty-sixth year, was preparing a journey to Siberia.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

Ancient Copy of Homer.—There has recently been discovered in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, a manuscript copy of the Iliad of Homer, of the fourth century, with sixty pictures, equally ancient. The characters are square capitals, according to the usage of the best ages, without distinction of words, without accents or the aspirates; that is to say, without any sign of the modern Greek orthography. The pictures are upon vellum, and represent the principal circumstances mentioned in the Iliad. M. Angelo Maio, professor at the Ambrosian College, has caused the manuscript to be printed in one volume, with the engravings from the pictures, and the numerous *scholia* attached to the manuscript. These new scholia fill more than thirty-six pages in large folio; they are all of a very ancient period, and the greater part of them are by authors anterior to the Christian era, and to the school of Alexandria. The authors quoted, are one hundred and forty in number, whose writings have been lost, or are entirely unknown. The manuscript, however, does not contain the Iliad entire, but only the fragments which relate to the pictures.

Death of Ritchie, the African Traveller.—We lament to state, that Ritchie, the English gentleman employed by the African Association, has fallen a sacrifice to the climate of Africa a few weeks after his departure from the coast. We trust the African Society will henceforth abandon all future attempts in this quarter, and employ those willing to embark in their desperate although highly meritorious undertakings, in some other part of Africa, where the climate is less fatal, and the chance of success greater.

New kind of Bank Note, which cannot be forged.—Among the improvements of the day, not one appears to attract more notice than the Siderographic Art, which has been introduced into this country, by Messrs. Perkins and Fairman.

The principal object to which this invention has been applied, is to secure paper currencies from forgery; and, we believe, the most sanguine expectations of the inventors have been realized, as in no one instance has a successful attempt been made to counterfeit their most simple notes.

A short account of the invention will illustrate the value which is attached to it, and the advantages that will result from its introduction into this country.

The chief merit of this invention consists in its power to multiply engravings of the most exquisite, as well as those of inferior kinds, and substituting steel in place of copperplates in certain cases.

This process of stereotyping the fine arts is simple, and easily understood, and is effected in the following manner:—Steel blocks or plates are prepared in a peculiar way, of sufficient softness to receive the tool of the engraver, who is able to produce upon them even better and sharper work than upon copper. This block or plate is then hardened by a new process, without

injury to the most delicate lines. A cylinder of steel, of proper diameter and width, is then prepared to receive the impression on its periphery in relief. This is effected by being applied to a singularly constructed press, invented expressly for the purpose. The cylinder is then hardened, and fac-similes may be produced upon steel or copperplates *ad infinitum;* and in this way bank note plates may have the talents of the most eminent artists in England transferred to them. The great advantage of this invention, as applied to secure bank notes from forgery, is, that it produces *perfect identity* in all the notes, and admits of a *test,* whereby each note may be *identified,* as all the notes may be perfectly alike, except the denomination; and every individual who will take the trouble to furnish himself with an original impression from any one of the test dies, may by comparison, determine whether the note is genuine or not.

This invention appears capable of putting an entire stop to the forgery of *all* paper securities of whatever description.

We understand with pleasure, that the proprietors of this patent have formed a connexion with Mr. Charles Heath, an eminent engraver of this metropolis, and intend to have an extensive and permanent establishment in London, for the purpose of executing work for public or private banking institutions, and also *all* engravings of which a great number of impressions are required, which will enable them to furnish the work of the best artists at the price paid for that of a very inferior kind.

Messrs. Perkins and Fairman, it was generally expected, would have had the contract with the Bank of England for furnishing their new notes. Their plan has received the approbation of the most eminent artists of this country, who have signed a testimonial of its excellence and its capability of answering the end proposed.

The report, however, from the commissioners appointed by his majesty, precludes that hope for the present.

Iron Bridges.—A memorial of some interest has been presented to the French Chamber of Deputies, on the subject of wrought-iron bridges, by M. Poyett, architect to the minister of the interior, and to the chamber, and a member of the Institute. "I propose," says he, "to substitute for stone bridges, (the enormous expense of which renders the construction of an adequate number impracticable), bridges of wrought iron, which are as strong as stone bridges, and may be built at one-fifth of the expense. If, instead of constructing these iron bridges on stone piles, wood were substituted for the stone, the expense would be diminished one-half; and thus we might have ten wooden bridges for one of stone. The principal advantages of the bridges are, 1. Great strength; each arch bearing the weight of a million of killogrammes, (984 tons, 7 cwt.) without the necessity of constructing abutments for the support of the last arch. 2. The piles may be raised at the distance of thirty or forty metres (98 to 130 feet) from each other, which must of course diminish expense and facilitate navigation. 3. The bridge may be constructed with great expedition, because the iron is wrought in the usual way, and only a slight scaffold is requisite for raising it. 4. It may be repaired without obstructing the footpath or carriage way. 5. It may be raised or lowered at pleasure, leaving only the piles standing, which must prove a vast advantage on frontier rivers in time of war. 6. A portion of the bridge may be raised between two piles, sufficient for the passage of ships."

Poetry.

FROM CAMOENS.

Translated by Lord Strangford.

STANZAS.

"Trabalhos descansariao
"Se para vos trabalhasse," &c.

Yes—labour, love! and toil would please,
Were toil and labour borne for thee;
And Fortune's nursling, lapp'd on ease,
In wealth of heart be poor to me!

Why should I pant for sordid gain?
Or why Ambition's voice believe?
Since, dearest, thou dost not disdain
The only gift I have to give.

Time would with speed of lightning flee,
And every hour a comfort bring,
And days and years, employ'd for thee,
Shake pleasures from their passing wing!

FOR THE NATIONAL RECORDER.

EPIGRAM,

On reading Byron's "Fare thee well," &c.

Since Byron's heart, for all its throes,
In verse thus finds relief;
Not without *numbers* are his woes,
Nor *measureless* his grief.

Patent Machine Paper of J. & T. Gilpin, Brandywine.

Clark & Raser, Printers.